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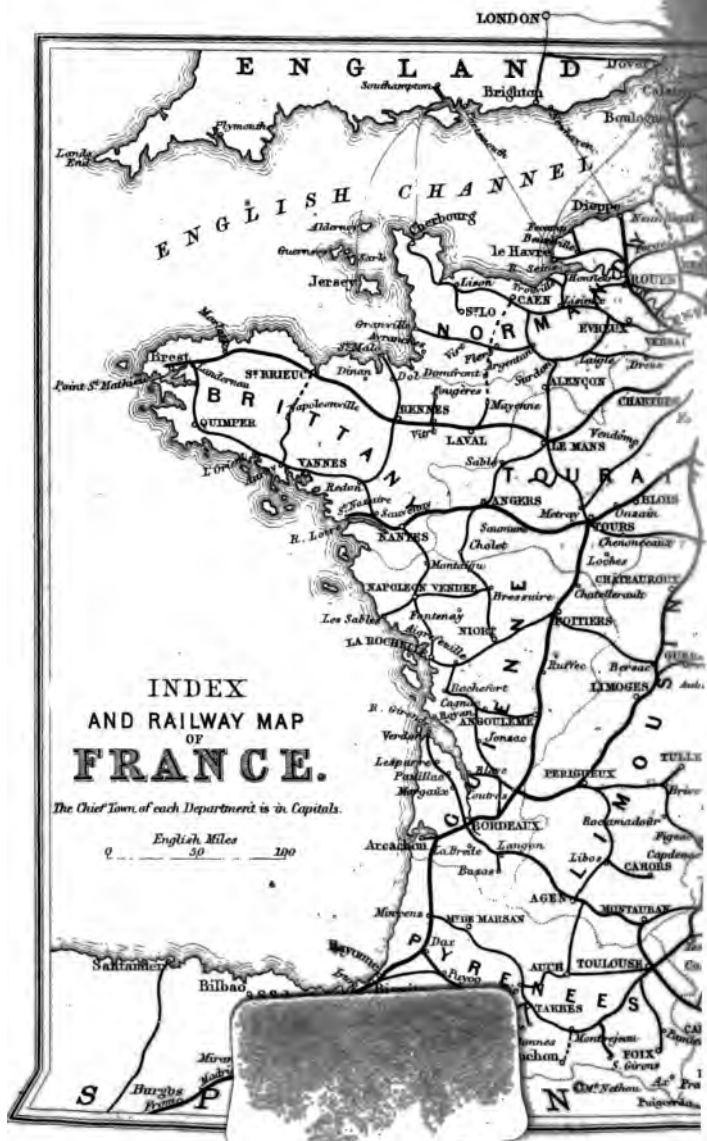
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GUIDE TO THE
NORTH OF FRANCE
THE RHINE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND
AND THE
SOUTH WEST OF GERMANY

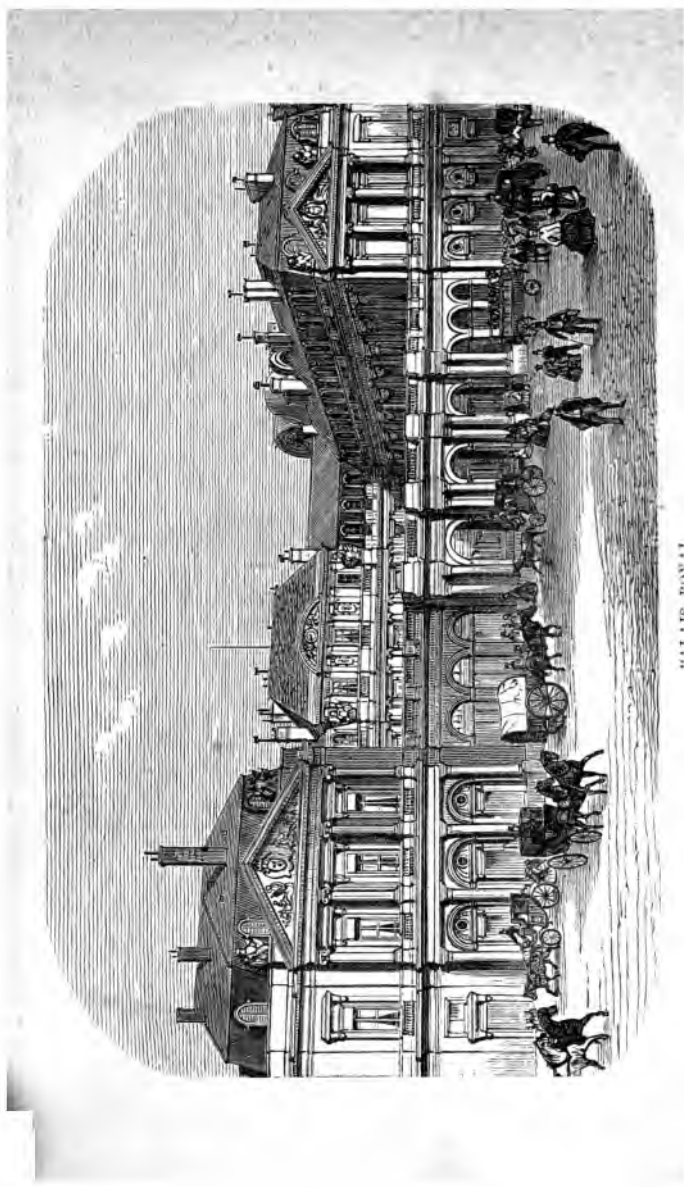
C. B. BLACK





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THE GREAT HALL

GUIDE
TO THE
NORTH OF FRANCE

INCLUDING
NORMANDY, BRITTANY, TOURAINE, PICARDY,
CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY, LORRAINE, ALSACE, AND THE
VALLEY OF THE LOIRE

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND

THE VALLEY OF THE RHINE
TO SWITZERLAND

AND THE
SOUTH-WEST OF GERMANY
TO ITALY BY THE BRENNER PASS

BY C. B. BLACK



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS MAPS AND PLANS

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1876

246. j. 145

INTRODUCTION.

THIS Guide-Book consists of *Routes* which follow the course of the main Railways. To adapt these Routes as far as possible to the requirements of every one, the Branch Lines are also pointed out, together with the stations from which the Coaches run, in connection with the trains, to towns distant from the railway. The description of the places on these branch lines is printed in a smaller letter than that of those on the main lines.

Each Route has the *Map* indicated on which it is to be found. By aid of these maps the traveller can easily discover his exact situation, and either form new routes for himself, or follow those given.

The *Arrangement* of the Routes is such, that they may be taken either from the commencement to the end, or from the end to the commencement. The Route from Boulogne to Paris, for example, does equally well for Paris to Boulogne.

The *Distance* of towns from the place of starting to the terminus is expressed by the figures which accompany them on each side of the margin ; while the distance of any two towns on the same route from each other is found by subtracting their marginal figures on either side from each other.

INTRODUCTION.

In the *Description* of towns, the places of interest have been taken in the order of their position, so that if a cab be engaged all that is necessary is to mention to the driver their names in succession. Cabs on such occasions should be hired by the hour. To guard against omission, the names of the places to be visited should be underlined in the book before commencing the round. In France the Churches are open all the day. In Germany and Belgium they close at 12 ; but most of them re-open at 2 P.M. The Protestant Churches are open only on Sundays ; but this is of little importance, as, with the exception of those of Ulm, Nuremberg, Strasburg, and The Hague, they contain no art treasures. All the Picture Galleries are open on Sundays, and very many also on Thursdays. On those days when places are not open to the public, admission is generally granted on payment of a fee, which, in most cases, will be found stated.

In the *Table of Contents* the Routes are classified and explained.

For the *Time-tables* recommended see page xi., and for the mode of procedure on the Continental Railways, pages xi. and xii.

C. B. BLACK.



CONTENTS OF SECTION I.

CHAPTER IV.

- The Place de la Concorde—The Tuileries and Louvre, and the Place du Carrousel—The Palais Royal—St. Germain l'Auxerrois—The Institut de France—The Mint—École des Beaux Arts—Churches of St. Germain des Prés and St. Sulpice PAGE 27

CHAPTER V.

- Drive from the Louvre to the Catacombs in the Place d'Enfer, by the Tour St. Jacques; Hotel de Ville; the Morgue; Notre-Dame; the Palais de Justice; the Sainte Chapelle and the Conciergerie; the Boulevard St. Michel; Hotel Cluny; the Sorbonne; the Palais du Luxembourg; the Val de Grace; and the Observatory. Return by the Panthéon and St. Etienne du Mont 34

CHAPTER VI.

- Drive from the Louvre to the Hotel des Invalides and the "Dôme," or Napoleon's tomb, by the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin and the Musée d'Artillerie, and the Church of Ste. Clotilde. Return by the Champs de Mars and the Avenue Montaigne 47

CHAPTER VII.

- Drive from the Louvre to the "Marché du Temple," by the markets called the "Halles Centrales;" the Church of St. Eustache; and the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. Return from the Marché du Temple by the Boulevard du Temple; the Place Royale; the Palais des Archives; and the Mont de Piété 56

CHAPTER VIII.

- Drive from the Louvre to the Arc de l'Etoile, by the Rue Richelieu; the Government Library; the Bank; the Exchange; and from the Exchange return southwards to the Church of St. Roch, in the Rue St. Honoré, and then westwards by the British Embassy. From the Arc de l'Etoile return by the Champs Elysées 61

CHAPTER IX.

- Drive from the Louvre to the Gobelins Manufactory of Tapestry, by the Zoological Gardens. From the Gobelins return by the Salpêtrière Hospital and the Cemetery of Père Lachaise 65

CONTENTS OF SECTION I.

CHAPTER X.

	PAGE
The Bois de Vincennes and the Peach Gardens of Montreuil .	70

CHAPTER XI.

The Bois de Boulogne and the Race-course of Longchamps .	72
--	----

CHAPTER XII.

Operas, Theatres, Concerts, etc.	74
--	----

EXCURSION I.

Paris to Versailles by Rail	81
---------------------------------------	----

EXCURSION II.

Paris to St. Germain en Laye by Rail	93
--	----

EXCURSION III.

Paris to St. Denis, Enghien-les-Bains, and Argenteuil . . .	96
---	----

EXCURSION IV.

Paris to Chantilly and Compiègne	100
--	-----

EXCURSION V.

Paris to the principal Towns in Champagne	104
---	-----

EXCURSION VI.

Paris to Troyes by Provins	113
--------------------------------------	-----

EXCURSION VII.

Paris to Fontainebleau	117
----------------------------------	-----

EXCURSION VIII.

Paris to Beaufvais and Gournay	122
--	-----

CONTENTS OF SECTION I.

EXCURSION IX.

	PAGE
Paris to Vichy and Bourges	125

EXCURSION X.

Paris to Fontenay-aux-Roses and Sceaux	134
--	-----

EXCURSION XI.

Paris to Angers by Orleans, Tours, and Saumur. Return to Paris by Le Mans, Chartres, and Versailles	135
Index to Paris	163
Index to the Excursions from Paris	166

LIST OF THE MAPS, PLANS, AND VIEWS.

MAPS.	PLANS.
Index and Railway Map of France <i>on the fly-leaf</i>	General Plan of Paris ix
Environs of Paris 81	Central Paris 6
Picardy 100	The Galleries of the Louvre 13
Champagne 105	The Jardin des Plantes 65
Burgundy 125	The Palace of Versailles 85
Touraine 135	The Town and Park of Versailles 91
	Orleans 136

VIEWS.

The Palais Royal <i>Frontispiece</i>	The Palais du Luxembourg 41
The Grand Opera 9	The Church of the Val-de-Grace 43
The Place Vendôme 11	The Arc de l'Etoile 53
The Louvre 22	The Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers 57
The Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées 27	The Tomb of Agnes Sorel 145
The Arc du Carrousel 29	The Iron Cage of Cardinal Balue 146
The Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois 30	
The Hotel de Ville 35	

CONTENTS OF SECTION II.

PART I

ROUTES in PICARDY, BELGIUM, and HOLLAND, whence up the Rhine from Rotterdam to Cologne; or from Luxemburg and Treves down the Moselle to Coblenze.

In England consult the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; and in France the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord." See page xi.

PICARDY.

	PAGE
ROUTE 1.—CALAIS to PARIS : distance 186 miles	163
„ BOULOGNE to PARIS : distance 158 miles	165

The Calais train halts at Boulogne on its way to Paris.

The towns of greatest interest on this line are Abbeville, p. 169, and Amiens, p. 170.

ROUTE 2.—CALAIS to PARIS by Hazebrouck and ARRAS : distance 204 miles	173
---	-----

This route passes Ardres, p. 173, the station for Balinghem, where the interview took place between Francis I. and Henry VIII. Also Albert, the station for Peronne, p. 175. For Calais to Brussels, see Route 5.

ROUTE 3.—DUNKERQUE to PARIS : distance 190 miles	176
--	-----

ROUTE 4.—PARIS to BRUSSELS by Creil, Tergnier, and Busigny : distance 193 miles	178
---	-----

This route traverses the coal district of Picardy.

BELGIUM.

ROUTE 4A, PART 1.—OSTENDE to BRUSSELS by the interesting towns of Bruges and Ghent : distance 77 miles	185
--	-----

ROUTE 4A, PART 2.—BRUSSELS to LUXEMBURG and TREVES : distance 203 miles	189
---	-----

CONTENTS OF SECTION II.—PART I.

PAGE

This route passes the famous watering-place of Spa, page 190. Wasserbillig, p. 191, is the station for the Ygel monument. From Treves, p. 192, a steamboat sails down the Moselle to Coblenz, passing Alf, the station for the Baths of Bertrich.

Luxemburg is 40 miles north by rail from Metz, p. 312. From Metz there is a direct line to Strasburg. See Route 11, p. 315.

ROUTE 4B.—ANTWERP to BRUSSELS by Malines : distance 27 miles 195

ROUTE 5.—CALAIS to BRUSSELS by Lille : distance 134 miles . . 199

PICARDY.

ROUTE 6.—LILLE to PARIS by Douai and Arras 201

ROUTE 6A.—LILLE to PARIS by Valenciennes and Cambrai : distance
172 or 200 miles 202

Tergnier is the station for Ham, p. 204.

HOLLAND.

ROTTERDAM 206

ROTTERDAM to AMSTERDAM by the Hague, Leyden, and Haarlem :
distance 52 miles 207

AMSTERDAM to ROTTERDAM by Utrecht and Gouda : distance 56½
miles 217

ROTTERDAM to COLOGNE by Gouda and Utrecht ; distance 172 miles 219

For Cologne to Frankfort, see page 231.

N.B.—Those wishing to combine a sight of Holland with the journey to Cologne should take the tour from Rotterdam to Amsterdam, and thence to Utrecht, which is on the line to Cologne ; see p. 218.

SECTION II.—PART II.

PARIS to COLOGNE and FRANKFORT, the VALLEY of the RHINE to SWITZERLAND, and the SOUTH-WEST of GERMANY to VERONA by the Brenner Pass.

ROUTE 7.—PARIS to FRANKFORT, by Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne and Mayence : distance 444 miles. In two Parts.

ROUTE 7, PART 1.—PARIS to COLOGNE : distance 306 miles . 221

ROUTE 7, PART 2.—COLOGNE to FRANKFORT : distance 138 miles 231

CONTENTS OF SECTION II.—PART II.

	PAGE
Route 7, Part 2, includes Ems, Wiesbaden, Homburg, Kreuznach, and all the remarkable places on both sides of the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence, Route 7, Part 1, joins at Pepinster Route 4, Part 2, Brussels to Luxemburg and Treves; page 190.	
ROUTE 7A.—FRANKFORT to BASEL by the East Side of the Rhine: distance 215 miles	249
This is a continuation of Route 7 the length of Switzerland, and includes the towns of Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Wildbad, Carlsruhe, Baden-Baden, and Freiburg.	
ROUTE 7a.—MAYENCE to BASEL, partly by the West Side of the Rhine: distance 208 miles—by Oppenheim, Worms, Mannheim, and Schwetzingen; and joins Route 7A at Carlsruhe	256
LUDWIGSHAFEN to SPIRES	258
N.B.—For Paris to Basel, see Routes 12, 13, and 15.	
ROUTE 7B.—FRANKFORT to VERONA by the Brenner Pass: distance 566 miles. By Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Ulm, Augsburg, Munich, Innsbruck, Botzen, and Trent. Those who commence the journey from Mayence join this route at Heidelberg, 55 miles from Mayence.	261
ROUTE 7c.—FRANKFORT to VERONA by the Brenner Pass: distance 618 miles. By Aschaffenburg, Gemünden, Würzburg, Nürnberg, Regensburg, Geiselhöring, and Munich, whence by the same towns as Route 7B	288
ROTTENDORF to KISSINGEN	290
Passengers to VIENNA take Route 7c as far as GEISELHÖRING, whence rail to Linz, and thence either continue the railway or take the steamer down the Danube to Vienna, pages 298 and 299.	
ROUTE 8.—PARIS to METZ, by Epernay, Reims, Mezières, and Sedan: distance 262 miles	305
From Charleville, p. 306, a railway extends by the beautiful valley of the Meuse to Namur, p. 222, and thus connects Route 8 with Route 7, Part 1, Paris to Cologne.	
The station before Sedan is Donchery, and to the south-west of Sedan is Vendresse. See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, p. 178.	
ROUTE 9.—PARIS to METZ, by Epernay, Chalons, Bar-le-Duc, Toul, and Frouard Junction: distance 244 miles	311
Routes 8, 9, and 10 traverse the Champagne country, which is described in Excursion 5 from Paris, p. 104.	
ROUTE 10.—PARIS to METZ, by Meaux, Epernay, Chalons, St. Hilaire, Clermont, and Verdun: distance 215 miles	313

CONTENTS OF SECTION II.—PART III.

	PAGE
ROUTE 11.—METZ to STRASBURG, by Saargemünd, Saarbrücken, Niederbronn, and Hagenau : distance 123 miles.	315
This Route traverses a picturesque country, and passes by the heights of Spichern, p. 316, and the villages of Wörth and Weissenburg, p. 317.	
From Saarbrücken a railway extends to Treves, p. 192, 65 miles north, connecting Route 11 with Route 4A, Part 2, Brussels to Luxemburg and Treves, p. 189.	

SECTION II.—PART III.

The direct ROUTES between PARIS and BASEL, PARIS and NEUCHÂTEL, and PARIS and GENEVA.

From Routes 18 and 14 the branch lines ramify which lead to the Mineral Water Bathing Establishments of Alsace and the Vosges mountains. Route 16 traverses the Burgundy wine district.

ROUTE 12.—PARIS to BASEL by NANCY and STRASBURG.

PART 1.—PARIS to STRASBURG, by Eperney, Toul, and Nancy : distance 312 miles	318
--	-----

PART 2.—STRASBURG to BASEL, by Colmar and Mülhausen : distance 89 miles	329
---	-----

Route 7A, FRANKFORT to BASEL, p. 249, follows the eastern side of the Rhine, and Route 12, Part 2, the western. The best stations from which to pass from the one to the other of these Routes, are Strasburg on the western side, page 324, and Appenweier on the eastern, page 255.

ROUTE 13.—PARIS to BASEL, by Flamboin, Troyes, Chaumont, Langres, La Ferté, Port d'Atelier, Vesoul, Belfort, and Mulhausen : distance 326 miles	333
---	-----

ALSACE and the VOSGES Mountains, including the Mineral Water Baths of Plombières, Vittel, Contrexéville, Bourbonne-les-Bains, and Luxeuil	338
---	-----

This region is in some parts very picturesque. The bathing establishments are comfortable and commodious, and are all connected with each other either by rail or coach.

ROUTE 14.—PARIS to NEUCHÂTEL, by Sens, Joigny, Tonnerre, Dijon, Auxonne, Dole, Mouchard, and Pontarlier : distance 315 miles	346
--	-----

This Route enters Switzerland through a most picturesque country.

Junction branch between Bourg and Mouchard, connecting Routes 14 and 16	355
---	-----

CONTENTS OF SECTION II.—PART III.

	PAGE
ROUTE 15.—PARIS to BASEL, by Besançon : distance 364 miles	356
This Route is the same as Route 14 as far as Dôle, and is taken principally for the purpose of visiting Besançon.	
ROUTE 16.—PARIS to GENEVA, by Dijon, Macon, Bourg, Ambérieux, and Culoz : distance 388 miles	359
This Route is the same as Route 14 as far as Dijon, whence it traverses the famous Burgundy wine district of the Côte d'Or. The best resting-places are Dijon, described on page 352, and Macon, page 362. The most remarkable church, with magnificent mausoleums, is at Bourg, page 363.	
At the junction stations of Ambérieux, page 364, and Culoz, 365, there is often a good deal of confusion.	

MAPS AND PLANS

WHICH ILLUSTRATE SECTION II.

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Amiens, Plan of</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">PAGE 170</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brenner Pass, Map of</td> <td style="text-align: right;">283</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brussels, Plan of</td> <td style="text-align: right;">182</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Holland, Map of</td> <td style="text-align: right;">208</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Munich, Plan of</td> <td style="text-align: right;">270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paris and Brussels to the Rhine</td> <td style="text-align: right;">178</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paris to Switzerland</td> <td style="text-align: right;">318</td> </tr> </table>	Amiens, Plan of	PAGE 170	Brenner Pass, Map of	283	Brussels, Plan of	182	Holland, Map of	208	Munich, Plan of	270	Paris and Brussels to the Rhine	178	Paris to Switzerland	318	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Picardy, Map of</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">PAGE 164</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Railway and Index Map on the fly-leaf.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rhine and Moselle, Map of</td> <td style="text-align: right;">232</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South-West of Germany</td> <td style="text-align: right;">261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Valleys of the Rhine and Moselle</td> <td style="text-align: right;">230</td> </tr> </table>	Picardy, Map of	PAGE 164	Railway and Index Map on the fly-leaf.		Rhine and Moselle, Map of	232	South-West of Germany	261	Valleys of the Rhine and Moselle	230
Amiens, Plan of	PAGE 170																								
Brenner Pass, Map of	283																								
Brussels, Plan of	182																								
Holland, Map of	208																								
Munich, Plan of	270																								
Paris and Brussels to the Rhine	178																								
Paris to Switzerland	318																								
Picardy, Map of	PAGE 164																								
Railway and Index Map on the fly-leaf.																									
Rhine and Moselle, Map of	232																								
South-West of Germany	261																								
Valleys of the Rhine and Moselle	230																								

CONTENTS OF SECTION III.—PART II.

SECTION III.—PART II

ROUTES IN BRITTANY.

Brittany is remarkable for the number and size of its Celtic monuments. The best route to take for their examination is Route 23. Use the Time-tables of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, and for the coaches starting from the stations on the line see under "Services de Correspondances" in the same Time-tables.

	PAGE
ROUTE 21.—PARIS to BREST, by Chartres, Le Mans, and Rennes	425
Laval to Mayenne	426
Vitré to Fougères and Mont St. Michel	427
Rennes to St. Malo by Dol	429
From St. Malo there are steamers to Jersey and Southampton; also up the picturesque river Rance to Dinan.	
St. Brieuc by rail to Auray, passing Napoléonville	433
Guingamp by coach to Pontrieux, La Roche, Treguier, Lezardrieux, and Paimpol	433
Plouaret to Lannion	435
Morlaix to St. Pol and Roscoff	435
Landernau to Lesneven	437
ROUTE 22A.—PARIS to NANTES, by Le Mans and Angers, 17A	440
ROUTE 22B.—PARIS to NANTES, by Orleans, Tours, and Angers, 17B	446
La Poissonnière to Niort	441
Nantes to St. Nazaire	445
ROUTE 23.—NANTES to BREST, by Redon, Vannes, and Quimper	446
Vannes to the Peninsula of Rhuis	448
Auray to Carnac	449
Auray to Locmariaquer and Gavr'Inis	450
Carnac and Gavr'Inis are famous for their Celtic Monuments.	
Auray to Pontivy or Napoléonville	450

MAPS AND PLANS

Brittany, Map of	425	Normandy, Map of	367
Caen, Plan of	407	Railway Map on fly-leaf.	
Cherbourg, Plan of	413	Rouen, Plan of	374





PARIS.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

THE LANDING PLACES ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE CHANNEL.

THE six principal ports on the French side of the English Channel connected by railroad with Paris are :—

DIEPPE—distant from Paris 125 miles ; passing Clères Junction, 100 m. ; Rouen, 85 m. ; Gaillon, 58 m. ; Mantes Junction, 36 m. ; and Poissy, 17 m. from Paris. Arrives at the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, Saint Lazare. Time, 4½ hours. Fares—1st class, 25 fr. ; 2d cl. 19 fr. ; 3d cl. 14 fr.—See Route 17, page 367.

London to Paris, *via* Newhaven and Dieppe (240 miles) :—tidal ; daily, except Sunday, from Victoria Station and London Bridge Station. Fare—1st class, 31s. ; 2d cl. 23s. ; 3d cl. 16s. 6d. Sea journey, 60 miles ; time, 8 hours. Time for entire journey, 16 hours. For tickets, etc., in Paris apply to Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Gare St. Lazare, Rue St. Lazare, 110, ancien 124. Bureau spécial, agent, M. Marcillet, Rue de la Paix, 7. A. Collin et C^{ie}, 20 Boulevard Saint Denis.

BOULOGNE—distant 158 miles from Paris ; passing Montreuil, 134 m. ; Abbeville, 109 m. ; Amiens, 82 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32 m. from Paris. Arrives at the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time by express, 4½ hours. Fares—1st class, 31 fr. 25 c. ; 2d cl. 23 fr. 45 c. ; 3d cl. 17 fr. 20 c.—See Route 1, page 165.

London to Paris, *via* Folkestone and Boulogne (255 miles) :—tidal route ; from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, or London Bridge. Express trains daily to Folkestone, and from Boulogne, first and second class. Sea journey, 27 miles ; time of crossing, 1 hour 40 minutes. Fares from London to Paris by Boulogne—1st class, 56s. ; 2d cl. 42s. Time for the entire journey, 10 hours. For tickets, etc., in Paris apply to the Railway station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord.

CALAIS—185 miles from Paris ; by Boulogne 158 m. ; Montreuil, 134 m. ; Abbeville, 109 m. ; Amiens, 82 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32 m. from Paris. Arrives at the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time by express, 5½ hours. Fares—1st class, 36 fr. 55 c. ; 2d cl. 27 fr. 40 c.—See Route 1, page 163.

London to Paris, *via* Dover and Calais (mail route, distance 283 miles) :—departing from Charing Cross, Cannon Street, or London Bridge. Sea journey, 21 miles ; time about 80 minutes. First and second class, express. Fares—60s. ; 2d cl. 45s. Total time, London to Paris, 10 hours. Luggage is registered throughout from London, and examined in Paris. Only 60 lbs. free. For tickets, etc., in Paris, apply at the railway station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord.

CALAIS—204 miles from Paris ; by Saint Omer, 177 m. ; Hazebrouck, 165 m. ; Arras, 119 m. ; Amiens, 82 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32. Arrives at the station, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time, 7 hours, 40 minutes. Fares—1st class, 36 fr. 55 c. ; 2d cl. 27 fr. 40 c. ; 3d cl. 20 fr. 10 c.—See Route Calais to Paris, by Hazebrouck, page 173.

DUNKERQUE—190 miles from Paris ; by Bergues, 186 miles ; Hazebrouck, 165 m., where it joins the line from Calais ; Arras, 119 m. ; Amiens, 81 m. ; Clermont, 41 m. ; and Creil, 32 m. Arrives at the station, No. 18 Place Roubaix. Time, 10½ hours. Fares—1st class, 37 fr. 55 c. ; 2d cl. 28 fr. 15 c.—See Route 3, page 176.

England and Channel, *via* Thames and Dunkirk (screw) :—tidal ; three times a week from Fenning's Wharf. Also from Leith, in 48 to 54 hours.

LE HAVRE—142 miles from Paris ; by Harfleur, 138 m. ; Beuzeville Junction, 126 miles ; Bolbec-Nointot, 123 m. ; Yvetot, 111 m. ; Rouen, 87 m. ; Gaillan, 58 m. ; Mantes (Junction) 36 m. ; and Poissy, 17 m. from Paris. Arrives, as from Dieppe and Cherbourg, at the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 124 Rue St. Lazare. Fares—1st class, 28 fr. 10 c. ; 2d cl. 21 fr. 5 c. ; 3d cl. 15 fr. 45 c. Time by express, 4 hours 50 minutes, and nearly 3 hours longer by the ordinary trains.—See Route 18, page 394.

England and Channel, *via* Southampton and le Havre :—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 p.m. from Waterloo, leaving Southampton 11.45 p.m. Sea journey, 80 m. ; time, 8 hours.

CHERBOURG—231 miles from Paris ; by Lison, 184 m. ; Bayeux, 167 m. ; Caen, 149 m. ; Mezidon Junction, 134 m. ; Lisieux, 119 m. ; Serquigny Junction, 93 m. ; Evreux, 67 m. ; Mantes Junction, 36 m. ; and Poissy, 17 m. from Paris. Time by express, 8½ hours ; slow trains, nearly 13 hours.—See Route 19, page 399.

FRENCH, BELGIAN, AND GERMAN RAILWAYS.

On these railways, the rate of travelling is slower than in England, but the time is more accurately kept.

To each passenger is allowed 30 kilogrammes, or 66 lbs. weight of luggage free.

Railway Time-Tables.

Time-tables or Indicateurs. For France the most useful and only official time-tables are those published by Chaix and Co., and sold at all the railway stations. Of these excellent publications there are various kinds. The most complete and most expensive is the "Livret-Chaix Continental," which, besides the time-tables of the French railways, gives those also of the whole Continent, and is furnished with a complete index; size 18mo, with about 800 pages. The index makes it very easy to consult. The "Livret-Chaix Continental" is sold at the bookstalls of the principal stations. Price 2 fr.

Next in importance is the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer," sold at every station; size, 80 small folio pages, price 50 c. It contains the time-tables of the French railways alone, and is furnished with an excellent index and railway map.

The great French lines of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," of the "Chemins de Fer d'Orleans," of the "Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée," of the "Chemins de Fer du Nord," and of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Est," have each time-tables of their own, sold at all their stations—Price 30 c. Size, 18mo.

For Belgium, the best time-tables are in the "Guide Officiel sur tous les Chemins de Fer de Belgique." Sold at the Belgian railway stations. Size 18mo. Price 30 c. It contains a good railway map of Belgium.

For Germany, the two best time-tables are—the Eisenbahn, Post und Dampfschiff Cours-Buch. Published at the office of the Cours-Bureau des Bundes General-Postamts, Berlin. This publication is met with principally in the booksellers' shops and railway stations of the north and east of Germany. Size, square 12mo.

The other is Hendschel's Telegraph. Published at Frankfurt am Main. Price 12 groschen. Size, square 12mo, 444 pages. This publication is especially adapted for the Rhine and all the S.W. of Germany, and is met with in the booksellers' shops and railway stations of that quarter.

In England consult the *Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway*, sold at the Victoria Station, Pimlico, price 1d.; or by letter to the Manager of the Victoria Station, enclosing a 1d. stamp.

In the Railway Station.

Before going to the station, it is a good plan to turn up in the index of the "Livret-Chaix Continental" the place required, to ascertain the fare and the time of starting, which stations are supplied with refreshment rooms (marked B), and the time the train halts at each on its way.

On arriving at the station join the single file (queue) of people before the small window (guichet), where the tickets (billets) are sold. Your turn having arrived, and having procured your ticket, proceed to the luggage department, where deposit your baggage and deliver your ticket to be stamped.

After your articles have been weighed, your ticket, along with a luggage receipt, is handed you from the "guichet" of the luggage office, where, if

your baggage is not overweight, you pay 10 c. or 2 sous. Before pocketing the luggage ticket, just run your eye down the column headed "Nombre de Colis," and see that the exact number of your articles has been given. The French have a strange way of making their 3s. 5s. and 7s. Whatever is overweight is paid for at this office; but remember, when two or more are travelling together, to present the tickets of the whole party at the luggage department, otherwise the luggage will be treated as belonging to one person, and thus it will probably be overweight. Another advantage of having the entire number of the party on the "Billet de Baggage" is, that in case of one or other losing their carriage tickets, this will prove the accident to the stationmaster (chef-de-Gare), and satisfy him. If, after having purchased a ticket, the train is missed, that ticket, to be available for the next train, must be presented again to the ticket office, to be re-stamped (être visé).

The traveller, on arriving at his destination, will frequently find it more convenient not to take his luggage away with him; in which case, having seen it brought from the train to the station, he should tell the porter that he wished it left there. He retains, however, his luggage ticket, which he only presents when he desires his luggage again.

On the Railway.

In the carriage cast the eye over the line as given in our railway map, and note the junctions; for at many of these—such as Amiens, Rouen, Culoz, Macon, etc. etc.—the passengers are frequently discharged from the carriages and sent into the waiting-rooms to await other trains. On such occasions great attention must be paid to the names the porter calls out, when he opens the door of the waiting-room, otherwise the wrong train may be taken. To avoid this, observe on our railway map what are the principal towns along the line in the direction required to go; so that when, for example, he calls out, "Voyageurs à Coté de Lyon!" and we be going to Marseilles from Macon, we may, with confidence, enter the train, because, by reference to the map, we see we must pass Lyon to reach Marseilles. The little railway map will be found very useful, and ought always to be kept in readiness for reference.

Buffet means refreshment-room, and Salle d'Attente, waiting-room. There are separate first, second, and third class carriages for ladies. French express trains have no second and third class carriages.

Railway Omnibuses.

At the stations of the largest and wealthiest towns three kinds of omnibuses await the arrival of passengers. They may be distinguished by the names of the General Omnibus, the Hotel Omnibus, and the Private Omnibus. The general omnibus takes passengers to all parts of the town for a fixed sum, rarely above half-a-franc; so that, should the omnibus be full, it is some time till the last passenger gets put down at his destination. The hotel omnibus takes passengers only to the hotel or hotels whose name or names it bears.

The private omnibus is a one-horse 6-seated omnibus, which individuals or private parties engage for themselves. For a small number it is more expensive than a cab.

At the stations of small towns the duties of all the above vehicles are performed by the general omnibus.

THE RAILWAY STATIONS IN PARIS.

Passengers from Dunkerque, Calais, and Boulogne, and all the N.E. of France, including Brussels, arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix. (See northern side of plan of Paris.)

Of no station is it so necessary to have explicit information as of this one; because through it most Englishmen enter Paris, and it may be said even France itself. On arriving from the train, the passengers are ushered into a room, where they await the arrangement of the luggage. When this is done, the door is opened, and on producing the luggage ticket to any of the porters inside the counter, the traveller receives his luggage. Either a cab or a small omnibus is hired now. The part of the station from which you come out is nearly the centre of the principal façade in the Rue de Dunkerque, and looking down the Boulevard du Nord and the Rue de la Fayette. In the Rue de Dunkerque, fronting the station, are several restaurants, and the Hotel du Nord to the left; and to the right, at No. 33, a small second-rate house, the H. Jean-Bart. The offices for the sale of tickets are on the western side. For places, however, in the suburbs, the ticket offices are at the western end of the southern or principal façade. The cheapest mode to approach or leave the Northern Railway Station (without luggage) is by omnibus V (light-brown body), running from behind Montparnasse Western Railway Station to the Rue de Dunkerque, stopping at the corner in front of the station. It halts at No. 3 Rue du Louvre, and in the Place de la Bourse.

Passengers from Cherbourg, Le Havre, Dieppe, and Rouen, arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 124 Rue de St. Lazare. (See in plan of Paris to the west of the Northern Railway Station.) The cheapest way to approach it without luggage is by Omnibus X, running between Vaugirard and the Place du Havre. Fronting this western railway station is the Hotel de Londres et New York, No. 13 Place du Havre.

The Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest have another railway station on the opposite or left side of the Seine, at No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse. Here passengers arrive from Brest.

Passengers for Dijon, Lyons, Italy, by Mt. Cenis, Marseilles, Hyères, Cannes, Nice, and Menton, leave from the station of the Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon et à la Méditerranée, at No. 20 Boulevard Mazas. (See S.E. corner of plan of Paris on the northern or right side of the Seine.)

On the left bank of the Seine, opposite to the terminus of the Lyons railway, is the no less important station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans; the line for Spain, the Pyrenees, Bordeaux, Arcachon, Biarritz, Pau,

Orleans, Tours, and all the important towns on the W. coast, and in the centre of France.

The station of the Orleans Railway, the Jardins des Plantes and Hospital of Salpêtrière, are all together. (See plan accompanying Chap. IX.)

In the Place de Strasbourg, near the terminus of the Northern Railway, is the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est. This is the station for Switzerland and Germany, by Epernay, Chalons, Nancy, Strasburg, and Metz.

In the Place de la Bastille is the station of the Vincennes railway, not far from the station of the Lyons railway.

At the Boulevard St. Jacques (see south side of General Plan of Paris) is the station of the Sceaux and Orsay railway.

For the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, see under Public Conveyances.

The Chemins de Fer du Nord, de l'Ouest, de l'Est, d'Orleans, and de Lyon, have all their own time-tables, "Indicateurs," which are sold at their respective stations, 30 c. each. At these stations omnibuses and cabs await the arrival of passengers.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

I.—Omnibuses.

The present omnibus company possesses nearly 700 omnibuses, distributed among 33 lines. The fare inside is 30 centimes = 3d. ; outside, 15 centimes = 1½d. ; but when a "correspondance" is taken, both are 30 centimes.

Omnibuses which halt at the same stations are said to correspond with each other ; and the ticket, which entitles a passenger to change from one omnibus into another at any one of these stations, is called the "Correspondance."

The two great Omnibus Stations are in the Place du Palais Royal, and at the end of the Rue du Louvre, where it meets the Rue St. Honoré. As at both of these places there are several offices, it is necessary to inquire from which of them the desired omnibus starts.

The routes of the omnibuses, together with their "correspondances," are all given in a little book called the "Itinéraire des Lignes d'Omnibus," price 20 centimes, sold at all the omnibus stations. That little book, along with one of the maps, giving the routes of all the lines (le parcours de toutes les lignes), will enable the tourist, after a little study, to thread his way easily and cheaply all over Paris. Two of these plans are sold at the omnibus stations—viz. the "Itinéraire des Omnibus dans Paris indiquant le parcours de toutes les lignes," price 1 fr. 25 c. ; and the "Plan-Omnibus de Paris," price 1 fr.

While driving in an omnibus, it is easy, by aid of the little book, to discover the names of the streets passed through. As a specimen of it, we give the itinerary of Omnibus C, as it stands in page 3 of the "Itinéraire

des Lignes d'Omnibus." It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the numbers on the margin referring to our explanations are not on the original table.

FEU
ROUGE

C

(VOITURES JAUNES)

C

FEU
ROUGE

AVENUE DE NEUILLY AU LOUVRE.

ITINÉRAIRE.

Avenue de Neuilly.
Avenue de la Grande Armée.
Rond-Point de l'Étoile.
Grande av. des Ch.-Élysées.

Place de la Concorde.
Rue de Rivoli.
Rue du Louvre.

Cette ligne dessert directement l'avenue de Neuilly, le Jardin d'acclimatation, le rond-point de l'Étoile, les Champs Élysées, les Ministères de la Marine et des Finances, les Tuileries, les Musées, le Palais-Royal et le Louvre.

Elle correspond en outre :

1° Av. des Champs-Élysées n° 62, { B du Chemin de Fer de l'Est au
avec la ligne : Trocadero.

{ G de Batignolles au Jardin des
Plantes.

{ Q du Palais-Royal au Trône.

{ R de St-Phillipe à Charenton.

2° Rue du Louvre, avec les lignes : { S du Louvre à Bercy.

{ V du Maine au Chemin de Fer du
Nord.

{ I de la Place Pigalle à la Halle
aux Vins.

NOTA.—Les Champs-Élysées sont interdits : en semaine, de 3 h. à 6 h. ; dimanches et fêtes, de 2 à 7 heures.

1. The distinguishing marks of the omnibus—Red lanterns and yellow body.
2. The termini of the line. The terminus to which the omnibus is running is indicated on a board above the door. When to Neuilly, the Neuilly side is exposed, and when to the Louvre, the Louvre side.
3. The route.
4. The principal places passed by the omnibus in its route.
5. and 6. The stations where omnibus C meets the omnibuses within the brackets, where interchange or "correspondance" of passengers takes place.

Directions.—Before setting out, write down the names of the omnibuses, with their “correspondances,” for the places to be visited ; and on stepping into the omnibus, be always ready to give the “conducteur” the name of the place you wish to go to.

At the omnibus station request a “billet” for the omnibus in which you wish a seat. A ticket bearing a number will be handed you. Next watch the arrival of your omnibus, and listen attentively when the numbers are called over. If yours is mentioned step at once forward to the conducteur ; but if the omnibus be filled before the turn for your number comes, you will most likely get off in a few minutes more by the next omnibus.

No tickets are given for the outside ; it is the best place for gentlemen.

On paying the conducteur his fare, request, when necessary, the correspondance required.

The places between which omnibuses run are painted on a board hung over the door. The exposed side bears the name of the place to which the omnibus is running.

The names of the omnibuses with which each omnibus corresponds are painted inside on the roof, along the line below the rail.

City Omnibuses which correspond with Suburban Coaches.

Coaches leave Paris from	COACHES RUN TO AND FROM	Omnibuses which correspond with the Coaches from Paris.
Boulevard Beaumarchais, 10....	Charenton-le-Pont.....	E. F. P. Q. R. S. Z.
Barrière de Clichy..	Asnières, St. Ouen, St. Denis et Argenteuil	G. H. M.
Belleville.....	Romainville, Belleville, Eglise	N.
Maison Blanche....	Voiture de Gentilly pour Bicêtre et Ville-Juif.....	T.
A la gare d'Ivry....	Voiture du Pont Napoléon et d'Ivry	D. M.
Petite-Vilette.....	Voiture de Pantin et les Prés-Saint-Gervais	A-C. A. A-F.
Ternes	Voiture de Suresnes	C.
Champs-Élysées (Place de la Concorde).....	Voie ferrée de Boulogne de Sèvres	
Pont de Neuilly	Puteaux, Suresnes.....	

II.—Cabs.

The fares of cabs depend upon their size, that is, whether they have two or four seats ; or, as the French more accurately term it, two or four “places.”

Every coachman, on being requested, produces his tariff of charges, of which the following are copies for both kinds of cabs :—

1	Avenue de Séguir, 2	2129	DERRIÈRE LES INVALIDES.
	COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE.		
	Conserver ce Numéro en cas de réclamation.		
	VOITURES DE REMISE A 2 PLACES prises dans les lieux de remisage ou chargeant sur la voie publique.		
	TARIF MAXIMUM DANS L'INTÉRIEUR DE PARIS.		
	De 6 heures du matin en été (31 mars au 1er octobre), et de 7 heures du matin en hiver (1er octobre au 31 mars), à minuit 30 minutes.	De minuit 30 minutes à 6 heures du matin en été (31 mars au 1er octobre) et à 7 heures du matin en hiver (1er octobre au 31 mars).	
	Voiture Prises au Remisage :		
2	La Course 1 f 80 L'Heure 2 f 25	La Course 8 f L'Heure 8 f	
	Voiture Prises sur la voie Publique :		
3	La Course 1 f 50 L'Heure 2 f	La Course 2 f 25 L'Heure 2 f 50	
	TARIF MAXIMUM AU-DELA DES FORTIFICATIONS.		
	Bois de Boulogne, Bois de Vincennes et Communes contiguës à Paris (1).		
	De 6 heures du matin à minuit en été (31 mars au 1er octobre).		
	De 6 h. du matin à 10 h. du soir en hiver (1er octobre au 31 mars).		
	Lorsque le voyageur rentrera dans Paris avec la	Lorsque le voyageur laissera en dehors des fortifications la	
	Voiture Prises au Remisage :		
4	Course ou Heure 8 f	Indemnité de retour 2 f	
	Voiture Prises sur la voie Publique :		
5	Course ou Heure 2 f 50	Indemnité de retour 1 f	
	Voiture Prises en dehors des Fortifications à Destination de Paris :		
	Le prix de l'Heure pour l'Intérieur de Paris.		
	(1) Charenton, les Frés-St.-Gervais, St.-Mandé, Montreuil, Bagnolet, Roman-ville, Pantin, Aubervilliers, St.-Ouen, St.-Denis, Clichy, Neuilly, Boulogne, Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Arcueil, Gentilly, Ivry, et Vincennes.		
	Transport des Bagages :		
	1 colis 25 c. ; 2 colis 50 c. ; 3 colis et au-dessus 75 c.		
	Les cochers sont tenus d'en effectuer le chargt. et le déchargt. Ne sont pas regardés comme colis et doivent dès lors être transportés gratuitement : les cartons, sacs de voyage, valises, parapluies, cannes, épées, et généralement tous les objets que le voyageur peut porter à la main ou tenir dans l'intérieur de la voiture sans la détériorer.		

1. The number of the cab, and the part of Paris to which it belongs.
2. The fares of those cabs taken from stables or sheds, within the walls.
3. The fares of cabs taken from stands, or from any part of the streets, within the walls.
4. The fares of cabs taken from stables to places in the suburbs of Paris, beyond the walls.
5. The fares of cabs taken from stands to places in the suburbs of Paris, beyond the walls.
6. The fare of cabs taken beyond the walls from and to Paris.
7. Transport of baggage. Collis means portmanteau, trunk, box, etc. The coachman has to load and unload the cab.

Avenue de Ségur, 2	4 7 0 9	DERRIÈRE LES INVALIDES
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE.		
Conserver ce Numéro en cas de réclamation.		
VOITURES DE PLACE A 4 PLACES.		
TARIF MAXIMUM DANS L'INTÉRIEUR DE PARIS.		
De 6 heures du matin en été (31 mars au 1 ^{er} octobre), et de 7 heures du matin en hiver 1 ^{er} octobre au 31 mars) à minuit 30 minutes.	De minuit 30 minutes à 6 heures du matin en été (31 mars au 1 ^{er} octobre), et à 7 heures du matin en hiver (1 ^{er} octobre au 31 mars).	
La Course . . . 1 ^f 70 L'Heure . . . 2 ^f 25	La Course . . . 2 ^f 50 L'Heure . . . 2 ^f 75	
TARIF MAXIMUM AU-DELA DES FORTIFICATIONS.		
Bois de Boulogne, Bois de Vincennes, et Communes contiguës a Paris (1)		
De 6 heures du matin à minuit en été (31 mars au 1 ^{er} octobre).		
De 6 h. du matin à 10 h. du soir en hiver (1 ^{er} oct. au 31 mars).		
Lorsque le voyageur rentrera à Paris avec la voiture.	Lorsque le voyageur laissera la voiture en dehors des fortific.	
Course ou heure . . . 2 ^f 75	Indemnité de retour . . . 1 ^f	
VOITURES PRISES EN DEHORS DES FORTIFICATIONS A DESTINATION DE PARIS.		
Le Prix de l'Heure pour l'Intérieur de Paris.		
(1.) Charenton, les Prés-St.-Gervais, St.-Mandé, Montreuil, Bagnolet, Romainville, Pantin, Aubervilliers, St.-Ouen, St.-Dennis, Clichy, Neuilly, Boulogne, Issy, Vanves, Montrouge, Arcueil, Gentilly, Ivry, Vincennes.		
<i>Transport des Bagages.</i>		
1 colis, 25 c. ; 2 colis, 50 c. ; 3 colis et au-dessus, 75 c.		
Les Cochers sont tenus d'en effectuer le charg ^t et le décharg ^t . Ne sont pas regardés comme colis et doivent dès lors être transportés gratuitement : les cartons, sacs de voyage, valises, parapluies, cannes, épées, et généra- lem ^t tous les objets que le voyageur peut porter à la main ou tenir dans l'intérieur de la voiture sans la détériorer.		

The "course" means any distance from the point of starting to the first stoppage. With every stoppage a new "course" commences. Therefore,

when various places are to be visited, take the cab by the hour. On hiring a cab, the driver must be told whether or not he is taken by the hour, otherwise he will charge by the drive.

Cabmen can charge no more than their legalised claim, yet they expect some small gratuity (*pourboire*) of about three sous the "course," or five sous the hour. Common tricks of some cabmen are, to point to the night instead of the day columns, or to the columns under "*Voiture prise au Remisage*," instead of under "*Voiture prise sur la voie Publique*," when requested to show their tariff. Also, on arriving at the railway station, to point to a cracked pane of one of their lanterns, and say it was broken by the porter in putting up the luggage.

It is recommended that the visitor to Paris should learn the colour that belongs to the lanterns of the quarter of the city he resides in, and select cabs with lanterns of this colour on returning home from the theatre. This is convenient, and even necessary to avoid delay and trouble.

Cabs with *green* lanterns go to the N.E. of Paris, towards Belleville.

Cabs with *yellow* lanterns go northwards by Montmartre.

Cabs with *red* lanterns go westwards by the Champs Elysées, Passy, and Batignolles.

Cabs with *green* lanterns go towards the Invalides and the Observatory.

III.—Chemin De Fer De Ceinture.

This railway affords great facilities for visiting all the more distant places around Paris. It is 21 miles in circuit, has 26 stations, not including St. Lazare, and the train makes the journey in two hours. Fare 1 fr. on Sundays; less on week-days.

While making the circuit, the passenger, by consulting the plan of Paris at the various stations, will be enabled to ascertain his exact position. All the stations are indicated on the plan.

Those wishing to make the entire journey should ask for a "*Billet de Parcours du Chemin de Fer de Ceinture*," and should start from the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 124 St. Lazare, reached by omnibus X from the omnibus office in the Place du Palais Royal. On entering the station, ascend the staircase to the left with the word *Banlieu* (suburbs) painted over it, then walk along the terrace to the last office, left hand. For the time-tables, see the "*Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest*," under "*Chemin de Fer de Ceinture de Paris*," page 10, and the "*Guide Officiel sur le Chemin de Fer de Ceinture*," 75 c., sold at the station.

Trains from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. leave every half-hour. The journey is not of much interest, and the only stations from which there are good views are from the Orleans ceinture and the stations between Vaugirard and Passy, inclusive (see S.W. side of map); and the finest view of all is from the railway viaduct at the Point du Jour station.

N.B.—Those who start with a ticket for the entire round *alight* at the station *Courcelles Levallois*, and go up the stair at the *end* of the

XX OMNIBUSES IN CONNECTION WITH RAILROAD ROUND PARIS.

train, and descend to the left hand. Here await another train, which commences the round by the stations Clichy, St. Ouen, Ormans, etc., going eastwards.—See Map of Paris.

To assist the tourist either to approach or leave the more important of the stations, we give the names of the omnibuses by which this may be effected :—

ST. LAZARE STATION by X (yellow body), halting at the Place du Palais Royal, and running to the Rue du Havre, within a few yards of the station. X halts also at No. 27 of Boulevard de la Madeleine.

BATIGNOLLES by A-F (green body), running between the Panthéon and Courcelles.—See Chap. V., page 46.

NEUILLY by C (yellow body), running between Neuilly and the Louvre.—See end of Chapter VI., page 54.

PASSY by A-B (green body), running between Passy and the Bourse.—See end of Chapter VI., page 55.

AUTEUIL by A (yellow body), running between Auteuil and the Palais Royal.—See end of Chapter VI. At Auteuil coaches await passengers for the town of Boulogne, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant.

POINT DU JOUR by the river steamers called Les Mouches.

VAUGIRARD by X (yellow body), running from this station to the St. Lazare Station, and halting at the Place du Palais Royal, and at No. 27 of the Boulevard de la Madeleine.—See end of Chapter V. in connection with omnibus A-F, page 46.

MONTROUGE (see centre of south side of Plan of Paris), by A-G (dark brown body), running between Montrouge and the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est.—See page 11, and commencement of Chapter V., page 34.

LA MAISON BLANCHE, east from the Montrouge station, by U (yellow body), running between Bicêtre and La Pointe St. Eustache at the Halles Centrales.—See Chapter IX. under Bicêtre Hospital, pages 65 and 66.

RAPEE-BERCY (see S.E. corner of Plan of Paris, within the walls) by S (yellow body), running between Bercy and the Louvre. At the bridge are two stations of the Mouches steamers. From the lower one the steamers leave for Auteuil, and from the upper for Charenton. At Bercy are large woodyards, and dépôts of wine, oil, brandy, etc.

AVENUE or COURS DE VINCENNES by A-E, running between the Place des Arts et Métiers and Vincennes.—See Chapter X., page 71.

CHARONNE, behind or east from the cemetery of Père Lachaise, by P, running between Charonne and the Place d'Italie.—See Chapter IX., p. 68.

BELLEVILLE-VILLETTE, N.E. corner of plan of Paris within the walls, by A-C.—See Chapter IX., under Buttes Chaumont, page 68.

LA CHAPELLE by K, running southwards from this station to the College de France, passing on its way the station of the Northern Railway, the Halles Centrales, the Palais de Justice, and the Musée Cluny.

For the details of the routes of these omnibuses, see the "Itinéraire des Lignes d'Omnibus," sold at all the omnibus stations, price 20 centimes. And for the map of their routes, see either the "Plan Omnibus de Paris," 1 fr., or the "Itinéraire des Omnibus dans Paris," 1 fr. 25 c., sold at the omnibus stations.

IV.—River Steamboats.

There are three lines of omnibus steamers.

One sails from Charenton, at the S.E. corner of the Plan of Paris, to the Bercy steamboat station outside the walls.

Another leaves from Bercy steamboat station within the walls, to Auteuil steamboat station, at the S.W. extremity of the Plan of Paris.

The third line sails from the Pont Royal, at the S.W. corner of the Tuileries, to Surènes, passing by Meudon, Sèvres, and St. Cloud.

From Charenton to Surènes there are 24 stations.

Names of Stations.	Places in the Neighbourhood.	Names of Stations.	Places in the Neighbourhood.
1. Charenton-le-Pont	Bois de Vincennes. Alfort.	13. Pont de la Concorde	Champs-Elysées. Corps-Législatif.
2. Les Carrières	Char-les-Carrières.	14. „ des Invalides	Palais de l'Industrie. Champs-Elysées.
3. Ivry	Ivry.	15. „ d'Iéna	Champs de Mars. Ecole Militaire.
4. Pont Napoleon	Ch. de Fer de Ceinture.	16. Quai de Passy	Passy. Trocadéro.
5. Quai de la Gare	Bercy.	17. Pont de Grenelle	Auteuil. Passy.
6. Pont de Bercy	Gare de Lyon	18. Auteuil	Point-du-Jour. Bois de Boulogne.
7. „ d'Austerlitz	„ d'Orléans. Jardin des Plantes. Ecole Polytechnique. Panthéon.	19. Billancourt ..	Billancourt. Bas-Meudon.
8. „ de la Tournelle	Hôtel-de-Ville. Notre-Dame. Les Halles.	20. Bas Meudon	Manufact. de Force-laines.
9. Quai de la Grève	Palais de Justice. Préfecture de Police.	21. Sèvres	Parc de St. Cloud. Champ de Courses.
10. Pont Neuf ..	Faub. St. Germain. Institut. Palais-Royal.	22. Saint Cloud	Grande Cascade. Bois de Boulogne.
11. Des Sts. Pères	Louvre. Tuileries.	23. Longchamps	Surènes.
12. Pont - Royal (Tete de ligne du Service de St. Cloud à Surènes)		24. Surènes....	

HOTELS.

PARIS contains above 4000 hotels, whose charges for board and lodging per day per head vary from six to twenty-five francs.

The largest and best hotels are in the neighbourhood of the new Opera-House, in the Place Vendôme, the Rue Castiglione, and the Rue de Rivoli.

Among these are the Grand Hotel in the Boulevard des Capucines ; Bade, in the Boulevard des Italiens ; Bedford, Rue de l'Arcade ; Chatham, Rue Neuve St. Augustin.

In the Rue Castiglione are the hotels de Famille, Londres, Liverpool, Castiglione, Clarendon.

In the Place Vendôme are the hotels Bristol, Rhin.

In the Rue de la Paix are the hotels Westminster, Canterbury, Mira-beau, Douvres.

In the Rue de Rivoli are the hotels Meurice, Louvre, Rivoli, Trois Empereurs, Wagram, Windsor.

In the Rue St. Honoré, the Lille et d'Albion.

The Hôtel du Bon la Fontaine, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain, is frequented by the dignified French clergy; and the Hôtel des Bains de Tivoli, Rue St. Lazare, by invalids. But those who do not wish to incur the expense of this first-class hotel, should take the *Maison Municipale de Santé*, near the Northern Railway Station, No. 110 Rue de Faubourg St. Denis. Board, lodging, medicine, and medical attendance, from 9 to 20 francs per day.

There is another establishment of this nature in Auteuil (see S.W. corner of General Plan of Paris) in the Rue Boileau, near the Auteuil station of the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture, called the Establishment Hydrothérapique.

The following hotels can accommodate travellers on more moderate terms:—

Hôtel Bergère, Rue Bergère.

Calais, Rue Neuve des Capucines.

Castille, Rue Richelieu.

Deux Mondes, Rue d'Antin.

Grand Hôtel de la Rue Royale, Rue Royale.

Grand Hôtel de France, Rue Laffitte.

Helder, in the Rue Helder, parallel to Rue Laffitte.

London and New York, opposite the station of St. Lazare.

Hôtel Londres, Rue St. Hyacinth.

Louvois, Place Louvois.

Montaigne, Rue Montaigne.

Tours, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires.

United States, Rue d'Antin.

Grand Hôtel de Violet, Rue Faubourg Poissonnière.

Voltaire, Quay de Voltaire, left side of Seine.

Vuillemont, Rue des Champs Elysées.

Ecclesiastics frequent the Hôtel des Missions Etrangères, Rue du Bac, and the Hôtel du Vatican, Rue du Vieux Colombier.

Commercial Hotels.—Atlantique, Rue de Grenelle St. Honoré; du Bel Air, Rue des Enfants Rouges, au Marais; des Bourdonnais, Rue des Bourdonnais; Coquillière, Rue Coquillière; des Empires, Rue du Bouloi; des Etrangers, Rue des Petites Ecuries; de l'Europe, Cour des Fontaines; de Gaulles et d'Orient, Rue Coq-Héron; du Lion d'Argent, St. Martin, Rue Aumoire; Montesquieu, Rue Montesquieu; de la Bourse et des Ambassadeurs, Rue Notre Dame des Victoires.

Boarding-Houses.

These are very numerous, and at various prices. Those for the English are chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Champs Elysées. They are cheaper than the hotels. The French name for boarding-houses is *pension*, and the boarders are called *pensionnaires*. There are many such pensions where

there is a common table, but at others each person or family is supplied separately, but with the same dinner.

Furnished Houses, or Maisons Meublées.

There are numerous lodgings and furnished houses throughout Paris, and are expensive in proportion to the accommodation and the fashionableness of the district. A good room costs from 50 to 100 francs per month.

Among the most conveniently situated of these houses is the Hotel Montesquieu, Rue de Montesquieu, opposite one of Duval's finest establishments; Mme. Duguesnes, 11 Rue Colisée, etc.

RESTAURANTS.

There are two kinds of restaurants—restaurants à la carte, and restaurants à prix fixe.

In restaurants à la carte, each dish is selected from a priced list. For three persons two portions will generally be found sufficient. Never order anything not in the carte. The cost of such dinners, when no expensive wine is used, is from 8 to 15 francs each. A gratuity of a sou for each franc is generally given to the waiter on paying the bill.

Among these restaurants are—in the Palais Royal, Les Trois Frères Provençaux, Nos. 95 to 98; Vefour, Nos. 106 to 109; Vefour Tavernier, Nos. 80 to 82, close to the Palais Royal Theatre; and the Café Coraza, Nos. 9 to 12.

Opposite the Madeleine is Durand. In No. 12 Boulevard des Capucines, the Paix. In the Boulevard des Italiens, the Café Anglais, No. 13; the Riche, No. 18; the Maison Dorée, No. 20; the Helder, No. 29; the Foy, No. 38. In the Boulevard Poissonniere, No. 30, Vachette. In the Boulevard Montmartre, No. 4, Bonnefoy. In the Rue Richelieu, No. 104, the Britannique. In the Place de la Bourée, No. 13, Campeaux. In No. 70 Rue Montorgueil (near the Halles Centrales), Phillipe. American Restaurant for buckwheat cakes, etc., in No. 72 Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, first street to the right, going N. from the Place Vendome. See Central Plan. In a small restaurant, No. 332 Rue St. Denis (north from the Halles Centrales), tripe is prepared as at Caen.

Restaurants à prix fixe.—These allow their guests a plate of soup, a dessert, half a bottle of "vin ordinaire," and a choice of three dishes from a list of vegetables, fish and meat, roasted or boiled, all for a fixed sum, from 2 to 3 francs. By paying half a franc more a better class of wine is procured.

Such restaurants abound in the first storey of the Palais Royal; and the price they charge for their dinners is painted on the sides and lintels of the doors. They are found also all over the city.

There is still another class of restaurant, resembling the prix fixe restaurant in its moderate charges, but the restaurants à la carte in its arrangements. They are called Établissements de Bouillon Duval, where anything may be ordered from a plate of soup (bouillon) to a complete dinner with wine. On entering, the visitor receives a card containing a

priced list of the viands and wines, on which the waiter marks the dishes as they are ordered. Having finished dinner, leave a trifle with the waiter, and return with the card to the place where it was received. Here the amount is made up and paid. The finest of these establishments are at No. 11 Boulevard Poissonnière, No. 21 Boulevard Montmartre, No. 141 Boulevard Sebastopol, and in the Rue Montesquieu. In all there are fourteen restaurants managed by and belonging to the same proprietor, Duval.

The following is a list of prices of the different viands :—

	FR. c.		FR. c.		FR. c.
Serviette . . .	05	Ragoût Mouton,		Bifteck, Plats	
Pain . . .	10	Jambon . . .	40	du jour . . .	60
Huitres . . .	1 70	Macaroni, Sal-		Gibier, Volaille . . .	60
Vin, le carafon . . .	20	ade, Primeurs . . .	30	Entremets . . .	30
Eau de Seltz . . .	15	Œufs, Plats du		Desserts à 20 et . . .	30
Bouillon . . .	20	jour . . .	40	a Bière, chope . . .	30
Potage, Légumes . . .	25	Rotis, Plats du		Café pt verre,	
Sardines, Sau-		jour . . .	50	35 c., Café	
cisson . . .	30	Côtelette nature,		au lait . . .	40
a Bœuf nature . . .	30	Poisson . . .	50	Liqueurs à 15 c.	
				20 c. . .	20

a For explanation of terms, see under "Carte du Jour," below.

These establishments of Duval are recommended also to ladies, alone or with gentlemen, especially that in the Rue Montesquieu.

CARTE DU JOUR.

The following list contains the explanation of the technical terms of some of the most useful dishes mentioned in the "Cartes du Jour" of the restaurants. Fancy names cannot be translated.

SOUPS.

Bouillon, broth, beef-tea.

Potage, soup.

Julienne, vegetable soup.

Purée, pease-soup.

Purée, when qualifying a noun, means mashed, as—

Purée de Pommes, mashed potatoes.

Purée de Marron, mashed chestnuts.

BEEF.

Bœuf au naturel, or simply, "nature," plain boiled beef.

Naturel in cookery means plain.

Bœuf à la mode, beef stewed with carrots, etc.

Bœuf à la jardinière, beef with vegetables.

Aloyau, a sirloin of beef.

Aloyau à la jardinière, sirloin with vegetables.

Jardinière in cookery means the addition of vegetables.

Aloyau sauté, sirloin in slices.

Sauté in cookery means sliced.

Rosbif aux pommes, roast beef with potatoes.

In these lists the words "de terre" are rarely affixed to pommes.

Bifteck au naturel, plain beefsteak.

aux pommes, with potatoes.

aux pommes sautées, with sliced potatoes.

aux haricots, with French kidney beans.

bien cuit, well done.

saignant, under done.

Palais de Bœuf au gratin, broiled ox palate.

Au gratin, in cookery, means baked or broiled; when applied to potatoes it means browned.

MUTTON.

Côtelettes de mouton au naturel, plain mutton chops.

" " panées, mutton chops fried with crumbs.

" " aux points d'asperge, mutton chops with asparagus tops.

" " à la purée de pommes, mutton chops with mashed potatoes.

Gigot roti, a roast leg of mutton.

Pieds de mouton, sheep's trotters.

Gigot d'agneau, a leg of lamb.

Blanquette d'agneau, hashed lamb.

Rognons à la brochette, broiled kidneys.

" sautés, sliced kidneys.

VEAL.

Côtelette de veau, veal cutlet.

Tête de veau en vinaigrette, calf's head with oil and vinegar.

Oreille de veau en marinade, pickled calf's ear.

Ris de veau, sweetbread.

Foie de veau, calf's liver.

Blanquette de veau, hashed veal.

Fricandeau au jus, Scotch collops with gravy.

VEGETABLES.

Pommes de terre, potatoes.

Legumes et fruits primeurs, early vegetables and fruits.

Asperges à la sauce, asparagus with sauce.

Champignons, mushrooms.

Epinards, spinach.

Fèves de marais, garden beans.

Haricots verts, green French beans.

Oseille, sorrel.

Petits pois, green peas.

Jardinière means dressed with vegetables.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Poulet, fowl.

Poulet, chicken.

Chapon, capon.

Cuisse de poulet, leg of a chicken.

Des œufs à la coque, boiled eggs.

Dindonneau, young turkey.

Canard, duck.

Perdreau, partridge.

Mauviettes, larks.

Grives, thrushes.

Becasse, woodcock.

Becassine, snipe.

Chevreuil, venison.

Caille, quail.

FISH.

Anguille, eel.

Eperlans, smelts; or, as the Scotch call them, sperlings.

Homard, lobster.

Huitres, oysters.

Merlans, whiting.

Morne, cod.

Raie, roach or skate.

Sammon, salmon.

Sole, sole.

Turbot or Barbue, turbot.

Frit, fried.

Grillé, done on the gridiron.

Au gratin, baked, broiled, or browned.

DESSERT.

Compote, applied to fruits, means stewed.

Compote de pommes, stewed apples.

" pruneaux, prunes.

Belgnets de pommes, apple fritters.

Belgnets de pommes soufflés, puffed apple fritters.

DRINK

Vin de Bordeaux, claret.

A bottle of soda-water is called a siphon.

The cheap wines ought always to be drunk with it, or with common water.

At even the cheap restaurants, palatable wine may be had by paying a little extra.

Frappé, applied to liquids, means iced.

Carafe frappé, iced water.

Vin frappé, iced wine.

The litre of beer is called a canette, and the half-litre a choppe.

The fifth part of a litre of wine is called a "carafon," a word often used in the cheap restaurants.

CAFÉS.

The cafés of Paris supply, at a somewhat higher price than the restaurants, tea, coffee, chocolate, eggs, côtelettes, steaks, liqueurs, beer, spirits, soda-water, sparkling lemonade, ices, and other kinds of light refreshments, besides cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco, and are generally resorted to after breakfasting or dining at a restaurant. Here cheap,

backgammon, dominoes, cards, and billiards, are played, either the usual French game or pool.

Besides those already mentioned under Restaurants, we may specify the Café Rotonde, in the Palais Royal, famous for ices ; the Café de la Régence, frequented by the best chess-players ; Café Tortoni, 22 Boulevard des Italiens—good ices ; the Café du Grand Balcon, adjoining the Opera-Comique, frequented by the crack billiard-players ; the Café de la ville de Nantes, No. 1 Boulevard Des Capucines—good ices ; and the Café Imoda, 3 Rue Royale—good ices.

CLUBS.

Clubs are called Cercles in Paris, and resemble in many respects our own West-end establishments, and similar privileges are accorded by them to strangers. The most important are—

The Jockey Club, Rue Scribe, 1 bis Boulevard des Capucines.

Cercle des Chemins de Fer, No. 22 Rue de la Michodière, Boulevard des Italiens.

Cercle Agricole, No. 6 Rue de Beaune, and No. 29 Quai Voltaire.

Cercle de la Librairie, No. 1 Rue Bonaparte.

Cercle du Commerce, Rue de Pelletier, Boulevard des Italiens.

Cercle l'Ancien, No. 16 Boulevard Montmartre.

Cercle des Arts, No. 22 Rue de Choiseul.

MASONIC LODGES.

The GRAND ORIENT (LODGE) OF FRANCE is situate in the Rue Cadet, 16, the first street to the west of the Place Montholon, in the Rue La Fayette.—See Plan of Paris, West from Strasbourg station. Omnibus T stops at the Place Montholon, and corresponds with S running from the Rue du Louvre at the Lodge of Rue Cadet. Every information will be given to foreign brethren upon proof of their being members of the craft. The Grand Orient holds its meetings once a month. *N.B.*—Certificates indispensable for admission.

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS.

Persons on taking a house should have two copies of the lease made out, one for the tenant, and the other for the landlord—(Il convient de rédiger le bail par écrit et en double exemplaire, l'un pour le locataire, et l'autre pour le propriétaire). The occupier of a house is liable for the furniture-tax, corresponding to the house-tax in England. Yet when houses are let furnished, it is invariably understood that the owner pays this, and all other local as well as general taxes, the rent covering all these. As a matter of precaution this understanding should always be inserted in the agreement. Under any circumstances, however, the occupier is liable for damage done by fire, even although the owner be insured, and the fire was not caused by the negligence of the tenant. In the former case the insurance office has a claim on the occupier, and unless

the hirer of the house can prove to the satisfaction of the authorities that the fire was caused by some other cause than his negligence, he will have to pay.

The greatest care should be taken in looking over the inventory of the furniture (*inventaire de mobilier*) with the owner, as everything not actually marked as injured, whether cracked, chipped, spotted, stained, broken, mended, or deficient in any part, will be claimed at the end of the tenancy as having been uninjured, no matter how clear the case may have been the other way. An agent may be employed with advantage to go over the inventory, both on entering and leaving, but it is not safe to leave matters entirely to his care. The final settlement should be made in good time, as at the last moment a claim will often be set up, and the tenant, after really replacing everything injured, may be obliged to postpone his departure, or pay a large sum. Rent is generally paid in advance, and by the month.

Servants are hired by the month, but may leave or be discharged at the shortest notice if there is reasonable cause. If they leave without notice they cannot claim wages.

PROTESTANT PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Anglican Chapels.—Rue d'Aguesseau Chapel, street diverging northward from the English Embassy; see plan of Central Paris—Sunday, 11.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M., and 7.30 P.M. Marbœuf Chapel, Champs Elysées—Sunday, 11 A.M., 3.30 P.M., and 8 P.M. Cour des Coches Chapel, Rue de la Madeleine—Sunday, 8.30 and 11.30 A.M., and 7.30 P.M.

American Episcopal Church, No. 14 Rue Faubourg St. Honoré—Sunday, 11 A.M., 4 P.M.

American Chapel, 21 Rue de Berri—a branch street from the N. side of the Avenue des Champs Elysées, between the Rond Point and the Arc de Triomphe.

Wesleyan Chapels—No. 23 Rue Royale, and Rue Roquépine; see N.W. corner of plan of "Central Paris." Services in French and English—Sundays, 12 A.M., 7.30 P.M.

Church of Scotland, service in the chapel of the Oratoire, 160 Rue de Rivoli, corner of Rue de l'Oratoire—Sunday, 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Entrance by the garden opposite the Louvre.

Congregational worship in No. 23 Rue Royale—Sundays, 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The French Protestant Churches in Paris and throughout the country, which are maintained by the State, are called "Temples."

The community composing the Eglise Libre, who receive no aid from the State, distinguish their places of worship by the epithet "Evangelique."

Names and addresses of the *French Protestant State Churches* in Paris—Oratoire, St. Honoré, 157, et Rue de l'Oratoire, 1-3; Saint-Esprit, Rue Roquépine, 5; Pentemont, Grenelle-St.-Germain, 106; Sainte-Marie, Saint-

Antoine, 216; Batignolles, Boulevard des Batignolles, 46; Belleville, Square Napoléon, Rue Palikao; Passy, Rue St. Hippolyte, 38, Avenue de l'Empereur; Neuilly, Avenue du Roule, 25; Plaisance, Rue de l'Ouest, 97, à Plaisance; La Glacière, Rue Maurice-Mayor, 4; Vincennes (hors Paris), Rue de Montreuil, 96. Of all these, the most important is the Oratoire, in which many most excellent sermons are preached.

Chapelles Evangeliques.—Of these there are four or five in Paris; one of the largest of them is in the Rue des Victoires, passing the east side of the Bourse. See Plan of "Central Paris." The members of this communion call their church the "Eglise Libre" or "Evangelique," to distinguish it from the Protestant Church in connection with the state, which is by far the larger and more influential.

Jewish Synagogue.—(Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth).—It is an interesting building, of a style partly Oriental and partly Byzantine. The interior is peculiar, and worth visiting.

Russian Church.—This building, adapted to the rites of the Russian branch of the Greek Church, is frequently visited as a specimen of the peculiar construction and ornamentation of that style of worship. It is richly decorated, and was completed in 1861.

N.B.—For further particulars respecting the hours of service, etc., in these places of worship, see the Saturday number of "Galignani's Messenger."

EMBASSIES.

Great Britain and Ireland, No. 39 Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. Open from 11 till 2.—See N.W. corner of Central Plan of Paris.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Rue du Centre, 15. Open from 11 to 3.

Ministerial residence, 6 Rue de Presbourg, and offices, Avenue Josephine, corner of Rue Chaillot; Consulate, 7 Rue Richelieu.

The Rue Richelieu is that street extending from the W. side of the Palais Royal to the Boulevard Montmartre.—See Central Plan. For the Rues du Centre and the Avenue Josephine, see W. side of General Plan in the neighbourhood of the Arc de Triomphe. The Rue du Centre leads out of the Avenue Friedland, of which the Boulevard Haussmann is the eastern continuation. The Boulevard Haussmann leads into the Boulevard Montmartre. See N.W. side of Central Plan.

ADDRESSES.

The residence of persons in Paris is easily found by referring to the "Almanach Firmin Didot," kept in the principal shops, hotels, and cafés.

POST OFFICE.

Head office in the Rue J. J. Rousseau, No. 9.—See Central Plan of Paris between the Palais Royal and the Halles Centrales.

Letters addressed *Poste-Restante* can only be obtained here. The entrance into the *Poste-Restante* office is from the corner of the Rue Coghéron.

Postage-stamps (*timbres de poste*) are sold in Paris and all over France at the tobacconists' shops ; where the letters also can be weighed, and the amount of stamps necessary ascertained.

POLICE OFFICE, or PREFECTURE DE POLICE.

The chief office is provisionally in that large building opposite the Palais de Justice, called the "*État Majeur de la Garde*."

Sergents-de-Ville (policemen) patrol the streets night and day, and are generally polite and obliging.

If anything be lost in a cab, omnibus, or other vehicle, or dropped in the street, go at once to the nearest police office (*Bureau du Commissaire de Police*), which any of the *Sergents-de-Ville* will indicate ; and fill up there, in the prescribed form, the description of the missing article.

These police offices have a square lantern with red glass over their doors.

NEWSPAPERS.

Of newspapers, there are a large number, and a great and fluctuating variety ; but for the sightseer none is so useful as *Galignani's Messenger*, which may be found at all the principal cafés and hotels ; or may be subscribed for by the week, price 3 francs ; or by the month, price 10 francs. Office, No. 224 Rue de Rivoli. The article headed "*Strangers' Diary*" should be read daily.

BATHS.

The largest bathing establishments are on the Quai du Louvre ; and on the opposite side at the statue of Henry IV.

WATER - CLOSETS—(Cabinets inodores.)

In all the arcades (*passages*) in the Galerie de Nemours, left hand ; at No. 3 Rue du Louvre ; No. 17 Boulevard des Italiens ; and in the Place St. Sulpice. Price 15 c., or 3 sous.

There are places called "*Latrines*," public W.C.'s, such as under the Quay at the Louvre, under the Quai St. Cloud, etc.

ENGLISH APOTHECARIES.

E. Gallois, 2 Place Vendôme.
Hogg, 2 Rue Castiglione.
Paris, 28 Place Vendôme.
Roberts & Co., 23 Place Vendôme.
Swann, 10 Rue Castiglione.

Instead of giving a list of the English doctors in Paris, we consider it best to refer those who may require their aid to any of the above respectable chemists, from whom all the necessary information respecting them can be obtained.

Bazaars.—The largest Bazaars are at 20 and 22 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, No. 12 Boulevard Montmartre. The Bazaar Europeen in the Passage Jouffray. La Galerie de Fer, No. 19 Boulevard des Italiens. The Bazaar des Halles Centrales, No. 17 Boulevard de Sebastopol.

MARKETS.

Les Halles Centrales, situated in the Rues de la Tonnellerie and de Rambuteau, are extensive and elegant buildings, with districts set apart for the sale of meat, poultry, fish, game, groceries, etc. (See Chapter VII.)

The *Halle aux Vins* are extensive wine markets, situated near the Jardin des Plantes. (See Chapter IX.)

The *Marché du Temple* are large markets for the sale of wearing apparel. (See Chapter VII.)

Le Marché aux Chevaux (Horse Market.)—Boulevard de l'Hôpital, 28, and Rue du Marché aux Chevaux; Wednesdays and Saturdays every week, and the first Monday in the month.

Tattersal Français.—Rue Beaujon, 22, near the Champs Élysées; general sale day every Thursday, but open every day in the week. Horses taken out at livery.

Flower-markets on the Quai Napoléon, near the Palais de Justice, on Wednesday and Saturday; in the Place de la Madeleine, near the church, on Wednesday and Friday; on the Boulevard St. Martin, near the Château d'Eau, on Monday and Thursday; and on the same days, on the Place St. Sulpice, near the church.

A *Bird-market* held on Sundays in the Rue Montgolfier, behind the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers.

A *Dog-market* is also held every Sunday at 28 Boulevard de l'Hôpital.

SHOPPING.

Costly articles are generally sold in the large towns of England under the Paris prices.

The best shops for miscellaneous articles are in the Rue de la Paix, the Boulevards in the neighbourhood of the Madeleine, and in the Rue St. Honoré.

For the purchase of the goods for which Paris is famous the following shops may be recommended:—

Best houses for ready-made dresses

(Confections)—

Bouillet, 26 Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires.

Jourdan & Aubry, 40 do.

Nivard Bonneau, 75 Rue Richelieu.

Alexandre, 4 bis Rue de Clery.

Tainturier Caclard, 46 Rue des Jeuneurs.

Costadan, 27 do.

Best houses for Mantles, etc.—

Worth, 7 Rue de la Paix.

Pingat, 30 Rue Louis le Grand.

Kentenaar, 26 Rue du 4 Septembre.

Violleau & Villain, 19 Rue Notre-

Dame des Victoires.

Antony Delieuvin, 72 Rue Richelieu.

Opigez Gagelin, 83 do.

Felix, 15 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Shops for Silk and Satin—

Berteaux Radou, 10 Rue d'Aboukir.
 Louvet, 10 Rue Vivienne.
 Rattier Roche, 62 Rue Richelieu.
 Sauvage Frères, 16 Rue Vivienne.
 Robert, 20 Rue de la Banque.
 Moret & Payen, 9 Rue de Clery.
 Gagnet, 126 Rue Montmartre.
 Compagnie Lyonnaise, 37 Boulevard des Capucines.

Shops for Ribbons—

Raimon Rappe, 6 Rue Choiseul.
 Bacouel & Pognon, 48 Rue Vivienne.
 Hervieu & Potard, 27 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Alexis Grellou & Co., 132 Rue St. Denis.
 Dobelin & Co., 50 Boul. Sebastopol.
 La Ville de Lyon, 6 Chaussée d'Antin.
 Richefeu, 324 Rue St. Honoré.

Best Milliners—

Mlle. Magnier, 112 Rue Richelieu.
 Fauchet Fatural, 5 Boulevard des Capucines.
 Virot (Rich.), 12 Rue de la Paix.
 Esther Barbieri, 21 do.
 Hofèle, Mlle., 7 do.
 Mantel Thérèse, 12 Rue Halevy.
 Mickiewicz Tuvée, 29 Boulevard Haussmann.
 Valerie Graux, 33 Boul. des Italiens.
 Léonie Lechevallier, 9 do.

Good Dressmakers—

Madame Compoint, 6 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Corbay, 4 Rue de Menars.
 Gocherand, 12 Rue Neuve des Capucines.
 Madame Buisson, 5 Rue Meyerbeer.
 Fanet & Beer, 11 Rue de l'Arcade.
 Castel, 13 Taitbout.
 Mlle. Louise, 8 Rue de l'Echelle.
 Mme. Mailly, 222 Rue Rivoli.

Haberdashery, drapery, and soft goods in general—

Magasin du Louvre, opposite the Louvre.
 Maison du Coin de Rue, No. 8 Rue Montesquieu — that short street lettered R. Mon., north from the Hotel and Magasin du Louvre. See "Central Paris."
 Ville de Paris, No. 170 Rue de Montmartre.

Linen—

Grande Maison de Blanc, 6 Boulevard des Capucines.
 Leborgne et Hennoven, 56 Rue du Bac.
 Banès, 213 Rue St. Honoré.
 Doucet, 21 Rue de la Paix.

Gloves—

Jouvin & Co., first floor of No. 6 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Desprez, 89 Rue Richelieu.
 Doucet, 21 Rue de la Paix.
 They sell gloves from 5 to 7 francs the pair.
 The following sell them from 2½ to 4 francs per pair—
 Lelogeais, No. 17 Boulevard des Italiens.
 Morand, 54 Rue Lafayette.
 Daigremont, Rue St. Honoré.

Ladies' Neck-ties.

Paul Daigremont, 10, 11, 12, and 13
 Galerie de Nemours, Palais Royal.

Fans—

Duvellero, 17 Passage Panorama.

Ladies' Boots and Shoes—

At Nos. 165 and 334 Rue St. Honoré.

The sale of *Cigars and Tobacco* in France is confined to licensed dealers. They are very numerous, and are easily recognised in Paris by a red light. *Postage Stamps* are sold at the same shops.

MONEY.

The coinage of France is simple and convenient. The franc is the unit, and is divided into 100 centimes or 20 sous. The name *sou* is given to the bronze coin consisting of 5 c., and is nearly equivalent in value to the English halfpenny and the United States' cent. The franc is equivalent to 94d. English.

The gold coins are the twenty-franc piece (16s.); the ten-franc piece (8s.); and the five-franc piece (4s.) There are notes of the Bank of France, which are perfectly safe, and circulate everywhere.

The value of the English sovereign is 25 fr. and from 10 to 40 c. In reducing French money to English, from any number of francs subtract their fifth part, and

the remainder will be their value in shillings. Or multiply the francs by four, point off the two right-hand figures of the product for decimals, and the result will be their value in pounds and decimals of a pound sterling.

Among the best places to get money changed are—Felix et Cie, Palais Royal, No. 1, Galerie Montpensier; Allard, 12 Place de la Bourse; Montaux, Boulevard Montmartre; Arthur and Co., 10 Rue Castiglione, etc., etc.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In order to express the decimal proportions, the French make use of the following vocabulary:—

For multipliers the prefix	DECA means	10 times.
"	HECTO "	100 times.
"	KILO "	1,000 times.
"	MYRIA "	10,000 times.
For divisors the prefix	DECI expresses	$\frac{1}{10}$ th part.
"	CENTI "	$\frac{1}{100}$ th part.
"	MILLI "	$\frac{1}{1000}$ th part.

It may assist the memory to observe that the prefixes for multiplying are Greek, and those for dividing Latin; thus, *décamètre* means 10 mètres, and *décimètre* $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a mètre; *hectomètre* means 100 mètres, and *centimètre* $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a mètre; *kilomètre* means 1000 mètres, and *millimètre* $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a mètre. The mètre (as before stated) is the element or prime unit of long measure, and is equal to 39·37079 English inches.

The *ARE*, which is a square *décamètre* (or 100 square metres), is the elemental unit of square or superficial measure. It is equal to 119·6033 square yards, or very nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of an acre.

The *STÈRE*, which is a cubic metre, is the elemental unit of solid measure, and equal to 35·3166 cubic feet English, or nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.

The *LITRE*, which is the cubic *décimètre*, is the elemental unit of all liquid measures, and of all other measures of capacity. It is equal to 61·02705 cubic inches, or is very nearly $\frac{1}{16}$ ths or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an imperial gallon.

Lastly, the *GRAMME*, which is the weight of a cubic centimètre of distilled water at its temperature of greatest condensation, is the elemental unit of all weights, and is equal to 15·4325 grains troy, or $\frac{1}{16}$ of an avoirdupois dram nearly.

Square or Superficial Measures.

French and English.	English and French.
Mètre carré = 1·1960 square yard.	Square yard = 0·836 mètre carré.
Are or 100 mètres carrés = 119·60 square yards.	Square perch = 25·291 mètres carrés.
Hectare = 2·471 acres.	Square rood, or 1210 square yards = 10·116 ares.
In round numbers.	Acre, or 4840 square yards = 0·4046 hectare.
1 Hectare = $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.	
4 " = 10 "	
12 " = 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
50 " = 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

Measures of Length.

French and English.	English and French.
Millimètre = 0·039 inch.	Inch = 2·539 centimètres.
Centimètre = 0·393 inch.	Foot = 3·047 décimètres.
Décimètre = 3·937 inches, or 4 inches.	Yard = 0·914 mètre.
Mètre = 39·370 inches, or 3·280 feet, or 1·0936 yard.	Fathom, or 2 yards = 1·828 mètre.
Kilomètre = 1093·6380 yards, or 0·6213 mile.	Pole or perch ($5\frac{1}{4}$ yards) = 5·0291 mètres.
	Furlong (220 yards) = 201·164 mètres.
	Mile (1760 yards) = 1609·344 mètres.

Table of the approximate equivalents between a Kilomètre and a Mile.

1 kil.	$\frac{1}{8}$ mile.	10 kil. =	$6\frac{1}{4}$ miles.	100 kil. =	62 miles.
2 "	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	20 "	$12\frac{1}{2}$ "	200 "	$124\frac{1}{2}$ "
3 "	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	30 "	$18\frac{3}{4}$ "	300 "	$186\frac{3}{4}$ "
4 "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	40 "	$24\frac{1}{4}$ "	400 "	$248\frac{1}{4}$ "
5 "	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	50 "	$31\frac{1}{4}$ "	500 "	$311\frac{1}{4}$ "
6 "	$3\frac{1}{4}$ "	60 "	$37\frac{1}{4}$ "	600 "	$372\frac{1}{4}$ "
7 "	$4\frac{1}{4}$ "	70 "	$43\frac{1}{4}$ "	700 "	$435\frac{1}{4}$ "
8 "	$5\frac{1}{4}$ "	80 "	$50\frac{1}{4}$ "	800 "	$497\frac{1}{4}$ "
9 "	$5\frac{3}{4}$ "	90 "	$56\frac{1}{4}$ "	900 "	$559\frac{1}{4}$ "

Measures of Capacity.

French and English.

Litre = 1·7607 pint, or 0·220 gallon.

Décalitre = 2·2009 gallons.

Hectolitre = 22·0096 gallons.

English and French.

Pint, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon = 0·5679 litre.Quart, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a gallon = 1·1359 litre.

Gallon = 4·5434 litres.

Peck (2 gallons) = 9·086 litres.

Bushel (8 gallons) = 36·347 litres.

Sack (3 bushels) = 1·090 hectolitre.

Quarter (8 bushels) = 2·907 hectolitres.

Chaldron (12 sacks) = 13·085 hectolitres.

Weights.

French and English.

Gramme = $\begin{cases} 15\cdot432 \text{ grains troy.} \\ 0\cdot645 \text{ pennyweight.} \end{cases}$

Kilogramme = $\begin{cases} 15,432\cdot349 \text{ grains troy.} \\ 2\cdot679 \text{ pounds troy.} \\ 2\cdot204 \text{ pounds avoirdupois.} \end{cases}$

English and French.

Troy Weight.

Grain (24 to the pennyweight) = 6·479 centigrammes.

Pennyweight (20 to the ounce) = 1·555 gramme.

Ounce (12 to the pound) = 31·103 grammes.

Pound troy, or 5760 grains = 373·241 grammes.

Avoirdupois Weight.

Dram (16 to the ounce) = 1·771 gramme.

Ounce (16 to the pound) = 28·349 grammes.

Pound avoirdupois, or 7000 grains = 453·592 grammes.

Cwt., or 112 pounds = 50·802 kilogrammes.

Ton, or 10 cwt. = 1016·048 kilos.

PARIS.

CHAPTER I.

Position—Historical Sketch—Government—Area—Ceinture Railway—Industrial Establishments—Scientific and Educational Establishments—Hospitals—Prisons—The Seine—Observations on the Use of the Plan of Central Paris.]

PARIS (pop. 1,826,000) is situated on the Seine, 210 miles S.S.E. from London.

It takes its name from the Parisii, a Gallic tribe, whose chief town, called by themselves Loutouhezi (*i.e.* a dwelling surrounded by water), and by the Romans Lutetia, stood on the island now known as L'Île de la Cité or du Palais. It is first mentioned in history as the place where, in B.C. 54, Julius Cæsar convoked an assembly of the Gallic tribes.

In A.D. 360, Julian the Apostate fortified the island, and built on the mainland the Thermæ Juliani.

To the Romans succeeded the Franks, who, under Clovis, seized Paris in 494. In 574 it was burned to the ground in a war waged by Sigebert, King of Metz, against his brother Chilperic, King of Soissons. By the princes of the Carlovingian line Paris was neglected, and its fortifications allowed to fall into decay; so that, when attacked by the Northmen in 841, it fell an easy prey.

In 861 a third invasion of these northern pirates, attended with the same results as before, showed the necessity of putting the town in a state of defence. This was done by Charles le Chauve, and so effectually, that when the Normans assaulted the city for the fourth time in 885, they were completely foiled, and only escaped destruction by concluding with Charles le Gros a treaty which cost that monarch his crown. The vacant throne was then offered to Count Eudes or Otho, in whose family it became hereditary in the person of Hugo or Hugues Capet in 978. This monarch chose Paris for his residence; and from that time the city became the capital of the kingdom of France.

Paris is the seat of the executive and legislative authorities of the Cour de Cassation (supreme court of appeal), and of an archbishop whose suffragans are the bishops of Meaux, Versailles, Chartres, Orléans, and Blois.

For municipal purposes it is divided into twenty *arrondissements*, each of which is subdivided into four quarters. Each *arrondissement* has a separate municipality, presided over by a mayor and two deputy-mayors. The prefect of the Seine is the chief municipal authority of the capital. Under him is a council of prefecture, composed of five members and a secretary-general, with a municipal and departmental commission, consisting of 36 members.

Under Julius Cæsar	B.C.	56, Paris contained	37 acres.
,, Philippe Auguste	A.D. 1211.....	625	,,
,, Charles VI.	,, 1383.....	1084	,,
,, Henri III.	,, 1581.....	1193	,,
,, Louis XIII.	,, 1634.....	1403	,,
,, Louis XIV.	,, 1686.....	2728	,,
,, Louis XV.	,, 1717.....	2800	,,
,, Louis Philippe	,, 1848.....	8708	,,

Now it contains 19,275 acres, encircled by a bastioned and terraced wall 33 feet high and 21 miles in circuit; defended by 17 detached forts, and pierced by 66 gates or "Barrières," at which the "Octroi," or local dues on taxable articles entering the capital, are levied. The construction of these fortifications cost £9,600,000.

Paris contains 528 miles of streets, lighted by 33,860 jets of gas, and drained by 325 miles of sewerage.

Round by the inner side of the great wall runs, partly above and partly below ground, the "Chemin de Fer de Ceinture," 20½ miles in circuit, and provided with 26 stations.—(See Plan of Paris.) The sights presented along this line are more curious than beautiful, and most are connected with the provisioning of the great city. At Villette, for example, we have gasworks and slaughter-houses; at Bercy, wine-cellar and woodyards; and at other places foundries, breweries, chemical works, orchards, etc.; but at Auteuil it traverses a fine viaduct, commanding beautiful views of Boulogne, St. Cloud, and the Seine. For further details concerning the "Chemin de Fer de Ceinture," see under "Public Conveyances."

The number of industrial establishments in Paris is 104,000, of which 29,100 are devoted to feeding the city. The annual value of the food consumed may be estimated at £14,500,000. Of this the wine represents a value of about £2,003,000; milk, £1,500,000; groceries, upwards of £3,000,000; bread, £1,520,000; meat, £1,600,000; vegetables, about £600,000. The number of bakers, as fixed by law, is 601; of butchers, 500; of restaurateurs, 1720; and of wine and spirit dealers, 3182.

The hat-manufacture of Paris is estimated at an annual production of 1,200,000, of the average value of 5 fr. each, and employing 2000 men and 2500 women. Superior qualities of silk hats are sold to the retail tradesmen at from 9 fr. to 11 fr., for which the latter obtain 15 fr. to 18 fr. The hat-manufacture in France employs 17,000 hands, and yields a value of 19,500,000 fr., in 1159 workshops. The second order of hatters, who finish the hats according to the different tastes required, raise the value of the trade to 24,375,000 fr.

The trades connected with dress produce nearly 11 millions sterling annually; those with furniture about 5½ millions; jewellery about 4 millions; bronze about a million; basketmaking, etc., nearly as much; hats, three-quarters of a million; and gloves more than half a million. The looms engaged in the shawl trade are 752 in number; the manufactories of haberdashery are 999; there are 879 millinery shops; 225 ready-made clothes shops; 653 stay-makers; 644 hatters; 1915 cabinet-makers; 222 carvers; 519 upholsterers; 141 paper-stainers; 120 mirror-makers, and 450 decorators.

Of the *Scientific and Educational Establishments* the principal are:—

L'Institut de France.—This association, which holds its meetings in the Palais de l'Institut, No. 23 Quai Conti, opposite the Louvre, is composed of five “Académies” (sections): the Académie Française, Académie des Sciences, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres; Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques; and Académie des Beaux Arts. The public sessions are on the Mondays at 3 o'clock.

Académie de Paris (corresponding to our university), holding its examinations and a few of its classes in the Sorbonne buildings, is also divided into five faculties:—Law, Science, Literature, Medicine, and Theology. On the walls of the Sorbonne are the programmes of the lectures, etc. It has 7 Chairs of Theology, 18 of the Sciences, 12 of Literature, 18 of Law, and 28 of Medicine.

Académie de Médecine.—This society of the most learned physicians in France meets at No. 89 Rue des Saints-Pères.

Collège de France, in the Rue des Écoles and Rue Saint-Jacques, composed of a staff of 29 of the most eminent professors, who give courses of lectures, free to all, on the sciences, and ancient and modern literature and languages. This is a most excellent institution, and of great value to those who visit Paris to acquire the language.

Of the schools and “Lycées” the most important are—the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, for the technical education of artizans, with 14 professors; the École Normale, with 18 professors and 80 students;

the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, with 42 professors, 370 boarders, and 500 day scholars ; the Lycée Napoleon, 18 professors and 350 boarders ; the Lycée St. Louis, 45 professors, 340 boarders, and 500 day scholars ; the Lycée Charlemagne, 40 professors and 800 day scholars ; the Lycée Bonaparte, 33 professors and 1100 day scholars ; the Collège Stanislas, with 10 professors and 200 boarders ; and the Collège Ste. Barbe, with 80 professors and 1000 boarders and day pupils. Besides these, there are special schools, for the most part belonging to government. The principal of these are the three military schools—the École Polytechnique with 300 pupils ; the École des Ponts et Chaussées, with 15 professors and 100 students ; and the École de l'État Major ; the École des Mines, for the study of geology, mining, etc. ; the École des Chartes, for the study of the ancient manuscripts in the various public libraries of France ; the École des Beaux Arts, for painting and sculpture and architecture, with 20 professors ; the Conservatoire de Musique, with 10 bursaries of £40 each, and 600 pupils. The three Collèges Municipaux of Rollin, Chaptal, and Turgot, belonging to the city of Paris, give a good commercial education at a very moderate cost. The private "institutions" and "pensions" are under government control.

Of *Municipal Schools* there are 455, attended by 93,000 ; and 1190 private schools, attended by 81,750 children.

Hospitals.—The hospitals may be visited on Sundays and Thursdays from 1 to 3. Gratuitous consultation every morning from 8 to 9. To visit them professionally, or at other times, apply to the "Administration Centrale des Hospices, Hôpitaux et des bureaux de Bienfaisance."

The hospitals in Paris are very numerous. They are of two kinds, general and special. There are also many "Hospices," an institution analagous to the English Almshouse. The oldest and most important of the hospitals is the Hotel-Dieu, known to have been in existence in the 12th century. It stands on the Isle du Palais, near the Cathedral Notre Dame, and has just been rebuilt. It is to contain 700 beds.

Among the other hospitals are :—

La Charité, No. 47 Rue Jacob, 494 beds, founded in 1612. La Pitié, No. 1 Rue Lacépède, 624 beds ; Necker, No. 131 Rue de Sèvres, 400 beds ; Cochin, No. 45 Rue St. Jacques, 125 beds ; Beaujon, No. 208 Faubourg St. Honoré, 440 beds ; Lariboisière St. Lazare, 600 beds ; St. Antoine, No. 184 Faubourg St. Antoine, 284 beds ; St. Louis, 25 Rue Bichart, 852, for Cutaneous Diseases ; Clinical Hospital, Place de l'École de Médecine, 134 beds ; La Salpêtrière, Boulevard de l'Hôpital, 4400 beds for females. The Maternity Hospital, 7 Rue du Port Royal, 530 beds ; Ste. Eugénie, 89 Rue de Charenton, for sick

children, 425 beds ; Sick Children's Hospital, 149 Rue de Sèvres, 626 beds ; Allaitement (Suckling Hospital), 74 Rue d'Enfer ; Lourcine, 95 Rue de Lourcine, 276 beds ; Bicêtre, on the Fontainebleau road, 3590 beds for men ; Incurable Females, 42 Rue de Sèvres, 636 beds ; Incurable Males, 150 Faubourg Saint-Martin, 497 beds ; Hospice des Ménages (Husband and Wife Refuge),—the man must be at least 70 and the wife 60.

In the suburb of Ivry there are two Hospitals for workmen disabled at the public works :—Maison Municipale de Santé, 110 Faubourg Saint-Denis. Private rooms from 3 to 5 francs per day. Persons taken ill in Paris, especially if alone, cannot do better than have themselves transported to this establishment. Val-de-Grace, 279 Faubourg Saint-Jacques,—a military hospital, with accommodation for 800 patients. It possesses a beautiful church, with a fine domé, and frescoes by Mignard, and sculpture by David d'Angers.

There are also 13 asylums for the blind and for the deaf ; and 18 establishments where those poor women who work in factories or out of doors deposit their children in the crèche as they go to their work in the morning, return to feed them at certain hours of the day, and carry them home at night.

The total number of the beds in the hospitals is about 8520.

The civil hospitals are managed by the Administration of Public Assistance ; the military, three in number, are under the control of the staff of the garrison of Paris. The incomes of the civil hospitals are derived from legacies and donations, from the tax of 10 per cent of the sums received at theatres and other places of amusement, a tax on cemeteries, a portion of the octrois of the city of Paris, and of the profits of the Mont de Piété.

The number of poor aided by benevolent institutions annually is 105,400.

It has been calculated that in every 17 individuals, there is one indigent in the population of Paris.

The average mortality in the General Hospitals is 1 in 10·90 ; in the special, 1 in 13·30 ; and in the almshouses (hospices), 1 in 8. The death rate of Paris is 1 in 41, and the average length of life 31 years.

In connection with hospitals we may mention that the head establishment and training department of the Sœurs de St. Vincent de Paul, the sisters of charity, is in No. 140 Rue du Bac. (See map of Central Paris, south-west corner.) Public not admitted.

The prisons of Paris are—the Prison Modèle or Nouvelle Force, a model prison with accommodation for 1260 inmates, and costing

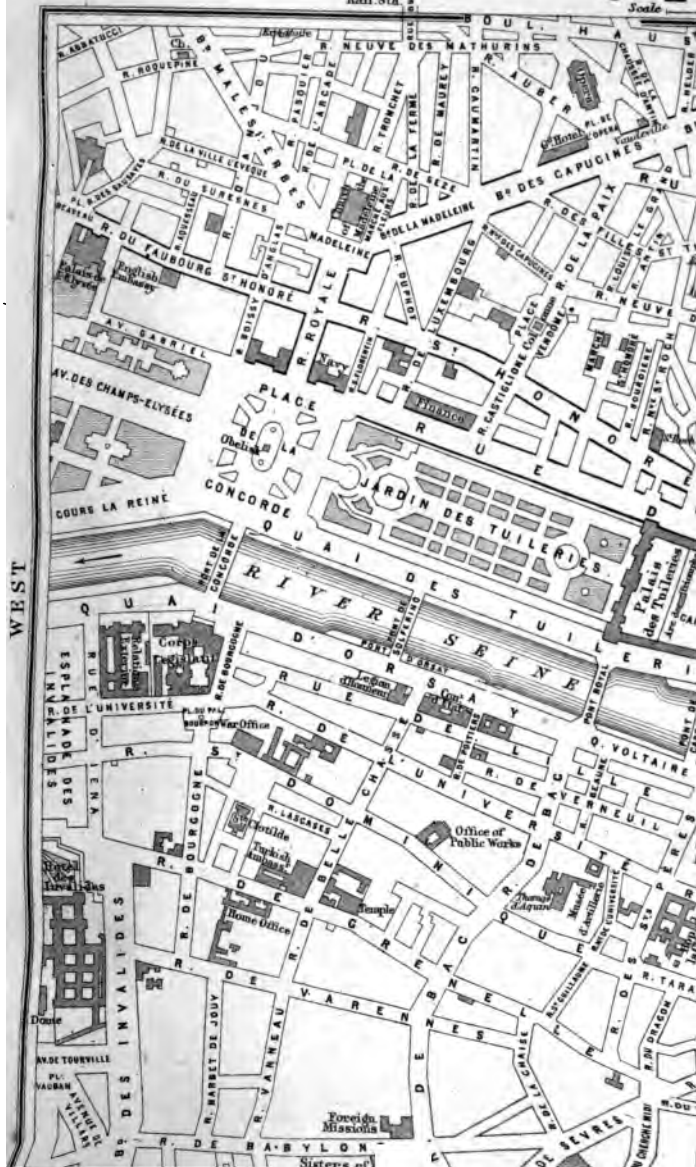
annually about £4000 ; the Maison d'Arrêt des Madelonnettes, with about 600 inmates, and costing annually about £1500 ; the Dépôt de la Prefecture de Police, a place of temporary confinement, where accused persons are kept for twenty-four hours, after which they are either liberated or removed to some of the other jails ; the Conciergerie in the Palais de Justice, in which prisoners are kept during their trial ; the Debtors' Prison, holding 300 to 400 inmates, and costing about £1200 a year ; Ste. Pélagie, with an average population of about 550 persons, and costing about £1600 annually ; St. Lazare, with an average population of from 900 to 1100, and costing about £3000 annually ; the Dépôt des Condamnés, with an average of 400 inmates, and an annual cost of £1400 ; and the Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle, or Prison des Jeunes Détenus, with an average of 500 inmates, and an annual cost of £1280.

The Seine enters Paris at Bercy, and leaves it at Auteuil, a distance of five miles ; lined on both sides all the way with quays of the most solid and perfect character, and crossed by 28 handsome bridges. At the Pont d'Austerlitz it is 543 feet broad, at Pont St. Michel 162 feet, below the Pont Neuf 860 feet, and at the Pont de Jena, 447 feet. The mean velocity of the water is 20 inches per second, and the average depth 12 feet. The entire length of the Seine is 480 miles, of which 36 are in this department. It communicates with the Loire by the canals of Briare and Orleans ; with the Somme and the Scheldt by the canal of St. Quentin ; and with the Saône by the Bourgogne canal.

About midway in its course through Paris it forms the two islands of St. Louis and of the Palais or Cité.

Small steamers, "Les Bateaux Mouches," ply up and down the river from Charenton to Surèsnes. See Public Conveyances.

Before commencing to traverse the streets of this gay city, it is strongly recommended to study carefully the map of "Central Paris," to obtain an acquaintance with the relative position of certain important places ; as, for example—The Louvre, and places around the Louvre ; the Halles Centrales ; the church of St. Eustache ; the Palais Royal ; the Jardin des Tuileries ; the Place de la Concorde ; the Champs Elysées ; the church of the Madeleine north from the Place de la Concorde ; the magnificent line of boulevards extending from the Madeleine round by the whole north side of the plan to the Place de la Bastille, near the south-east corner of the plan ; and the Boulevard Sebastopol, which, from the Boulevard St. Denis, intersects Paris to





the Seine, whence it is continued southwards, under the names of the Boulevard du Palais and the Boulevard St. Michel, to the Palais du Luxembourg.

In the Ile du Palais are the Etat Majeur de la Garde, the Palais de Justice, the Sainte Chapelle, the Hotel Dieu, and Notre Dame.

The Boulevard St. Michel leads past the Hotel Cluny at the south extremity of the plan of "Central Paris," to the palace and gardens of the Luxembourg, for which see the "General Plan."

On the left or south side of the Seine, in the south-west corner of the plan of "Central Paris" are many important buildings, such as the Ecole des Beaux Arts, St. Germain des Prés, the Musée d'Artillerie, Ste. Clotilde, the Palais of the Corps Legislatif, and the Hotel des Invalides with the Dome.

It is next recommended to peruse with care the chapter on "Public Conveyances," to be able to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the omnibuses, the river-boats, and the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture.

In the following description of Paris the objects of interest are classified according to their relative position to each other, and arranged in chapters. Each chapter, excepting Chapters III. and XII., forms a drive; but as private conveyances are for many too expensive, the names of the omnibuses running in the same direction are given. At different parts the tourist may change from one chapter to another, by means of the omnibuses, and thus vary the route according to his own pleasure and convenience.

CHAPTER II.

The Madeleine and the line of Boulevards to the Place de la Bastille, with the Omnibuses to traverse them, and to leave or approach them—The Madeleine Church—The Chapelle Expiatoire—The New Opera—The Place Vendome—Bazaars—The Conservatoire de Musique—The Portes St. Denis and St. Martin—Omnibus A-G and its route by the Boulevards Sebastopol and St. Michel—Omnibuses which E meets at the Place de la Bastille—The Colonne de Juillet.

As among the chief charms of Paris are its boulevards, its restaurants, and its fine shops, we shall commence our drives in the direction where these are found. The tourist should request the coachman to take the places in the order given in this and the following chapters.

Between the Place de la Madeleine and the Place de la Bastille extend in a continuous line, three miles long, the finest boulevards of Paris. They form the north and north-eastern boundary of our Central plan of Paris, as well as the route of omnibus E, which, at its terminus at No. 5 of the Place de la Bastille, meets and corresponds with Q running to the Palais Royal, with P running to Père Lachaise, and with Z running to the Hotel des Invalides.

In these boulevards the most interesting object is the *Church of the Madeleine*. For visiting, it is open from 1 to 4. During that time one of the side gates only of this, as well as of most of the other churches, is left open.

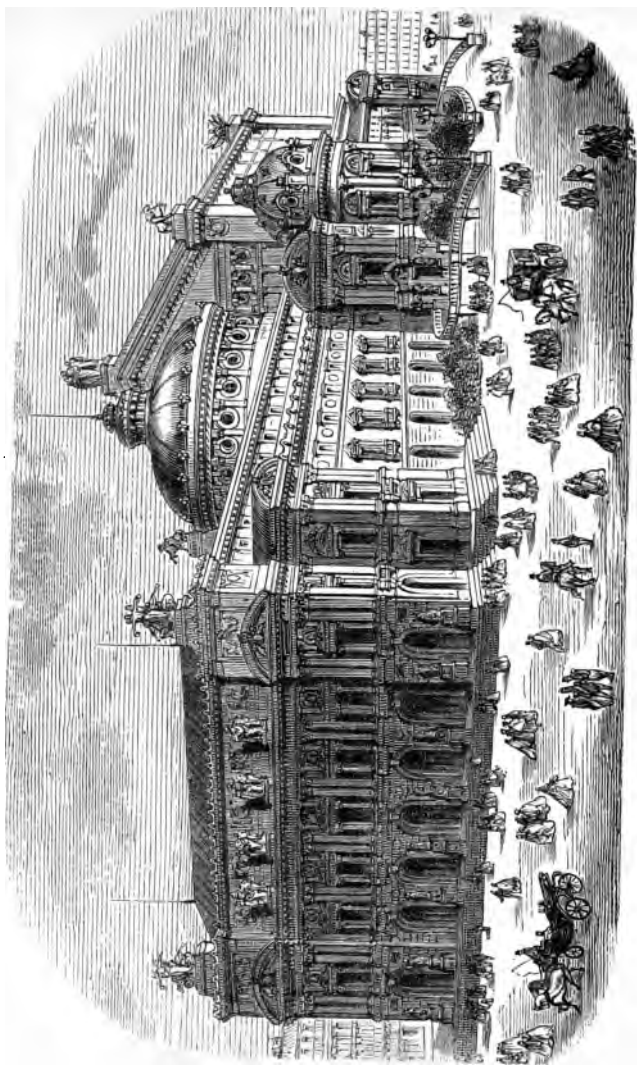
Opposite the Madeleine are some excellent restaurants, and a head office of the omnibus company. Omnibus E, however, does not start from it, but from the east corner of the Madeleine. To the west of the Madeleine is the handsome Boulevard Malesherbes, terminating with the church Des Augustins, whose dome is very prominent.

The *Madeleine*, a copy of the Parthenon at Athens, was commenced in 1764 and finished in 1832, and cost £520,000. It stands on an elevated platform 418 feet in length, and is 328 feet long by 138 broad. It is reached by a flight of 28 steps, and is surrounded by a colonnade of 52 Corinthian columns, 15 on each side, 14 on the southern portico, and 8 on the northern. The entablature and pediment are adorned with sculpture by Lemaire, and the huge bronze doors by Triquetti. The interior presents a wide unobstructed area paved with black and white marble. On each side four composite

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THE GRAND OPERA.

columns, with their appropriate entablatures, support the arches on which the three domes rest which compose the roof. Fresco paintings, illustrating scenes in the life of Mary Magdalene, fill up the spaces within the spans of the arches, and colossal statues the spaces of the spandrels.

The high altar, under a semidome of its own, is composed of white marble, as well as the delicately-chiselled angels by Marochetti. Among the figures in the large fresco over it are St. Louis, and behind him Godfrey de Bouillon, bearing the oriflamme. Between every two of the composite columns rises, to about two-thirds of their height, a colonnade of six columns of the Ionic order. In the centre is a chaste marble altar, shut off by a steel gilt balustrade gate. Above the altar is a large marble statue of the patron of the chapel.

Beside the church of the Madeleine a flower market is held every Tuesday and Friday.

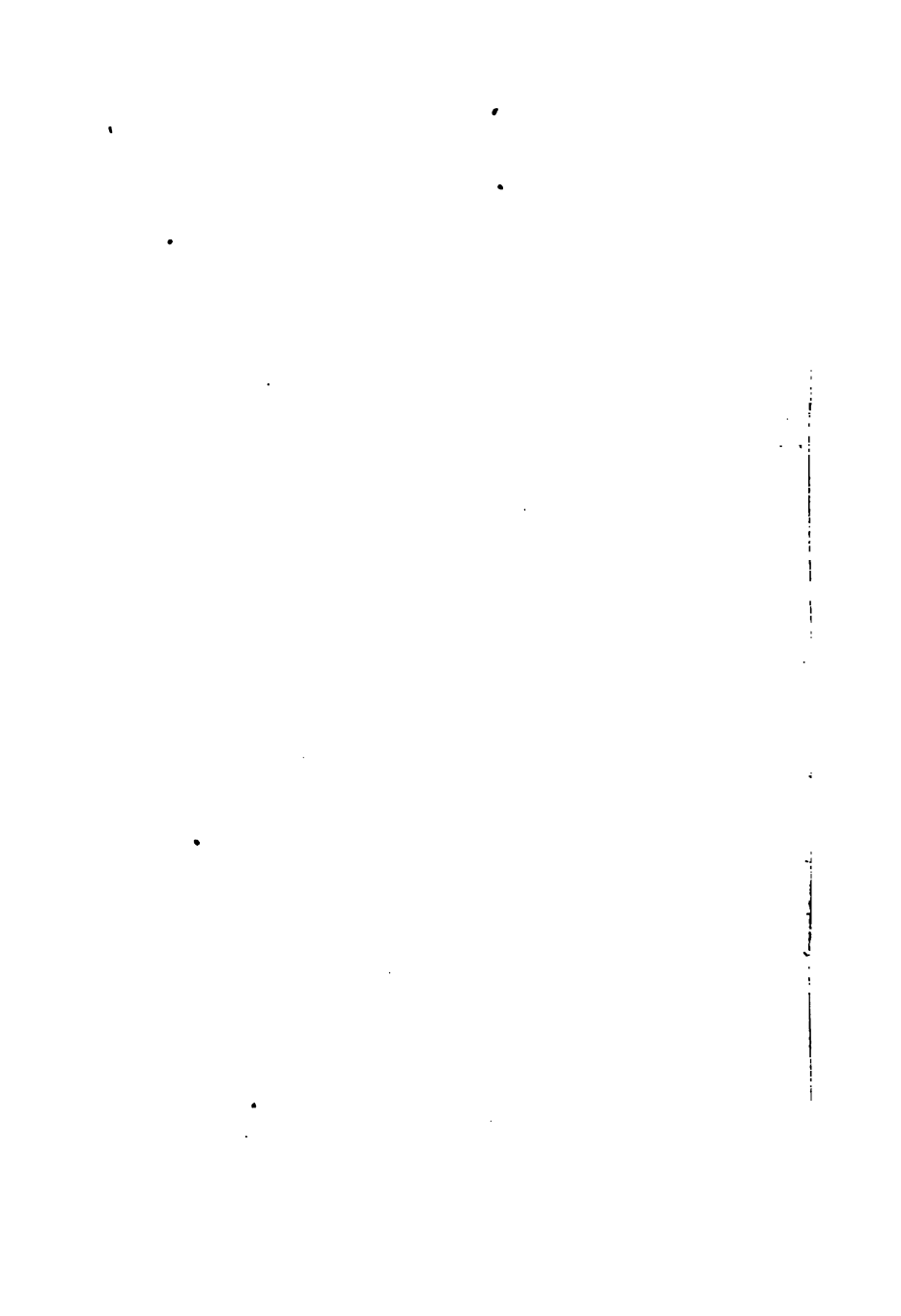
North from the Madeleine by the Rue Trouchet (see plan of Central Paris), then at the end of the second street to the left, the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, is the "*Chapelle Expiatoire*," which Louis XVIII. caused to be built over the site where the bodies were interred of Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and Mme. Elisabeth, victims of the revolution of 1793. The way into the chapel is by a passage between 10 arches, under which are arranged the monumental stones to the 250 Swiss mercenaries killed on that occasion in the defence of the king and themselves. A troop of the same nation defended with equal valour the Bastille against the infuriated populace. The chapel consists of a dome supported on semidomes. In the interior, to the right, are a marble statue of Louis XVI., by Bosio, and to the left a group consisting of Marie Antoinette, and Madame Elisabeth her sister-in-law, by Cortot. On a tablet on the pedestal is engraven the letter Marie Antoinette wrote to Mme. Elisabeth, Oct. 16, 1793. Fee for admission, half franc. Mass is said at 9 A.M.

In the Boulevard des Capucines are the most handsome houses, shops, and restaurants, and off it, in a square by itself, that gorgeous piece of fancy architecture, the *New Opera House*. The façade is one mass of decoration. Over an arcade of seven arches, adorned with statues life-size, single and in groups, stands a colonnade of sixteen fluted composite columns in couples, supporting an entablature, of which every division is a series of most elaborate ornament. The cornice is gilt, as well as the groups of statues on the top.

Opposite to the New Opera are the Rue de la Paix and its continuation, the Rue Castiglione, both streets containing only shops whose

goods are of a superior quality. Between the Rues de la Paix and Castiglione is the Place Vendome, surrounded by handsome houses, commenced by Louis XIV., and completed by Law of Lauriston, near Edinburgh, the author of the Mississippi scheme, and the ancestor of Marshal Lauriston. In the centre still stands the pedestal of the Doric column erected by Napoleon I., in August 1810, at the cost of £60,000, to commemorate the German campaign of 1805. The shaft was pulled down by the Communists at 6 P.M. on Tuesday, the 16th of May 1871; but as all the pieces have been carefully preserved, it will probably be re-erected. It was constructed in imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome—132 feet 3 inches high, and 12 feet in diameter. The casing of bronze bas-reliefs, weighing 1,800,000 pounds, was cast from 1200 Russian and Austrian guns, and comprises 2000 figures, each about three feet long, arranged on a spiral scroll 840 feet long, which coiled round the column 22 times. The destruction of this beautiful column is thus related in the *Illustrated London News* of May 27, 1871:—"At half-past five the capstan was again manned, and the ropes in the Rue de la Paix were laid hold of by two lines of men, about 30 to each—National Guards, sailors, and civilian volunteers. The weight of the ropes was so great that it was some minutes before they could be pulled out straight from the top of the column, and even then the men were dragged backwards after each effort, by the ropes taking in again. Suddenly, to the surprise of all spectators, the vast column moved, swayed, then swept magnificently down, and fell with a dull, heavy, lumbering sound. A thick cloud of dust from the crushed and powdered masonry rose into the air; at the same moment the crowd raised a tremendous shout of 'Vive la Commune!' the bands played the 'Marseillaise,' the dust cleared away, and there lay the glorious column of shattered bronze and masonry, while a man jumped upon the broken pedestal to plant the red flag and make an oration. Meantime the crowd rushed forward, regardless of Communist cavalry, sailors, or sentinels, in their determination to see the fallen idol. There it lay, within the barrier of the Place, at the corner of the Rue de la Paix, its height occupying about two thirds of the distance from the pedestal to the barrier. The figure of the great Emperor lay on its back, thrown a few feet further than the column, and entirely detached. Apparently the screws attaching it to the dome had been previously removed. It lay in one piece uninjured, save a crack at the lower part of the neck and in the drapery under the left arm. It was curious to see this massive figure, with its firm, calm, immobile face, staring up to the skies."

Returning to the Boulevard des Capucines, and proceeding east-





PLACE VENDÔME.

wards, we reach the largest bazaars in Paris—viz. at No. 12 Boulevard Montmartre, No. 27 Boulevard Poissonnière, and No. 20 Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. North from the Boulevard Poissonnière, in No. 15 Rue Faubourg Poissonnière, is the *Conservatoire de Musique*, containing an interesting collection of musical instruments—seen on application to the porter. In this institution gratuitous instruction in music is given to 600 young people of both sexes. At the eastern end of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle is the

Porte St. Denis, 72 feet high, erected by the city of Paris in 1672 to commemorate the victories of Louis XIV. in Germany. The relief sculptures represent personifications of Holland and the Rhine, the passage of the Rhine, and the taking of Maestricht. Over the archway are the words “*Ludovico Magno.*” It is an omnibus station, as also the other triumphal arch, the *Porte St. Martin*, at the eastern end of the Boulevard St. Denis. The continued success of Louis XIV. induced the city of Paris to erect, in 1674, this additional monument to his fame. The reliefs represent the taking of Besançon and of Limbourg, and the defeat of the Germans, figured by the God of War repulsing an eagle. It is 54 feet high. Between these two “*Portes*” is the entrance to the Boulevard Sebastopol, which cost £3,240,000.

[Omnibus A-G, dark brown body, with red lights, runs right across Paris, from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est, down to the Porte d'Orleans, at the south extremity of Paris, by the Boulevards de Strasbourg, Sebastopol, Du Palais, Saint Michel, Rue d'Enfer, and the Route d'Orleans. It is a remarkable drive, and passes many places of importance. For the entire route see the General Plan of Paris. A-G may be easily picked up at the omnibus office, No. 56 Boulevard de Strasbourg. At the Place du Châtelet it corresponds with G.; see p. 34.]

At the eastern end of the Boulevard St. Martin is the large square called the “*Place du Chateau d'Eau*,” into which many fine boulevards and streets enter. The largest and most prominent building here is the barracks of Prince Eugene, capable of containing 8000 men.

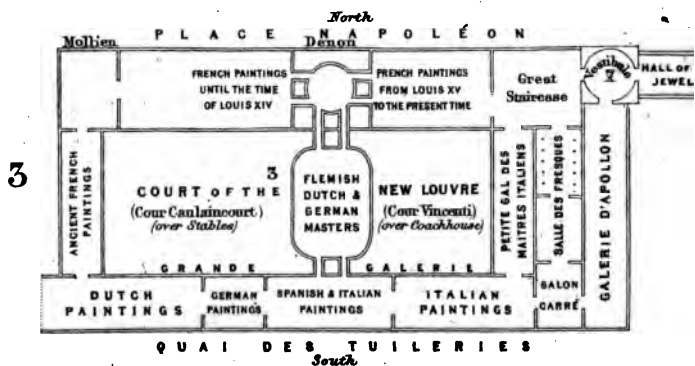
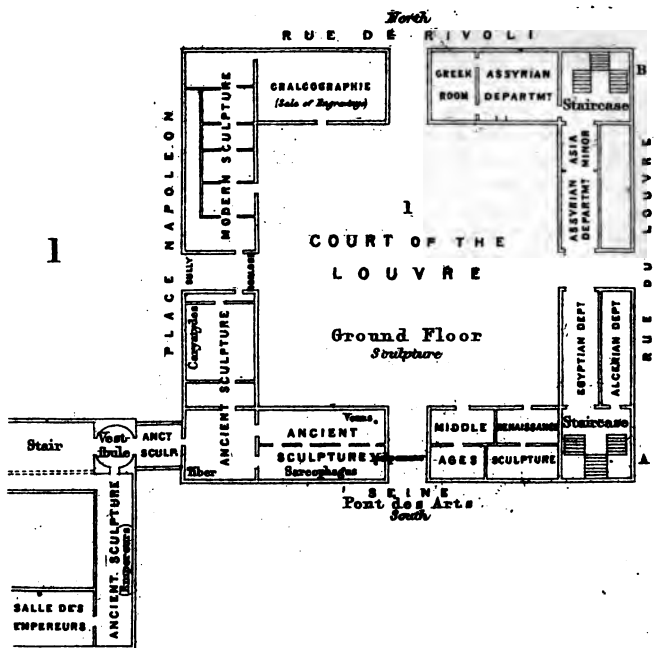
At the entrance into the Boulevard du Temple from the Place du Chateau d'Eau is the omnibus office, where omnibus E corresponds with omnibus A-E, running from the “*Square des Arts et Métiers*” to Vincennes, where it stops in front of the castle (see page 70). At the southern extremity of the Boulevard du Temple, at the Cirque, E corresponds with D (see page 58). From the Boulevard du Temple

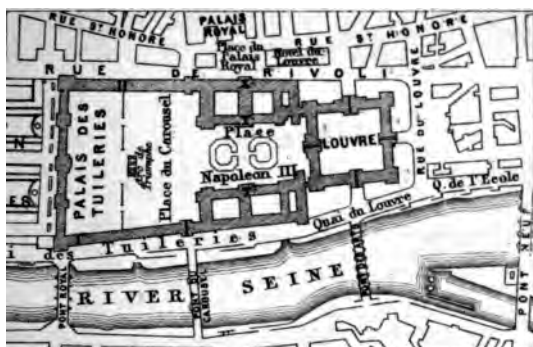
omnibus E continues its course southward to the omnibus office in the Place de la Bastille, where it meets with various omnibuses, among others, with those mentioned at the commencement of this chapter, by which the tourist can proceed either to Père Lachaise, or the Jardin des Plantes, or the Louvre, which we describe in our next chapter.

Before leaving the Place de la Bastille, however, a visit should be paid to the *Colonne de Juillet*, a Corinthian pillar, 154 feet high and 12 in diameter, composed of 163,283 pounds of metal, standing in the centre of the Place on a marble and granite pedestal, and surmounted by a gilt figure, representing the genius of liberty. According to an inscription on the pedestal, it was erected "A la gloire des Citoyens Français, qui s'armèrent et combattirent pour la defense des libertés publiques dans les memorables journées des 27, 28, 29 Juillet 1830." A spiral staircase of 238 steps ascends to the top. Admission fee, 20c.

Here stood the celebrated fortress-prison, the Bastille, built during the reign of Charles V. (1364-80), and destroyed by the infuriated populace on the 14th of July 1789.







4



2

CHAPTER III.

A VISIT TO THE GALLERIES OF THE LOUVRE.

Ground Floor, Plan 1.—The Entrances—The Sculpture Department—The Ancient Sculpture—The Modern Sculpture—The Middle Ages and Renaissance Sculpture—The Egyptian Sculpture—The Sculpture of Algeria and Asia Minor—Musée de Chalcographie, where first class-engravings are kept on sale.

First Floor, Plan 3.—The Vestibule—Galerie d'Apollon—The Salon Carré—The Grande Galerie—Petite Galerie des Maitres Italiens—Ancient French Paintings—French Paintings until the time of Louis XIV.—French Paintings from Louis XV. to the present time.

First Floor, Plan 2.—Hall of Jewels—Salle des Sept Cheminées—Salle La Caze—Musée des Souverains—The Campana Collections—Museum of Napoléon III., containing among other things a valuable collection of drawings—Stair up to second floor at B in Plan 2—Naval Museum—Ethnographical Museum.

NOTICE.—The best pictures are in the Salon Carré, the Grande Galerie, and the Petite Galerie des Maitres Italiens—See Plan 3. The best statues are in the ancient Sculpture Department—See Plan 1. There are no W.C.'s in the Louvre; the nearest are in the arcade of the Galerie de Nemours, left hand. Having passed the Palace of the Palais Royal, take the first opening to the right hand.

THE most handsome entrance to the Louvre is the "Pavillon Dénon" (marked T in Plan 4), which having passed through, turn to the left and walk up the spacious hall, and ascend the first eight steps. From this, those desiring to visit the ancient sculptures descend to the left, where the galleries containing them are in the form of two Ls—(see Plan 1, ground floor). The word "stair" indicates the position of the stair that leads from the hall of the "Pavillon Dénon" down to the sculpture galleries. Standing under the "Vestibule" the L to the right contains the halls of the Emperors, and the L to the left the halls of the Tiber, of Melpomene, of Venus, and of the Caryatides.

But to visit the pictures ascend to the landing-place on the top of the staircase, and standing here with the back to the wall (see Plan 3), the door to the right opens into the Gallery of French Painters, to the left into the "Vestibule," with a large vase in the centre, which again opens into the "Galerie d'Apollon" and the Hall of Jewels. The door opposite, in the left hand corner, leads into the Salle des Fresques, at the end of which hall is the Salon Carré. The door opposite, in the right hand corner, opens into the Petite Galerie des Maitres Italiens, sometimes called also the "Salon des Sept Mètres."

The next best entrances are—one on each side of the gate opening from the Rue du Louvre (see east side of Plan 1, ground floor) opposite the church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois. A and B (on Plan 1) indicate the position of the staircases which lead up from the Egyptian and Assyrian departments on the ground floor to the landing-places A and B (in Plan 2), which open into the collections in the first floor. The other entrance is in the arcade of the Pavillon de l'Horloge. All these entrances are never open at the same time. The entrances which hitherto have been most generally open are those from the gate opening from the Rue du Louvre, opposite the church l'Auxerrois. It is easy for the visitor to check his position on the plan, by observing certain marked objects, such as the "Vestibule" with its vase, on the first floor, shown both in Plan 2 and Plan 3; the great centre hall, with the Flemish, Dutch, and German masters, shown in Plan 3; the appearance of the horse-shoe staircase as seen from the windows of the department of Ancient French Paintings in Plan 3, which marks the position of the stables in the Cour Caulaincourt; the "Colonnade" as seen from the "Musée des Souverains," in Plan 2, first floor; the position of the streets as seen from the windows, etc., etc. No guide is necessary. These men make the Louvre more a fatigue than a pleasure.

The Louvre is open every day (excepting Monday) from 10 to 4. The modern sculptures, and the middle Renaissance sculptures, are open only on certain days, the two sections alternating with each other.

Plan 1. Ground Floor.—The Sculpture Department.

The ancient sculpture, as is shown by the plan, occupies two sets of halls, in the form of two Ls. The most valuable collections are in the Salle des Caryatides, and the Salle de Venus Victrix, which meet each other at right angles, the Salle du Tiber being in the apex. They are entered either from the stair of the "Pavillon Dénon," or from the entrance below the "Pavillon de l'Horloge," at the north end of the Salle des Caryatides. This latter way, however, is not often open. The "Salle des Caryatides" contains, at the end of the room, four beautiful caryatides by Jean Goujon. In this hall Molière with his troop performed before royal audiences his inimitable plays, and in it Henri IV. was married to Margaret of Valois.

At the entrance are—a recumbent Hermaphrodite; 353 Wild Boar; 299 Centaur overcome by young Bacchus; 702 A Roman Boxer; 250 Silenus with the infant Bacchus. Further up—147 A Stooping Venus; 694 Boy strangling a Goose; 235 The Borghese

Vase ; 686 Venus à la Coquille. To the left of the Caryatides—86 Marsyas suspended from a pine tree ; 148 A Stooping Venus and a statue of Alexander the Great. At right angles to the Salle des Caryatides is the Hall of the Statue of "*Venus Victrix*" (136), found at Milo, and presented by the French Ambassador at Constantinople to the King in 1820. It stands at the extremity of the Hall, and is the gem of the whole collection. At the entrance are—595 an African Fisherman in black marble. Farther on—112 Minerva with the Necklace ; 238 Sleeping Ariadne ; 276 Bust of Faun ; 450 Hercules with his son Telephus in his arms. Opposite—95 Zingarella, partly in bronze ; a Greek sarcophagus. Then follow several Venuses in the neighbourhood of the Venus de Milo.

The Hall of "*Melpomene*," whose gigantic statue occupies the inner extremity. The mosaic pavement in front is by Belloni. The entrance into this hall is called the *Salle du Tiber*, because it is occupied by a colossal statue of the Tiber as a river god, with Romulus and Remus and the she-wolf. Behind is an inscription in honour of the Emperor Domitian, surmounted by gigantic statues. Among the other statues may be named : 454 Recumbent Fountain Nymph ; 144 Achilles ; 234 Antinous as Hercules ; 262 Heros — called "*le gladiateur combattant*," by the Greek sculptor Agassius. Near this is the Venus found in the Roman Theatre of Arles ; 281 Amazone blessée, (wounded) ; 70 Apollo and Lizard ; 299 Euterpe ; 114 Minerva.

Between the Vestibule and the Salle du Tiber is the group called *Diana à la biche*.

The halls forming the L at the south-west continuation of the ground floor plan are beautifully decorated, and have their ceilings gilt and painted. They contain statues and busts of Roman emperors and empresses, with ancient relics along the walls, illustrating the events of their reign. On the lintel of the beautiful window of this department, looking to the Seine, is inscribed, "*Musée du Louvre. Galeries des Antiques*."

The department of **Modern Sculpture** (see N. W. side of ground floor plan) consists of five divisions, each division bearing the name of the greatest artist it represents. All the statues and figures are labelled.

Salle Coyzevox—the Mausoleum of Cardinal Mazarin. Statue of the Duchess of Bourgogne, etc.

Salle Puget.—Alexander and Diogenes ; Milon de Creton ;—Copies of his caryatides at Toulon ; Perseus and Andromeda ;—Religion, by Hardy ; Colbert, by Jardines ; Mansard, by Lemoyne ; Louis XIV. by Girardin.

Salle Coustou.—Containing works by him, Le Moyne, Adam, Bouchardon, Dumont, etc.

Salle Houdon.—A bronze Diana ; statues, figures, and busts, by Pigale, Pajou, Bouchardon, etc.

Salle Chaudet.—Phœbus and Œdipus, by Chaudet ; two groups of Love and Psyche, by Canova ; Atlanta, Psyche, and Niobe pierced by an arrow, by Pradier, and works of other sculptors.

At right angles to the Modern Sculpture department is the "Musée de Chalcographie," where first-class engravings of the pictures and statues in the Louvre are sold. The collection amounts to 5000. In No. 19 Boulevard Montmartre photographs of some of them are sold.

The "Middle Ages," and "Renaissance" sculpture occupies the eastern half of the southern side of the ground floor (see Plan 1), which is divided into five compartments, each bearing the name of the greatest artist it represents. •

Salle Jean Goujon.—Diana, stag and dog, by Goujon ; the Monument and Mausoleum of the Duc de Montmorency, by Prieur ; Mausoleum of Chabot, by Jean Cousin ; and above, various reliefs by the same sculptor ; sculptures also by Pilon and Ponce.

Salle des Anguier.—Mausoleums of Henri du Longueville and Auguste de Thou, by Anguier ; David with the head of Goliath at his feet, and group of the Four Nations, by Francheville ; Prisoner, by Marsy ; Louis XIII., by Guillaïn.

Salle Jean de Douay.—The Nymph of Fontainebleau, by Benvenuto Cellini ; the Prisoner, by Michel-Ange Buonarroti ; two statues, reliefs, by Schillineck ; Mercury and Psyche, by Vries.

Salle Michel Colombe.—St. George conquering the Dragon. Adjoining this "Salle" is the Musée Judaique, with a few sarcophagi from Jerusalem.

In a room by itself is the gigantic and magnificent marble chimney-piece of Bruges, sculptured by Germain. The door is generally shut, but it can easily be seen through the window. In the "Salle Jean Goujon" he has a small chimney-piece.

The Egyptian Museum.—The collection of specimens here represents the arts and habits of that wonderful people from the earliest periods. At the entrance, under the disguise of a huge red sphynx, is King Menepthah, supposed to be the Pharaoh who oppressed the children of Israel. Most of the other statues are also of kings and gods, accompanied with their altars, sarcophagi, and stones recounting in hieroglyphics their history.

The *Algerian Museum* contains statues and busts more or less muti-

lated, chiefly likewise of royal personages and things pertaining to royalty.

The antiquities in the *Assyrian and Asia Minor* departments were brought from Nineveh and the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, and are similar to those in the British Museum. This department opens into the Greek room (see north side of Plan 1), with statues of Castor and Pollux, friezes, tombstones, etc.

[HALLS OF THE FIRST FLOOR.]

Commencing with Plan 3.

The "*Vestibule*" (N.E. corner of Plan 3). Paved with a fine mosaic, on which stands a large handsome marble vase. One door opens into the

Galerie d'Apollon, 300 feet long. The ceiling is magnificently gilded and painted. The painting in the centre represents Apollo's victory over the serpent Python, by Dalacroix. On the other parts of the ceiling are—Aurora, by Muller; the Morning Star, by Renou; Night, by Lebrun; and the Four Seasons, by Taraval, Callet, Dura-meaux, and Guichard.

The panels round the walls contain the portraits of eminent French artists, done in such delicate and beautiful Gobelin tapestry, as to resemble oil paintings. On tables, and under glass cases, are valuable collections of gems, enamels, goblets, porcelain, ivories, and Florentine mosaics. At the southern end of the beautiful "*Galerie*" is the oriel window, whence it is said Charles IX. fired upon the people on the eve of St. Bartholomew.

Near the window is one of the entrances (see Plan 3) to the Salon Carré, entered also from the landing-place of the great staircase, through the Galerie des Fresques, while traversing which do not omit to cast a glance on the frescoes by Luini. The **Salon Carré** is the most important room in the Louvre. All the paintings it contains are great works of the greatest masters; and of these the gem is No. 546 *bis*. "*The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin*," by Murillo, bought from the collection of Marshal Soult for £24,612.

As all the pictures in the Louvre bear the artists' names, we shall notice only those whose subject is not some easily-recognised Scripture incident, and shall follow the same plan with the pictures in the "*Grande Galerie*."

In the following lists we follow the catalogue published by Mourgues Brothers, Paris.

The arrangement we follow is the numerical, which is the easiest for consulting.

Pictures in the SALON CARRÉ of Subjects not readily recognised.

28. Correggio (Ant. Allegri). The Dream of Antiope.
 48. Guercino (Barbieri). The Resurrection of Lazarus.
 55. " " The Protectors of Medina.
 87. Philippe de Champaigne. Portrait of Armand ; Jean de Plessis ; Cardinal and Duc de Richelieu.
 103. P. Veronese or Paolo Caliari. The Wedding at Cana.
 104. " " The Feast of Simon the Pharisee.
 107. " " The Pilgrims of Emmaus. The painting represents Veronese himself, his wife, and children.
 121. Gerard Dov or Dou. The Dropsical Woman.
 138. A. Carracci. Apparition of the Virgin to Saint Luke and Saint Catherine.
 142. Van Dyck. Portrait of Charles I. of England.
 162. " " The Virgin and the Donor.
 211. Hans Holbein. Portrait of Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII., died 1557.
 239. Bastiano del Piombo (Sebastiano di Luciano). The Visitation of the Virgin.
 293. Metsu. An Officer receiving a Lady.
 337. Reni (Guido). The Centaur Nessus carrying off Dejanira.
 349. Tintoretto (Jacopo Robusti). Susannah at the Bath.
 370. Ostade. The Schoolmaster.
 410. L. Spada. The Concert.
 433. Rubens. Tomyris, Queen of the Scythians, causes the head of Cyrus to be dipped in blood.
 434. N. Poussin. Francis Xavier recalling to life a Japanese Girl.
 453. " " Diogenes throwing away his Bowl.
 460. Rubens. Portrait of Mme. Jarre.
 465. Titian (Tiziano Vecellio). Christ carried to the Tomb.
 471. " " et sa Maitresse.
 484. Leonardo da Vinci. Portrait of Mona Lisa, La Jaconde.
 523. Le Sueur. Apparition of St. Scolastica to St Benedict.

Grande Galerie.

Best entrance from the Salon Carré. See Plan 3.

The "Grande Galerie" fronts the Seine (the Quai des Tuileries), is 1322 feet long and 42 broad, and is divided into four sections—1. Italian Paintings ; 2. Spanish and Italian ; 3. German ; 4. Dutch.

Among the pictures in the first or Italian division, of subjects a little difficult to understand, are—

72. Benozzo di Lese Gozzoli. The Triumph of St. Thomas.
 90. Bordone. Portraits of Philip II., King of Spain, and his Tutor.
 96. Polidoro Caldara, dit Caravage. Psyche received in Olympus.
 97. Paolo Caliari or Veronese. Angels leading Lot and his Daughters out of Sodom.
 107. " " " " The Disciples at Emmaus.

108. Paolo Caliari or Veronese. Portrait.
 123. Vittore Carpaccio. St. Stephen preaching at Jerusalem.
 158. Jacopo Carracci, called Il Pontormo. Portrait of a Lapidary.
 176. Lorenzo Costa. An Allegorical Subject.
 200. Raffaello del Garbo, called Il Raffaellino. The Coronation of the Virgin.
 258 *bis.* Lotto Lorenzo.
 297. Giulio Pippi or Romano. Portrait.
 298. Jacopo da Ponte, called Il Bassano. Animals entering the Ark.
 299. " " " Moses striking the Rock.
 306. " " " The Vintage.
 352. Jacopo Robusti, called Il Tintoretto. Portrait of himself.
 371. Pier-Francesco Sacchi di Pavia. The Doctors of the Church.
 378 *bis.* Raffaello Sanzio.
 468. Tiziano Vecellio. Jupiter and Antiope, called also La Venus del Pardo.
 474. " " Portrait.

Among the paintings in the Second Division (the Spanish and Italian) of subjects not easily recognised, the principal are—

9. Allani. The Toilet of Venus.
 10. " The Repose of Venus and Vulcan.
 11. " The Disarmed Loves.
 15. Adonis led to Venus by the Loves.
 18. Apollo and Daphne.
 32. Caravaggio (M. A. Amerighi). The Death of the Virgin.
 46. Guercino (G. F. Barbieri). Lot and his Daughters.
 47. " " The Virgin and Child.
 49. " " " " and St. Peter.
 54. " " St. Francis d'Assise and St. Benedict.
 57. " " Circe.
 74. Cortone (Berrettini) The Nativity of the Virgin.
 78. " " Romulus and Remus harboured by Faustulus.
 145. Annibale Carracci. Martyrdom of St. Stephen.
 149. " " Diana discovering the pregnancy of Calisto.
 151. " " Fishing Scene.
 152. " " The Hunt.
 162. Castiglioni (called El Grechetto or Benedetto). Christ driving the Money-changers from the Temple.
 171. Guiseppe Cesari. Diana and Actæon.
 194. Feti. The Guardian Angel.
 208. Giordano. Mars and Venus.
 221. Guardi. Holy Thursday in Venice.
 225. " The Hall of the College in the Ducal Palace of Venice.
 247. Manfredi. The Fortune-teller.
 278. Panini. A Banquet.
 285. " Interior of St. Peter's, Rome. Cardinal de Polignac visiting it, 1723.
 287. " Preparations for Fireworks in Rome.

326. Reni. Christ giving the charge of His Church to Peter.
 332. „ St. Sebastian.
 334. „ The Union of Drawing and Painting.
 335. „ Hercules killing the Dragon.
 336. „ Combat of Hercules.
 338. „ Hercules on his Funeral Pile.
 339. „ The Rape of Helen.
 355. Romanelli. Venus pouring balm on the wound of Æneas.
 359. Salvator Rosa. Apparition of the spirit of Samuel to Saul.
 360. „ „ A Battlefield.
 361. „ „ A Landscape.
 365. Mateo Roselli. The Sojourn in Egypt.
 408. Spada. Martyrdom of St. Christopher.
 409. „ Æneas and Anchises.
 426. Alessandro Turchi. Samson and Delilah.
 490. Il Domenichini (D. Zampieri). David playing on the Harp.
 494. „ „ St. Cecilia.
 497. „ „ Timoclea before Alexander.
 499. „ „ Reynold and Armida.
 544. Collantes. The Burning Bush.
 544 bis. Francisco de Herrera. Doctors of the Church.
 546 ter. Murillo.
 547. Murillo. The Virgin and Child.
 550. „ Christ and St. Peter.
 551. „ The Beggar Boy.
 555. Velazquez. Margaret Theresa, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain.
 556. „ Portrait of Cardinal Altamire.
 557. „ Thirteen portraits of artists of his time.
 558. Francisco Zurbaran. Convocation of Doctors.
 559. „ „ The exhuming of the body of a Saint.

German Paintings.

206. Hans Holbein. Portrait of N. Kratzer, astronomer of Henry VIII. of England.
 207. „ „ „ „ William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1504.
 209. „ „ „ „ an old Man.
 210. „ „ „ „ Thomas More, beheaded by order of Henry VIII. in 1538.
 213. „ „ „ „ Portrait.
 279. Matsys. The Banker and his Wife.
 424. Rottenhammer. The Death of Adonis.

Dutch Division.

88. Philippe de Champaigne. Portrait of Arnaud d'Andilly.
 92. „ „ „ „ „ a young Girl.
 94. „ „ „ „ „ the architects Mansard,
 Claude Perrault.

105. Kuyp or Cuyp. A Riding Party.
106. " " "
137. Van Dyck. " The Virgin and Donors.
143. " " " Children of Charles I. of England. Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., dressed in yellow satin, holds by the hand his brother, James, Duke of York, after James II. Near them is their sister, the Princess Mary.
152. Van Dyck. Portrait of himself.
153. " " "
154. " " "
202. Heyden. View of the Town-House of Amsterdam.
223. Hoogh. Interior of a Dutch House.
224. " The Shepherd.
253. Jordaens. The Four Evangelists.
254. " The Infancy of Jupiter.
255. " The Twelfth Night.
256. " Concert.
404. Rembrandt van Ryn. The Angel leaving Tobias.
415. " " Portrait of himself.
425. Rubens. The Flight of Lot.
432. " The Triumph of Religion.

Here follows a series of large paintings by Rubens, representing incidents in the life of Marie de Médicis. Copies of them in Gobelins tapestry adorned the walls of one of the finest rooms of the palace of St. Cloud.

434. The Destiny of Marie de Médicis.
435. Her Birth in Florence in 1575.
436. Her Education.
437. Henri IV. receiving her Portrait.
438. Her Marriage with Henri IV. by proxy in Florence.
439. Her Landing at Marseilles, 1600.
440. Her Marriage with Henri IV. in Lyons.
441. Birth of Louis XIII. in Fontainebleau, 1601.
442. Henri IV. confiding to the Queen the government of France before setting out on the German War, 1610.
443. Coronation of Marie de Médicis in Saint Denis, 1610.
444. Apotheosis of Henri IV. Regency of Marie de Médicis.
445. Her Government.
447. Treaty of Alliance between the Royal Families of France and Spain. Anne d'Autriche was to marry Louis XIII. ; and Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Marie de Médicis, was to marry the Infanta of Spain, afterwards Philip IV.
448. Prosperity under the Regency.
449. Louis XIII. attains his Majority.
453. Meeting of Marie de Médicis with her Son.
454. Their complete Reconciliation.

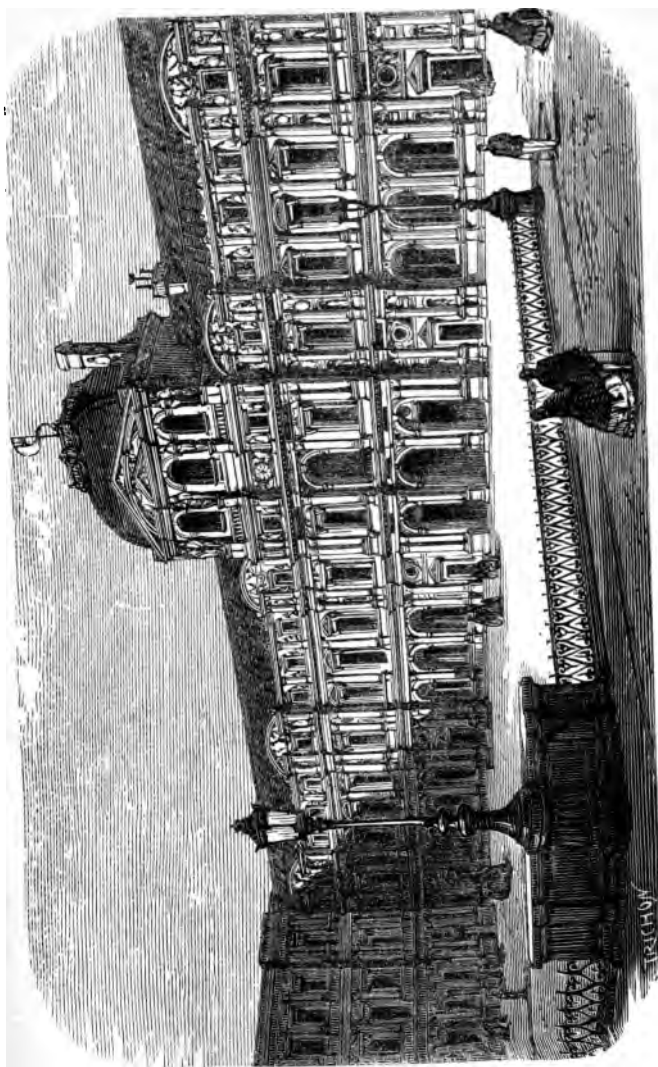
- 456. Portrait of the Mother of Marie de Médicis.
- 457. „ „ Marie de Médicis.
- 459. Elizabeth, her daughter, who married Philip IV. of Spain.
- 464. Landscape.
- 511. Teniers. Peter denying Christ.
- 512. „ The Prodigal Son devouring his living with Harlots.
- 513. „ Deeds of Mercy.
- 517. „ Peasants Dancing.
- 518. „ Interior of an Inn.
- 527. Terburg. The Music Lesson.
- 567. Wouverman. Starting for the Hunt.
- 572. „ A Charge of Cavalry.

From the east end of the Grande Galerie is one of the entrances to the Petite Galerie des Maitres Italiens (see Plan 3), also called the Galerie des Sept Mètres. This hall, as well as the Salon Carré, is usually crowded.

Pictures of subjects not easily recognised in the

PETITE GALERIE DES MAITRES ITALIENS.

- 68. Gentile Bellini. Reception at Constantinople of a Venetian Ambassador.
- 71. Giovanni Antonio Beltraffico. The Virgin of the Casio family.
- 88. Paris Bordone. Vertumnus and Pomona.
- 99. Paolo Caliari or Veronese. Esther Fainting.
- 175. Lorenzo Costa. The Court of Isabelle d'Este, Marchioness of Mantua.
- 185 bis. Dosso and Battista Dossi. Saint Jerome.
- 251. Andrea Mantegna. Parnassus, an Allegorical Composition.
- 252. „ „ The Triumph of Wisdom over Vice.
- 295. Giulio Pippi or Romano. The Triumphal Entry of Titus and Vespasian into Rome after the destruction of Jerusalem.
- 296. Giulio Pippi or Romano. Venus and Vulcan.
- 368. Rosso del Rosso. The Interment of our Lord.
- 379. Raffaello Sanzio. St. Margaret.
- 383. „ „ Portrait of Balthazar Castiglione.
- 384. „ „ „ „ Juana de Arragon.
- 386. „ „ „ „ Two Men.
- 445. Pietro Vannucci, called Il Perugino. Combat between Love and Chastity.
- 466. Tiziano Vecellio. St. Jerome Praying.
- 467. „ „ A Session of the Council of Trent.
- 469. „ „ Portrait of Francis I., King of France.
- 470. „ „ „ „ Alfonso de Avalos, and of a young woman, with three Allegorical Figures.
- 475. „ „ „ „ a Commander of the Order of Malta.
- 480. Leonardo da Vinci. John the Baptist.
- 485. „ „ Bacchus.



THE LOUVRE.

From the Dutch end of the Grande Galerie is the entrance to the department called in Plan 3 *Ancient French Paintings*. From the first windows to the right is a good view of the Horse-shoe Staircase leading up to the Louvre stables in the Cour Caullincourt. The first room contains some ancient ecclesiastical pictures, and some portraits by *Clouet*, born in Tours in 1500. The next two rooms contain the paintings by *Le Sueur*, born in Paris in 1617. And the fourth room contains principally sea-pieces, the works of *Joseph Vernet*, born in Avignon in 1714.

In the gallery lettered in Plan 3 *French Paintings until the time of Louis XIV.*, are collections of the best works of Nicolas Poussin, Le Brun, Mignard, Puget, Jouvenet, Claude Lorrain, Bourdon, and Boulogne.

The circular hall in the *Pavillon Dénon* (see Plan 3, between the French painters until the time of Louis XIV. and those from Louis XV.) contains four large paintings illustrative of the history of Alexander the Great, and over them in the cupola four fresco paintings representing St. Louis, Francis I., Louis XIV., and Napoleon I. It is one of the pleasantest rooms for resting in, and, by reference to the plan, it will be seen that it communicates with the "Grande Galerie" by an oblong hall, which, however, is occasionally closed.

Paintings from Louis XV. to the Present Time.

(Between the Circular Room and the Great Staircase. See Plan 3.)

Among the best here are—

- 260. Greuze. The Village Bride.
- 261. " The Father's Curse.
- 262. " The Son's Chastisement.
- 263. " The Broken Pitcher.
- 235. Gerard. Triumphal Entry of Henri IV. into Paris, 1594.
- 146. Coypel. Esther in the presence of Ahasuerus.
- 147. " Rebecca and Eliezer.
- 281. Guerin. Æneas relating to Dido the Disasters of Troy.
- 324. Vanloo. Institution of the Order of the Holy Ghost.
- 25. Boucher. Venus ordering from Vulcan Arms for Æneas.
- 276. Gros. Francis I. and Charles V. visiting the Tombs in the Church of St. Denis.
- 82. Le Brun. Portraits of herself and daughter.

The eastern door of the circular vestibule opens into the *Salle des Bijoux*, or Hall of Jewels, containing, under glass cases, rings, necklaces, and different kinds of ancient jewellery.

The continuation of the Hall of Jewels is the *Salle des Sept Cheminées* (see Plan 2), with a door opening into the Campana Collection, and another into the Antiquities.

The *Salle des Sept Cheminées* contains—

- 148. David. Leonidas at Thermopylæ.
- 149. „ The Interposition of the Sabine Women.
- 159. „ Portrait of Pope Pius VII., died 1823.
- 274. Gros. Bonaparte visiting Jaffa during the Plague, 1799.
- 275. „ „ the Battle-field of Eylau, 1807.
- 242. Gericault. The Castaway on the raft of the Ship *Méduse*.
- 244. „ A wounded Cuirassier.
- 458. Prud' Hon. The Assumption.
- 459. „ Vengeance pursuing Crime.
- 250. Gerodet. The Deluge.
- 251. „ Endymion Sleeping.

In the *Salle des Sept Cheminées* a door to the left or north side opens into the *Salle Henri II.*, with paintings by Vanloo, Dael, Boucher, Coypel, Laporte, etc. This hall opens into the *Salle de Caze*, the name of the person who bequeathed to the Louvre the pictures that fill this room. (See Plan 2.) They are of various schools, and all labelled. It was into the *Salle Henri II.* that Henry IV. was carried swooning after having been stabbed by Ravaillac on May 12, 1608.

From the *Salle de Caze* pass by the room of the bronzes into the *Salles des Dessins*, described in page 25, where it is entered from the opposite end. Near the *Salles des Dessins* a broad stair leads up to the “*Dessins exposés dans la Salle d'Etude.*” This room is open only on Saturday, and then only for a few hours. It contains a few small drawings by N. Poussin, Murillo, Titian, Santi, Buonarroti, Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, Vaga, Urbino, and a cleverly-executed portrait by Albrecht Durer.

Parallel to the Colonnade are the *Musée des Souverains* and the *Salle Napoleon* and *Campana Collection*. (See Plan 2, east side, first floor.)

The *Musée des Souverains* contains a variety of articles which belonged to the kings of France, from Childeric I. up to the latest period.

At the head of the staircase are some very fine Sevres vases.

In the first room is a silver statue of Henri IV. when a boy.

In the second room is the tapestried altar of the Chapel of the St. Esprit, 1579.

In the third room are a great many curious and interesting relics, all carefully labelled, which should be slowly looked over. Such as—

20, 21 and 22. Spurs, Sceptre, and Sword of Charlemagne.

30 to 39. Articles which belonged to St. Louis, and his mother Blanche of Castille.

67. Mary Stuart's Prayer Book.

The case fronting the window contains suits of armour, and among them the armour of Catherine de Medicis, Charles IX. and Louis XIII. Tools of Louis XVI., with which he made the window fastenings at Fontainebleau, and other things.

Articles which belonged to Marie Antoinette,
Crown of Charlemagne.

In the Salle Napoleon are, among many other things—

His Camp Bed, Chair and Table. The wooden bench on which he used to sit at St. Helena. His Throne.

Under the glass case No. 382, his Watch ; 404 the Pocket Handkerchief used by him in his last moments. The Gold Wreath presented to him by the citizens of Cherbourg.

The *Campana Collections* were bought by the French Government for £180,000. They include some valuable antiquities from Syria, Asia Minor, and Macedonia.

On the north side, and best entered from the landing-place of staircase B of Plan 2, is the *Museum of Napoleon III.*, extending round the west corner, and divided into 21 rooms, mostly very small.

The first three rooms contain specimens of Crockery (fayence). No. XVIII. Bronze Statues, Reliefs, and Iron ware. No. XVII. Glass Ware. No. XVI. (Salle Sauvageot) Carvings in wood and miniatures. No. XV. Carvings in Ivory, including a magnificent Reredos which belonged to the altar of the church in Poissy, 1389. From No. XV. commences the valuable collection of drawings contained in the

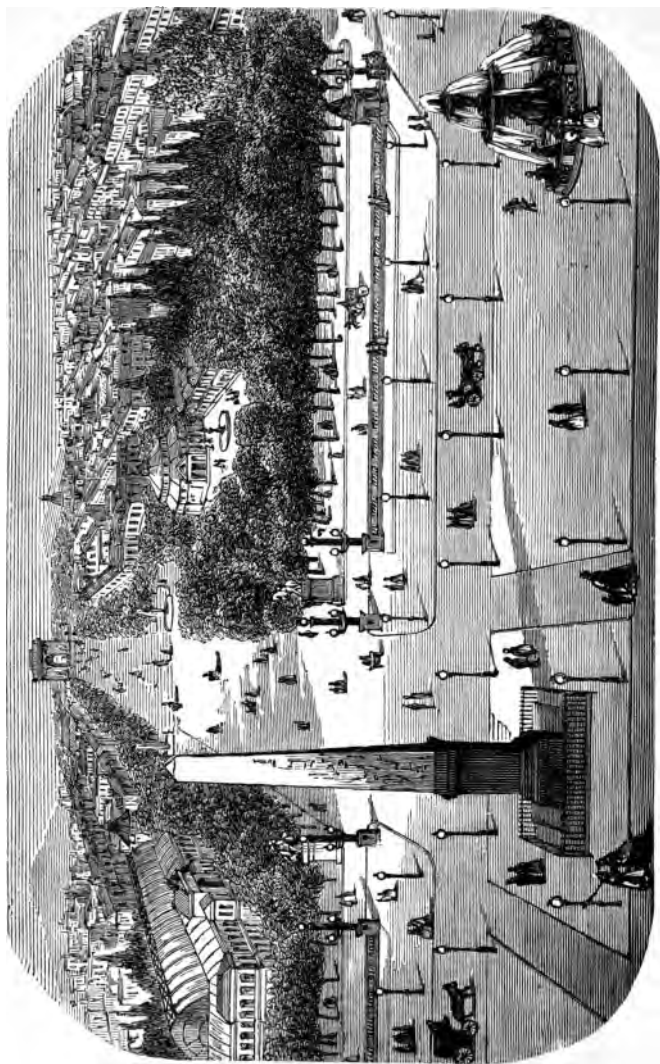
SALLES DES DESSINS.

No. XIV. Water Colours. No. XIII. Drawings—French School. No. XII. Do. and Miniatures. No. XI. Do. The large sketch is an unfinished picture by David, representing the meeting of the Revolutionists at the Jeu de Paume Court at Versailles. (See Versailles.) No. X. Drawings—Watteau, etc. No. IX. Drawings—Lebrun, Coppel, etc. No. VIII. Drawings by Le Sueur. No. VII. Drawings—N. Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Le Sueur, Bourdon, etc. No. VI. Portraits. No. V. Drawings—Teniers, Rubens, Durer, Jordaens, Velde, Holbein, Rembrandt, Dov, Ruysdael, Albrecht Durer, and P. Potter, a drawing of an old Sow. No. IV. Drawings—Caracci, Murillo, Lioni, Reni, Zuccherro, Zampieri, etc. No. III. Drawings—Coreggio, Primaticcio, Barole, etc. No. II. Drawings—Michel Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Leonardo da Vinci, Bartolomeo, Sante, Titian, etc. No. I. Drawings—Perugino, Credi, Mantegna, etc. Over door of room No. I is printed in gold

letters, "Salles des Dessins." From the first of the crockery rooms at head of staircase B of Plan 2, a narrow stair in the left corner leads up to the

NAVAL MUSEUM,

contained in four rooms, ending with the Ethnographical Museum, contained in two. From the first of these another stair descends to room No. 6 in the Department of Drawings. Rooms 1 to 9 of the Naval Museum contain models of Ships, small Paintings representing sea views, and plans in relief of Brest, Lorient, and Toulon. Rooms 10 to 12. Marine Instruments, Ship Ornaments, models of Steamers and Rams, and a plan in relief of Rochefort. The Ethnographical Museum contains figures of Chinese, Japanese, and South Sea Islanders, with articles belonging to them.



PLACE DE LA CONCORDE AND CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES.

CHAPTER IV.

The Place de la Concorde—Luxor Obelisk—The Guillotine—The Louvre—The Arc du Carrousel—The Palais Royal—St. Germain L'Auxerrois—Institut de France—The Mint—Ecole des Beaux Arts—House of Jean Racine—St. Germain des Près—Saint Sulpice—Omnibus to approach or leave this part of Paris.

THE *Place de la Concorde* is the most beautiful and most extensive of the squares in Paris.

In the centre stand two handsome bronze fountains, with gushing streams of water rushing from the top into beautifully-wrought bronze vasculums, under the expansive cover of which grave terrestrial divinities sit, watching the Tritons and Nereids in the spacious basin at their feet directing jets of water in graceful curves from the mouths of dolphins into the large vasculum above.

Between them stands the *Luxor Obelisk*, a red granite monolith 72 feet high, weighing 250 tons. Three thousand three hundred years ago it stood in Thebes, recounting, as it still does, in hieroglyphics, the virtues and wisdom of Sesostris the Great, who reigned in Egypt 1500 years before Christ. Four great highways meet at this monolith. That from east to west commences at the ruined palace of the kings of France, and extends to the finest monument to the nation's martial glory, the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; while the other, from north to south, extends from the most beautiful reproduction of a classic model, the church of the Madeleine, to the Palais du Corps Legislatif, also in the style of a Greek temple, with allegorical reliefs in the tympanum of the pediment, supported by twelve Corinthian columns; and at the foot of the stylobate, statues in a sitting posture of Michel de l'Hospital, chancellor of France, who died 1573; Maximilien, Duke of Sully, the minister of Henri IV., who died 1640; Jean Baptiste Colbert, an eminent statesman, died in 1683; and Henri François d'Aguessau, chancellor of France, died in 1751. At each corner of the "Place" a smaller road enters, adorned with a handsome bronze Corinthian column crowned with lamps, which light up at night the pale faces of colossal statues of female figures seated on thrones, representing, by some characteristic device, the special attributes of the greatest cities in France.

Vehicles of every size and description are constantly appearing and disappearing through the openings into these highways; but during

the best hours of the day only carriages and cabs are allowed to traverse the splendid avenue, the Champs Elysées, extending from the Marly horses to the Arc de Triomphe.

On the exact spot where the obelisk rears its slim form stood, in 1793, that terrible death-tool the guillotine, which decapitated with the rapidity and precision of machinery men and women, making the blood of the best citizens of Paris flow forth by ditchfuls into the Seine, till the monsters of the reign of terror were themselves made to share the same fate. This terrible instrument was called after Dr. Guillotin, who first brought it under the notice of the National Assembly. The inventor, however, was a celebrated surgeon, Antoine Louis, assisted by a German called Schmidt. It stood first before the Hotel de Ville, and is now kept in the prison of the condemned criminals in the Rue de la Roquette, opposite the prison for the "Jeunes Detenus," near Père Lachaise. The first victim while it stood in the Place de la Concorde was the unfortunate but well-meaning Louis XVI., guillotined on January 21, 1793; and nine months afterwards (October 16) his noble spouse, Marie Antoinette, suffered the same fate. His sister, Madame Elisabeth, followed on May 10, 1794, and multitudes of both sexes, and of every rank, continued to be slaughtered daily, till the number of the victims between the years 1793 to 1795 rose to 2800; while the sum total of the executions by the different guillotines throughout France amounted to 18,600. In this same place, on the occasion of a display of fireworks (in May 1770 in honour of the nuptials of Louis XVI. with Marie Antoinette), 1200 persons were killed and 2000 were severely injured, through the effects of a panic caused by the accidental discharge of some rockets. Between the Place de la Concorde and the palace is the *Jardin des Tuileries*, comprehending 65 acres planted with fine chestnut trees, and ornamented with statues and parterres covered with a constant succession of flowers. On one side is the arcaded street Rue de Rivoli, and on the other the Seine.

Of the public buildings, the first place is due to the Louvre, an edifice covering 60 acres, which, for magnitude and splendour, had no equal in the world, till the savage Communists, on Tuesday evening, the 23d of May 1871, burned to the ground all that portion called the Tuileries. The fire lasted three days, and ten days afterwards the ruins blazed forth anew. According to a minute inquiry made by the Paris assurance offices, the value of the buildings destroyed by the Communists in this city amounts to £20,000,000. Among the principal edifices destroyed by them were—the Tuileries and part of the Louvre, £1,400,000; the Hotel de Ville, £1,200,000; the Palais Royal.



ARC DU CARROUSEL.

£120,000 ; the Ministry of Finance, in the Rue de Rivoli, £800,000 ; the Palace of the Legion of Honour, £40,000 ; the Palace of the Quay d'Orsay, £400,000, etc. etc.

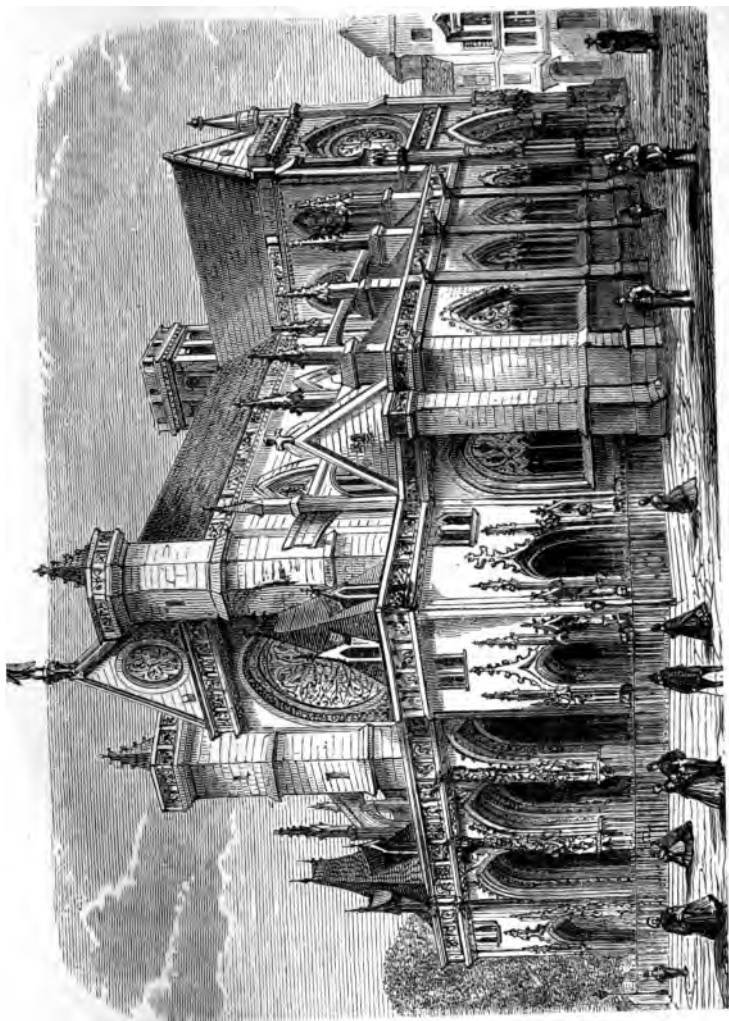
The Louvre, originally a royal residence, is the grand repository of the art treasures belonging to the French nation. It consists of two parts—the old Louvre, designed by Claude Perrault, and the new Louvre, by Visconti. The old Louvre is nearly a square, 576 feet in length by 538 in breadth, and inclosing a quadrangle of 394 feet square. Its eastern façade, looking towards the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, is a colonnade of twenty-eight-coupled Corinthian columns, and is justly reckoned one of the finest pieces of architecture of any age. The new Louvre consists of two vast lateral piles of buildings, projecting at right angles from the two parallel galleries, and unite the old Louvre with the Tuileries, and form the eastern boundary of the **Place du Carrousel**, called thus from the grand tournament or carousal given here by Louis XIV. in 1622, which cost him £50,000. In this same square Napoleon I. used to review his armies before sending them forth to spread desolation over the continent of Europe. Fronting what was the entrance to the Tuileries is a triumphal arch—the “**Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel**,” to the memory of these hosts, and to the “**Honneur à la Grande Armée, Victorieuse à Austerlitz, en Moravie, le 2 Decembre 1805, Jour Anniversaire du Couronnement de Napoleon.**” It is 45 feet high by 48 broad, cost £56,000, and is constructed after the model of the arch of Severus at Rome. Taken alone it is beautiful, but standing, as it does, in the midst of such lofty and wide-spreading piles of building, it appears diminutive.

Fronting the N. side of the Louvre is what remains of the **Palais Royal**, erected by Cardinal Richelieu between 1620 and 1636, and destroyed by the Communists in 1871. Behind is a tastefully laid out quadrangle, 700 feet long and 300 broad, adorned with fountains and statues, and surrounded by shops and restaurants. No part of Paris offers so many resources to the stranger as this quadrangle. Refreshments of every kind and at every price can be had here—from the sumptuous repasts at Vefours, or the Trois Frères, to the plainer and more economical meals of Tavernier aîné No. 142, and other “**prix fixe**” restaurants occupying the first storey of the quadrangle. Coffee and excellent ices are had at the Café de la Rotonde, Nos. 89 to 92 ; and if in search of a few small presents, the very thing desired will most probably be found in one of the pretty little shops, the least of which, even those with only one window and a narrow door, pay an annual rental of £240 ! Near the “**Galerie de Nemours**,” in the south end, are two

good money-exchange offices. In the square in front—the Place du Palais Royal—are the greatest of all the omnibus stations, and a large cab-stand ; and adjoining on the west side the Theatre Français, where the best plays are performed by the best actors. On the roof of the shop No. 57 is the swallow painted by Horace Vernet as payment for his breakfast, when poor, young, and unknown.

Fronting the Colonnade, or eastern end of the Louvre, are the *Mairie* of the arrondissement and a square isolated tower, both built in a style to harmonise with the adjoining church of

St. Germain l'Auxerrois, a good specimen of what is called in France flamboyant Gothic, whose characteristic is, that the element of the tracery flows upwards in long wavy divisions like flames of fire. During the day the side door is alone open. It was built in 993 on the site of a church founded by Childebert. The great western porch consists of five sculptured arches, surmounted by an open parapet. Over the central doorway is a painting in fresco of the Crucifixion ; and among the figures, the female holding the axe represents Jeanne d'Arc. In decoration the interior does not correspond with the exterior, which is, besides, sombre, partly on account of the lowness of the roofs and windows, and partly from the deep hue of the glass. Among other figures round the chancel are some good monumental statues and frescoes, of which the best is the Descent from the Cross, by Guichard. There is here, also, a holy-water stoup, with angels grouped round a cross, in a design more fitted for a baptismal font. Peering up from behind the southern portal (see engraving) is the low square tower, whence, on the eve of St. Bartholomew, tolled forth (Aug. 23, 1592) the command to slaughter all who protested against the Church of Rome. The queen-mother, Catherine de Médicis, repaired to the window to enjoy the terrible scene ; and the king (Charles IX.), it is said, seeing the Protestants who lodged on the other side of the river flying for their lives, called for his long gun, and fired upon them. In the space of three or four days many thousands were destroyed in the city of Paris alone. During the first two days the king denied that the massacre was done by his orders, and threw the whole blame upon the house of Guise ; but on the 28th of August he went to the parliament and avowed the incomparable atrocity. Nor was the massacre confined to the city of Paris alone. On the eve of St. Bartholomew, orders had been sent to the governors of provinces either to fall upon the Protestants themselves, or to let loose the people on them ; and though an edict was published before the end of the week, assuring them of the king's protection, and protesting that he by no means designed to ex-



ST GERMAIN L'AUXERROIS.

terminate them on account of their religion, yet private orders were issued of a directly contrary nature, in consequence of which these atrocities were repeated in Meaux, Orleans, Troyes, Angers, Toulouse, Rouen, and Lyons ; so that in the space of about two months thirty thousand Protestants were butchered in cold blood.

Opposite St. Germain l'Auxerrois is one of the best entrances into the galleries of the Louvre. (See Plan 1 of the Louvre, Rue du Louvre side.)

On the left bank of the Seine, opposite the Louvre by the Pont des Arts, is the *Institut de France*. Although France had been long celebrated for its Academy, the actual organisation of this important and universally-known society dates only from 1816. It comprises five academies—(1.) The Academy of France ; (2.) The Academy of Inscriptions and Literature ; (3.) The Academy of Sciences ; (4.) The Academy of the Fine Arts ; (5.) The Academy of Moral and Political Science. Each has its own regulations, and the disposal of its special funds. The general management, the secretaryship, and the management of the library and various collections of the institute, are common to the five academies.

The two first named and the last of these academies are limited to 40 members each. Of the third there are 63, and of the fourth 32. An allowance from the Government is made, sufficient to pay the current expenses and salaries, and a small pension to each member. Elections to vacancies are made by each academy, but must be confirmed by Government. Very numerous and valuable prizes are offered for works of all kinds published on the various subjects, and also for important discoveries in science.

The public are admitted only to the lectures given on the Mondays at 3 o'clock in the department of the Academy of Sciences. To the "Institut" belongs the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*, containing 200,000 vols. and 3700 manuscripts. Open from 10 to 3.

A little higher up the river, on the Quai Conti, is the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, or *Mint*. The façade of this edifice fronting the quai is 360 feet long, with an elevation of 76 feet ; that towards the Rue Guénégaud is 348 feet in length. It contains an extensive and admirably arranged collection of French coins from the time of Chilbert I., A.D. 511. The coining-machines, eleven in number, are singularly ingenious in their structure, and when worked all at once, produce coin to the value of a million and a half sterling a day.

The Museum is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 3 ; but to see the coining, permission must be obtained from M. le Président de la Commission des Monnaies et des Médailles.

A few yards below the "Institut" is the *École des Beaux Arts*; entrance by that street to the left (see Central Plan), No. 14 Rue Bonaparte. Open from 10 to 4, fee 1 fr. In this institution, founded in 1816, instruction is given by twenty professors in drawing, painting, sculpture, and architecture.

Two of the best things here may be seen without entering. Immediately inside the iron railing, and to the right, is the portal, by Philibert Delorm and Jean Goujon, of the Chateau d'Anet, which Henri II., in 1548, caused to be built for Diana of Poitiers; and within the court fronting the iron railing, the portal of the Chateau de Gaillon, built in 1500 by Cardinal Amboise. On the semicircular wall of the large hall is the fine fresco, by Delaroche, representing in 75 life-size figures the great artists of ancient and modern times. "In the École des Beaux Arts is the work of Paul Delaroche. I cannot say a word—it is impossible for me to convey to you my admiration for that splendid work. I go to see it almost every day."—*Life of Daniel Maclise, R.A.*, by J. O'Driscoll.

In the short street at the S.E. corner of the École des Beaux Arts is the house, No. 19 Rue Visconti, where Jean Racine, the illustrious French poet, died on April 22, 1699; and in which he had lived 40 years.

Farther up the Rue Bonaparte is the oldest religious edifice in Paris, the church of *St. Germain des Prés*, originally built by Childebert in the middle of the 6th century, destroyed by the Normans in the 9th, and rebuilt during the 10th and 11th centuries, whose styles it represents, partly Romanesque and partly Norman. The capitals of the pillars are variously adorned, and the roof quadripartite. Round the nave, over the arches, run a series of fresco paintings, by Flandrin, two in each compartment; one from the Old and the other from the New Testament, bearing a certain relation to each other. Over these are portraits of the patriarchs and prophets. Opposite to the curious marble pulpit is the monument erected to the artist Flandrin. In the south transept is a monument of the Castellan family, and in the north transept one to Casimir V., King of Poland. In the first chapel of the choir (south side), is the mausoleum of James, Duke of Douglas, died 21st October 1645, age 28. Immediately opposite on the north side is that of William Douglas, died 1671. In the Virgin's Chapel behind the high altar are some very fine frescoes.

A little higher up the Rue Bonaparte is the church of *Saint Sulpice*, in the Roman-Greek style, with unsymmetrical towers. The first stone was laid by Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., and mother of Louis

XIV., and in 1749 it was completed. It is 432 feet long, by 174 wide. The second pillars from the entrance, on the right and left hand, have attached to them very fine specimens of the shell *Tridachna gigans*, supported on a marble rockwork by Pigalle. On consols, against the pillars of the choir, stand statues. Of the numerous frescoes which adorn the side chapels, the best is the apotheosis of St. Roch, on the ceiling of his chapel (3d right hand), by A. Pujol in 1821. Observe also the pulpit and organ. In front of the church is a large *fountain* in two stages, surmounted by a square turret with four niches, containing colossal statues in a sitting posture of the great pulpit orators, Bossuet, Flechier, Massillon, and Bourdalou. In this square a flower-market is held on Mondays and Thursdays, which is well attended in summer.

The Rue Tournon, east from the church Saint Sulpice, leads southward to the Palace and Gardens of the Luxembourg, for which see the General Plan and page 42.

To return northwards, look out for omnibus H, halting at the omnibus offices, Nos. 4 and 8 Place St. Sulpice, on its way from the Odéon Theatre (see south side of "Central Paris," above the word "South"), to Clichy (see north side of the General Plan, by the Rues du Vieux Colombier, Dragon, Taranne, Sts. Pères, Place du Carrousel, Rue Rivoli, Place du Palais Royal, and the Rue St. Honoré.

Omnibus A-F (green body) also calls at the St. Sulpice omnibus station on its way from the Courcelles station of the Ceinture Railway (see N.W. corner of Plan of Paris) to the Panthéon (see east from the Jardin du Luxembourg in the same plan). Omnibus A-F corresponds at the Place de la Concorde with the omnibus running between the Place du Palais Royal and St. Cloud.

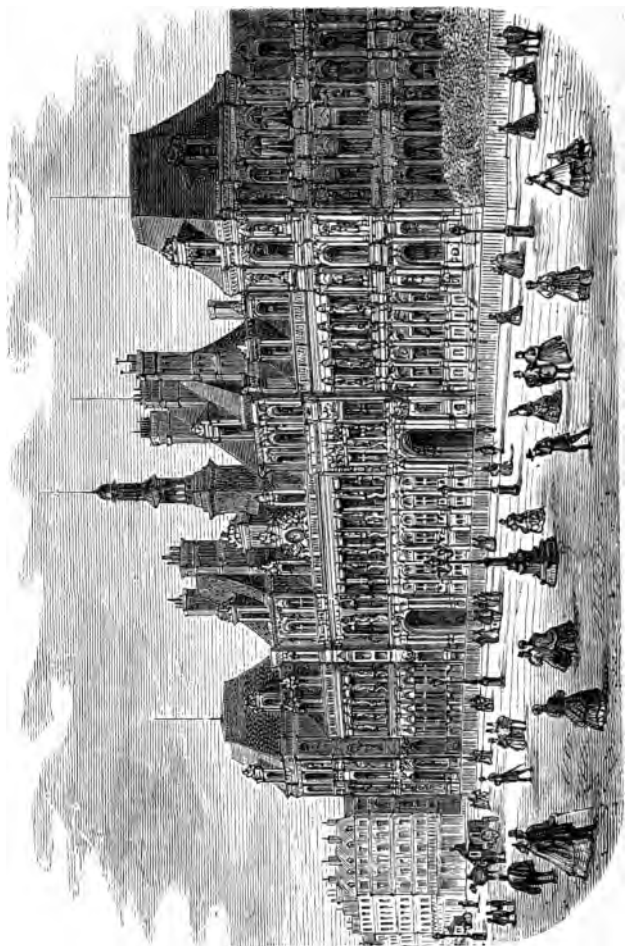
Omnibus Z, running between the Champ de Mars and the Place de la Bastille, corresponds with H and A-F at the Place St. Sulpice (see Chap. VI. p. 52).

CHAPTER V.

The Omnibus arrangement for this Chapter—The Tour St. Jacques—The Place de l'Hotel de Ville—St. Gervais—Notre Dame—The Morgue—Heloise and Abelard—Palais de Justice—The Conciergerie—The Sainte Chapelle—Tribunal de Commerce—Hotel Cluny, and Palais des Thermes—Medical Institutions in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine—Charlotte Corday—College de France—The Sorbonne—The Luxembourg Palace, and Gardens—Church of Val de Grace—The Closerie des Lilas—Statue of Marshal Ney—The Observatory—The Hospitals in the neighbourhood—The Catacombs—Best ways of proceeding from the Place d'Enfer—The Panthéon—Ecole de Droit—Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève—Church of St. Etienne du Mont—Ecole Polytechnique—Omnibus A-F, and best way for proceeding from the Panthéon.

THE easiest and most pleasant way, for those who do not employ a private vehicle, to visit the places mentioned in this chapter, is to take, at the omnibus office, No. 155 Rue St. Honoré, opposite the Theatre Française, omnibus G, running from the Rue and Boulevard des Batignolles (north from the St. Lazare railway station) to the Jardin des Plantes, near the Orleans railway station. From the "conducteur" of omnibus G request a "correspondance" for omnibus A-G, running to near the Montrouge station of the Ceinture railway (see south side of Plan of Paris, west from the "Parc Mont Souris"). From omnibus G alight at the omnibus station, No. 4 Rue St. Denis, and walk through the office to the side fronting the Place du Châtelet, where await A-G. Request the "conducteur" of A-G to put you down at the Place d'Enfer (see south side of Plan of Paris near the Sceaux railway station.) The drive from the Place du Châtelet is very pleasant, and the principal places passed, after crossing the Pont du Change, are—the Etat Major de la Garde, the Palais de Justice, the Hotel Cluny, the Sorbonne, the Gardens of the Palais de Luxembourg, the École des Mines, No. 62 Boulevard St. Michel; up a narrow street to the left, the church Val de Grace, with its fine dome by Mansard; then through the Carrefour de l'Observatoire, with the dancing gardens of the Closerie de Lilas et Prado, and the bronze statue of Marechal Ney, Duc Delchingen, Prince de la Moskowa, who was shot on this spot for treason on December 7, 1815.

From this carrefour or square an avenue of chestnut trees leads to



HÔTEL DE VILLE.

the Observatory, but the omnibus, instead of going the whole length, turns to the right, and approaches its destination in the Rue d'Orleans by the Rue d'Enfer and the Place d'Enfer, where alight, and return towards the Seine, following the description given in this chapter in the reverse order.

Walking from the Louvre up the banks of the Seine, along the Quai de la Megisserie, we have to the right, on the opposite bank, along the Quai de l'Horloge, the Cour de Cassation, the Préfecture de Police with its two towers, and the Palais de Justice with its famous clock-tower—all forming one vast block of buildings enclosing the Sainte Chapelle.

North from the Pont du Change up the Place du Châtelet is the Tour St. Jacques, all that remains of the church of that name built in 1508, and demolished in 1789 at the commencement of the revolution. The tower itself suffered considerably in May 1871. It is 170 feet high, and is ascended by 291 steps. Fee to ascend, 2 sous. A few yards farther up the Seine is the ruin of the once splendid edifice, the Hotel de Ville, founded by Francis I. in 1553, and destroyed by the Communists on the 26th May 1871; who poured petroleum into its magnificent halls decorated with masterworks in sculpture and painting. It was in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville, or de Grève, that the guillotine first stood, and that has also been the scene of many of the terrible incidents connected with the history of Paris.

East from the site of the Hotel de Ville (see Plan of "Central Paris") is the church of *St. Gervais*, commenced in the 13th and finished in the 15th century.

A door in the fourth chapel on the left opens into the small chapel which Madame de Maintenon caused to be constructed over the tomb of her first husband, Paul Scarron (died 1660), a famous burlesque writer, whose labour consisted not in making his comic characters talk humorously, but in keeping the grave serious. The chapel resembles a great wooden box, with small paintings in the panels, representing the passion of our Lord, etc.

The Virgin's chapel, behind the altar, has the finest glass and greatest amount of ornament; but the best frescoes are in the adjoining chapel, painted by A. Hesse, and representing incidents from the life of St. Gervais. Here also is the mausoleum of Michel Letelier, confessor of Louis XIV.

By the Pont d'Arcole we cross to the Ile du Palais, and passing by the new *Hotel Dieu*, we reach the church of *Notre-Dame*, begun in 1163, and completed in 1312; a regular cruciform edifice, with

an octagonal apse. The sculpture on the façade is most profuse. It is flanked by two towers 205 feet high, connected by open panelled galleries, and ornamented with fantastic figures of four-footed beasts and creeping things. In one of these towers hangs the bell Bourdon, weighing ten tons, and its clapper half a ton ; which, however, tolls only on great occasions ; its fellow lodger, the Russian from Sebastopol, having to do the ordinary work—ascended by the small stair in the N. or left corner ; fee, 8 sous. At the intersection of the transept rises a spire 150 feet above the roof.

The interior is deficient in grandeur, on account of the lowness of the columns and their superincumbent arches, over which runs a large triforium, surmounted by a clerestory. The groinings of the quadripartite roof spring from vaulting shafts rising from the imposts. A small proportion of the windows have good glass, and of it the best is in the three rose windows 108 feet in circumference, belonging to the 13th century.

The interior consists of a nave and choir, with double aisles and lateral chapels between the outer buttresses. The building is 390 feet in length, 144 feet wide at the transepts, and 102 feet from the floor to the vaulting of the roof ; and is supported by 297 pillars, and lighted by 113 windows.

In the third chapel on the S. side of the choir is the mausoleum of Denis Auguste Affre, Archbishop of Paris, shot on June 25, 1848, on the barricade, while trying to quell the revolution. A cast of his face, taken shortly after his death, and of the vertebræ with the ball lodged in them, are preserved among the relics of Notre-Dame. In the fifth chapel is a colossal statue of the Virgin, and rather a painful mausoleum of the Duc d'Harcourt. He seems to be taking advantage of some temporary truce allowed him by death. Immediately at the back of the high altar is the tomb of Archbishop Bousy, and in the chapel a little to the left, a beautiful colossal group in white marble, representing Cardinal Belloy giving alms to a poor woman. On the outer part of the screen surrounding the sanctuary are coloured reliefs on stone, of the 14th century, representing subjects from the Gospels. They are similar to those in the Cathedral of Amiens. To visit the choir and treasury a half-franc is charged. The treasury contains an endless assortment of croziers, crosses, monstrances, pyxes, chalices, shrines, rings, and sacerdotal vestments—many no doubt beautiful, but for most people a wearisome sight.

In Notre-Dame Napoleon I. crowned himself ; and in it Napoleon III. was both crowned and married, and his son baptized.

Adjoining the eastern end is a public garden, and just beyond it, near the Pont St. Louis (see Central Paris), is a low building with three arched doorways, called the *Morgue*, where bodies found dead are exposed for identification. It is rarely empty. On the site of No. 11 Quai Napoléon stood the house inhabited in 1110 by a canon of Notre-Dame called Fulbert, with his beautiful niece, Heloise, about eighteen years of age, whose charms so delighted the eminent scholastic philosopher, Peter Abelard, that he determined to captivate her affections. The canon received him into his house, and apprehending no hazard from a man of Abelard's age, allowed him to undertake the instruction of Heloise. Such was his respect for the philosopher, that not till the manner in which he had betrayed his trust had become notorious did he himself suspect him. They were afterwards privately married.

From Notre-Dame we pass by the Hotel Dieu and the Etat Majeur de la Garde to the Palais de Justice, the Westminster Hall of Paris. Although one of the oldest buildings in Paris, and formerly the residence of the kings of France, of whom Francis I. was the last occupant, such great and numerous modifications have been made on it that little more than the Tóur de l'Horloge remains of the original structure. It is flanked by two spacious wings, separated by an elegant flight of steps leading up to the great hall, or Salle des Pas-Perdus, built by Desbrosses in 1662, after the destruction by fire of the *Grand Chambre du Parlement*, which was on the same site.

The highest courts of law are in the Cour Royale and the Cour de Cassation. The Cour Royale consists of four chambers, of which one performs the duty of our English Grand Jury, in deciding the bills of indictment (*mises en accusation*); another is for the trial of offences (*police correctionnelle*); and a third and fourth for civil suits. These courts are often called *Cours d'Appel*, as all the cases which come before them must have been previously tried by an inferior court.

The Cour de Cassation is the highest court of all, and is composed of three chambers, each of fifteen members and a president, making, with the *premier president*, a *procureur-général*, and six *avocats-généraux*, a total of fifty-two. The three chambers are called *chambres des requêtes*, *chambre de cassation civile*, and *chambre de cassation criminelle*. Its province is to decide definitively in all appeals from the decrees of the *cours royales*; investigating not the facts of the case, but the forms of law, and ordering, wherever these have been infringed or deviated from, a new trial before another *cour royale*. This revision takes place in criminal as well as in civil cases. The royal court chosen for the new trial is generally, for the convenience of the parties, the nearest in

situation to the other. The *cour de cassation* has further powers, and of the highest kind. It determines all differences as to jurisdiction between one court and another, and exercises a control over every court in the kingdom. It has power to call the judges to account before the minister of justice, and even to suspend them from their functions; acting thus as a high tribunal for the maintenance of the established order of judicature.

Criminals awaiting trial in the courts of the Palais de Justice are confined in the adjoining prison of the *Conciergerie*. In this prison visitors are conducted, firstly, into the cell in which Marie Antoinette was imprisoned 76 days, prior to being guillotined. It is 19½ feet long, by 10 broad. Her bed stood below the picture on the right hand on entering. To the left is a small altar with a crucifix which belonged to her, as also the arm-chair. The best of the three pictures is in the adjoining cabinet (which, however, she never occupied), and represents her in her cell. This small cabinet opens into the hall in which the unhappy victims of the reign of terror (1791-1794) used to be assembled to hear the officer call over the names of those of their number to be guillotined that day. It is now the chapel of the prison, and mass is said here every Sunday morning.

Napoleon III. was also confined in the *Conciergerie* before being shut up in the fort of Ham; but his cell does not exist now.

Robespierre himself, after having attempted to put an end to his own evil days, was conveyed also to this prison, where for a short time he occupied the same cell in which Danton, Hebert, and Chaumette had been confined. When brought with his associates before the Revolutionary Tribunal, the process was short; as soon as the identity of their persons had been established, they were ordered for execution. About five in the morning of the 29th July he was placed on the death-cart, between Henriot and Couthon, who were as mutilated as himself. A linen bandage soaked in blood supported his broken jaw; his countenance was livid, and his eye almost extinct. An immense multitude crowded around the cart, testifying their feelings in loud and reiterated shouts of exultation; some shed tears of joy, others embraced, and others again poured forth execrations against the tyrant, whom, from time to time, the gendarmes pointed out to the people with their sabres. Saint-Just was the only one who evinced any firmness or self-possession; the others, to the number of twenty-two, were excessively dejected. Robespierre was executed the last. When the fatal axe descended an exulting shout arose, which was prolonged for several minutes after the tyrant was no more.

The entrance to the prison of the Conciergerie is by the gate on the east side of the tower nearest the Tour de l'Horloge. Ring the bell on the left hand. Open to visitors from 12 till 4.

To procure permission to visit the Conciergerie prison, apply to the Chef de Police, in that large building opposite the Palais de Justice called the "Etat Majeur de la Garde." Enter, however, by the gate No. 4 Rue de la Cité, and ascend the staircase in the corner to the left hand, lettered Escalier C, up to the third story, and pass through the folding door fronting the top of the stair. Then walk on to the fifth door, right hand, lettered 18 3^m Bureau—Cabinet du Chef.

A passage to the left of the Palais de Justice leads to the **Sainte Chapelle**, one of the most beautiful Gothic sanctuaries in Europe, the chef d'œuvre of Peter de Montreuil, who built it by order of Louis IX. for the crown of thorns from the church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, Louis had bought from Baudouin II. for 50,000 livres. This crown is said to be now among the relics in Notre-Dame.

This, the temple church of Paris, was commenced in 1241, and dedicated in 1248. The interior, 150 feet long by 55 wide, is radiant with gold, mingled with finely blended colours and profuse decoration. Enormous sums have been expended on its restoration.

Opposite the Palais de Justice is the *Tribunal de Commerce*, built in 1867, and surmounted with a dome 150 feet high. This court consists of a president, 10 judges, and 16 deputy judges, for settling commercial differences; these are elected from the principal mercantile firms. The Salle d'Audience, where they hold their sessions, is decorated with appropriate paintings, and is 58 feet long by 42 broad.

Leaving now the Ile du Palais by the Pont St. Michel, we enter the Place St. Michel, with a fountain adorned with bronze figures, 16 feet high, representing St. Michael and the Dragon on a marble pedestal. From this "Place," the broad and handsome Boulevard St. Michel leads in a straight line up to the Carrefour de l'Observatoire. A short way up, on the left hand, are some ruins in a garden enclosed by an iron railing; this is the *Palais des Thermes* and the *Hotel Cluny* (see plan of "Central Paris"). The entrance is by the first street to the left, No. 24 Rue de Sommerard. Open to the public without fee on Sundays and holidays from 11 to 4. On other days a gratuity of a franc is expected.

The Hotel de Cluny was built in 1490 by the Abbé Jacques d'Amboise as a Paris residence for the members of his order, the wealthy Benedictines of the famous monastery of Cluny, founded in 910, and situated 15 miles west from Macon. (See route 23, Paris to Geneva by Dijon, Macon, and Bourg.)

From 1515 it was used as a royal residence, and was afterwards converted into a refuge for the nuns driven from Port-Royal. In 1793 it became one of the most terrible rendezvous of the Marat faction ; in 1833 it was purchased by the antiquary Sommerard ; and in 1843 passed into the possession of the Government.

Miss Agnes Strickland, in her *Lives of the Tudor Princesses*, says of it, "This is one of the recherché show places of Paris, and a perfect gem of domestic Gothic architecture, furnished with the domestic articles of the same era ; yet by no means of one date, for they vary from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century.

"It is doubtful whether any of the interesting furniture belonged to our countrywoman, the young Blanche Queen Mary Tudor (sister of Henry VIII. and widow of Louis XII.), but it is certain that these rooms, and this exquisite little chapel (a masterpiece of sculptural ornamentation), have echoed her sighs, and witnessed all the tumults of her poor oppressed heart while Blanche Queen of France ; and that this too was the scene of the romantic events which led to her second marriage with George Brandon, Duke of Suffolk." The Hotel Cluny was a favourite residence of members of the ambitious family of the Guises, the relatives on the mother's side of Mary Queen of Scots, whose father, James V., married here his first wife, Madeleine, daughter of Francis I. The marriage ceremony was celebrated on the New Year's day of 1537, in the church of Notre-Dame, "with the utmost pomp and magnificence. The kings of France and Navarre, and many illustrious foreigners, surrounded the altar, and the Romish church lent a peculiar solemnity to the ceremony by the presence of seven cardinals."—Tytler's *Scotland*, vol. v.

The collection of mediæval curiosities exceeds 3000 articles of various kinds, including sculptures, and carvings in marble, stone, and wood ; manufactures of ivory, enamel, and bronze ; terra cottas, painted glass, Venetian and other glass, furniture, pictures, jewels, arms, locksmiths' work, goldsmiths' work, clocks, ecclesiastical robes, tapestry, lace, crowns, carriages, etc. The narrow stair by the side of the chapel leads down to the Palais des Thermes, built during the early part of the 4th century.

"The Gallo-Roman remains placed in it have been discovered at different periods about Paris, and form a very interesting museum. There are some old Roman remains about the gardens that give it a very picturesque and ancient appearance. Here is also a stone cross taken from the church of Saint Vladimir, at Sebastopol."—*Paris*, by W. B. Jerrold.



FAÇADE OF THE LUXEMBOURG PALACE FRONTING THE RUE TOURNON.

On the opposite side of the Boulevard St. Michel commences the Rue de l'École de Médecine (see Central Paris), leading first to No. 15, the "École Pratique," and the Anatomical Museum of Dupuytren, both in the same building, and afterwards to No. 21, the Clinique de la Faculté de Médecine, and opposite, fronted by a colonnade, the *École de Médecine*, containing a large amphitheatre, and conducted by 28 professors. In a back room of house No. 20, Charlotte Corday killed Marat in 1793. The first day of her arrival at Paris was employed in executing her commissions; on the second she purchased a knife at the Palais Royal, and on the third she with difficulty obtained an entrance to Marat. She was ushered into a room adjoining the cabinet, where he lay in a covered bath. He eagerly inquired after the proscribed deputies at Caen. Being told their names,—“They shall soon meet with the punishment they deserve,” said Marat. “Yours is at hand!” exclaimed she, and stabbed him to the heart. He uttered a loud shriek, and expired. The blood flowed so profusely from the wound, that he seemed to expire in a bath of gore.—Alison's *Europe*, vol. ii. At first he was honoured with a place among the great men in the crypt of the Panthéon, from which, however, his countrymen afterwards removed him, and threw his body into the common sewer of the Rue Montmartre.

From the east side of the Boulevard St. Michel, and parallel to the Rue Sommerard, commences the Rue des Écoles (see Central Paris), which leads to that excellent institution the *College de France*, where 29 of the most learned men in France lecture on chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, natural philosophy, geology, literature, etc. Those who do not desire a diploma pay nothing for attending the courses.

In the neighbourhood, and a little higher up the Boulevard, is the **Sorbonne**, founded in 1253, and rebuilt in 1629. The members of the *Académie de Paris* meet here, and here they hold their university examinations. On the walls are the programmes of the lectures, which are given mostly in separate buildings. In the chapel is the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu. The revolutionary mob of 1789 rifled it of its contents, transfixed his head upon a pike, and threw it afterwards into the common sewer.

Opposite is the Lycée St. Louis, with 440 boarders and 360 day scholars. (For the remainder of this drive, see the General Map of Paris.)

From the Sorbonne, the first street to the left, still higher up the Boulevard, is the Rue Soufflot, which leads directly to the Panthéon. Most will consider it best to go no farther south than this, as at the Place d'Enfer there are only hospitals and cemeteries. In which

case, after visiting the Luxembourg, they will go to the Panthéon. (See foot of page 44.)

To the right are the Palais and Gardens of the Luxembourg.

The Palace is entered from the large gateway, represented in the accompanying engraving, fronting the Rue Tournou ; while the exit is generally by the porch fronting the gardens.

The Picture Gallery, open from 10 to 4, excepting Mondays, is entered from the small door in the N.E. corner of the palace, within the garden, and next the Rue de Vaugirard.

The gardens have various entrances.

The **Palais du Luxembourg** was built in 1612 for Marie de Medicis, on the model of the Pitti Palace in Florence. It is a handsome edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, connected by terraced arcades, and having two façades, one towards the garden, and the other towards the Rue Tournon. At the revolution of 1789 it was converted into a prison, and afterwards was called successively Palais du Directoire, Palais du Consulat, and Palais du Sénat, and is now the seat of the Prefecture of Paris. The finest of the rooms is the Salle du Trône, one mass of gorgeous gilding and painting, and rich and elaborate carving. On a dais in the centre is the Throne of Napoleon I. The chamber of the senate is plain but comfortable. The "Galerie des Bustes" contains busts of all the senators of Napoleon I. On the ground floor are the rooms which Marie de Médicis occupied while regent of France. The decorations are by Philippe de Champagne, Nicholas Poussin, and P. P. Rubens. Adjoining is the chapel, with some good statuary by Klagmann, Valet, and Hubert.

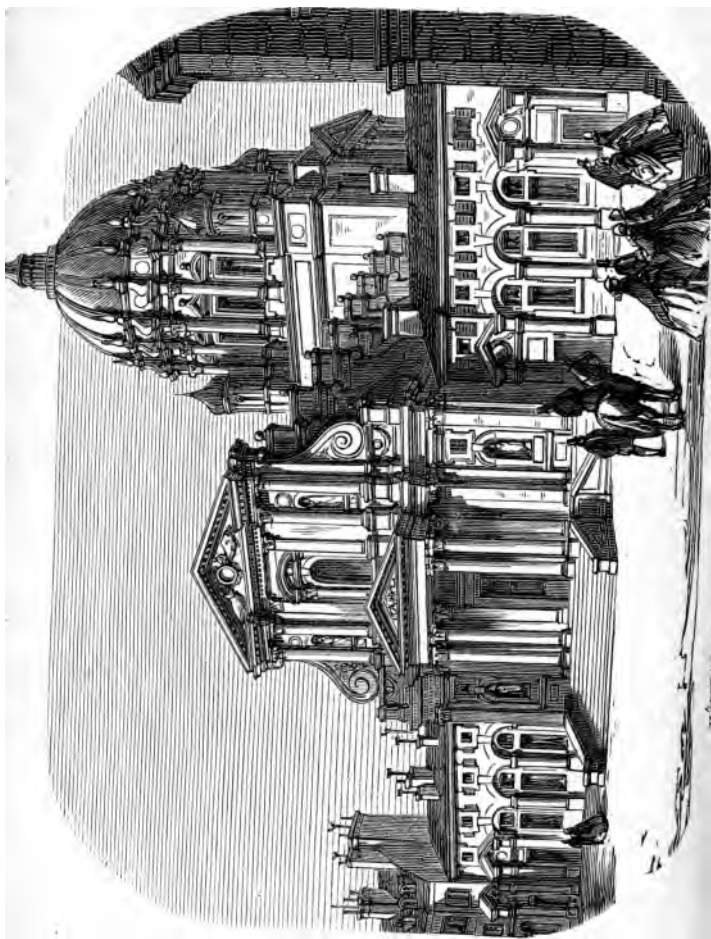
The *Picture Gallery* occupies the first floor of the western wing, and has been reserved for the works of French artists (painters and sculptors), purchased by the State, either still living, or dead not more than ten years ago. After this time a selection is made for the Louvre, and the rest are distributed to the provincial museums. All the pictures and statues bear the names of the artists.

The gardens are adorned with statues of the celebrated female characters of France. Their names are engraven on the pedestals.

In summer a military band plays in the gardens from 7 to 8 p.m. In this garden parties of insurgent Communists, captured at the end of May 1871, were forced to stand up before the terrace wall, where they were shot down by repeated volleys of musketry.

The Palace of the Luxembourg is easily approached by omnibus H, halting at the omnibus station, No. 155 Rue St. Honoré, on its way to the Odéon theatre opposite the palace ; and of course the same omni-





HÔPITAL MILITAIRE AND CHURCH OF VAL-DE-GRAVE.

bus is very convenient for returning to the north of Paris. At the Place St. Sulpice, H corresponds with Z, running to the Champ de Mars (see page 52). Omnibus A-F passes by this way also on its way to and from the Panthéon. For full description of its route, see at the end of this chapter.

The large new building, No. 62 Boulevard St. Michel, is the *Ecole des Mines*. A little higher, a narrow street to the left, the Rue du Val de Grace, leads to the military hospital and church of **Val de Grace**, whose most striking feature is the great dome by Mansard, the interior vault of which bears beautiful frescoes by Mignard, considered among the finest in France. Over the high altar is a ciborium supported on spiral marble columns, with bases and capitals of gilt bronze. The abbey buildings, now the hospital, were commenced by Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., in 1624, and the first stone of the church was laid by her son in 1645.

Returning to the Boulevard St. Michel, we traverse, on our way to the Observatory, the *Carrefour de l'Observatoire*, with the dancing gardens of the "Closerie des Lilas" and the statue of Marshal Ney, "le brave des braves," both already noticed at the commencement of this chapter. At the head of the avenue is the *Observatory*, having four similar façades corresponding to the four points of the compass. The meridian of Paris passes through the centre. It contains neither wood nor iron as part of the building material. The foundations extend to nearly 90 feet below the soil, and the principal construction is the same height above it. The instruments are of the usual kind, but of great excellence. Not open to the public.

Just behind the Observatory, in the Boulevard Arago, is the *Madelonnettes Prison*, combining all the modern improvements, and built at a cost of £24,000.

An immense number of hospitals and charitable establishments are situated in this neighbourhood. Of these the principal are, on the east side of the Avenue de l'Observatoire, the *Hospice Cochin*, with 190 beds; the *Hôpital du Midi* for syphilitic disorders; and the *Hospice de l'Accouchement*. On the other side are the *Convent de la Visitation*, the *Hospice des Enfants trouvés*, and the *Hospice de Marie Thérèse*. Farther south (see General Plan of Paris) is the vast establishment of the *Asile Clinique d'Aliénés*; and a short way west from the station of Montparnasse are the Hospitals des *Enfants Malades*, for *Blind Children*, for *Incurables*, etc.

At the Place d'Enfer is the cemetery of Montparnasse, occupying 20 acres. In this "Place" is the entrance down into the Catacombs,

by that large gate at the side of the building of the "Ponts et Chaussées," a few yards from the Sceaux and d'Orsay railway station. Open on the first Saturday of each month. Visitors must be there by 1 P.M. The ticket for admission is procured at the Bureau des Alignements in the Palais du Luxembourg. To reach this Bureau, enter by the principal gate of the Palace, and cross the court to the door on the opposite side, left hand. Enter, and walk straight forward as far as possible, then turn to the right, and last door fronting the passage is lettered "Bureau des Alignement." Permission readily granted.

The **Catacombs** are vast subterranean quarries extending from under Montrouge to the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg and the Panthéon. About the year 1777 they began to be dangerous, after having been long forgotten. Some parts fell in, and it became necessary to take some means of securing the ground. While this was being done, it occurred to the authorities that it would be a good opportunity to remove thither the bones of the cemetery of the Innocents, then about to be converted to public purposes. After this the Catacombs, as they were thenceforth called, were solemnly inaugurated in 1788.

The bodies from other suppressed cemeteries were afterwards also deposited here, and now the whole area is occupied by symmetrical heaps of above three millions of skulls, and ghastly piles of bones arranged in long rows. A narrow staircase descends 90 feet from the door within the great gate to the first gallery, whence others extend to the right and left, under Montrouge and the Faubourgs of St. Jacques and St. Germain.

The tourist who finds himself in this part of Paris—the Place d'Enfer—may now pursue various ways:—

He may cross over to the Sceaux railway station, and take a run out to Arcueil or Fontenay.—(See Excursion X from Paris.)

Or continue the journey in omnibus A-G to its terminus in the Route d'Orleans, where enter the Ceinture railway by the Montrouge station, and drive round Paris in whichever direction he pleases.

Or return north by omnibus A-G to the Luxembourg Gardens, where alight, and turn up by the Rue Soufflot (see Map of Paris), leading eastwards to the Place Ste. Geneviève, in which the principal edifice is the *Panthéon*, or the church of Ste. Geneviève.

The **Panthéon** (somewhat injured during the struggle against the Communists) is built in the form of a Greek cross, with a mighty dome, springing from the point of the intersection of the arms, to the height of 268 feet.

The frescoes of the roof of this dome cover a surface of 3256

square feet, and represent Ste. Geneviève receiving homage from Clovis, who built, at her entreaty, the first church on this same site, and gave it her name; and also the apotheosis of Louis XVI. and XVII., Marie Antoinette, and Princess Elizabeth—the royal martyrs of the revolution of 1793.

The portico consists of twenty-two Corinthian columns, 60 feet in height, upon which the pediment, 130 feet in length and 24 feet in height, is supported. The distribution of rewards, in the form of garlands, to Intelligence, Fortitude, and Virtue, by the genius of the country, a figure 15 feet high, with the aid of History and Freedom, is sculptured upon the pediment by David of Angers, and contains portraits of Fenélon, Laplace, Rousseau, Voltaire, Mirabeau, Carnot, Malesherbes, David, Cuvier, La Fayette, Napoleon I., and others. On the frieze beneath is inscribed in gold letters—"Aux grands hommes la Patrie reconnaissante." The total length of the building, including the portico, is 352 feet; interior length from east to west, 295 feet; length of the transept, 265 feet; uniform breadth, 104 feet. The remains of Voltaire and Rousseau were removed to the Panthéon in 1791, but were secretly taken away during the restoration. Among the illustrious dead buried in the vaults are—Lagrange the mathematician, Bougainville the navigator, the Dutch Admiral de Winter, Soufflot, the architect of the church, and Marshal Lannes. Mirabeau and Marat were also interred here, but their remains were afterwards removed. The Panthéon was begun in 1764 by Louis XV., and afterwards restored by Louis XVIII. It has cost in all about a million and a quarter sterling. Fee to ascend the dome, 6 sous. To visit the crypt, 10 sous.

The Panthéon is surrounded by several buildings of character and importance—the Mairie of the fifth Arrondissement, the Ecole de Droit, the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève, the church of St. Etienne du Mont, and the Lycée, on the site of the old convent of Ste. Geneviève.

The *Ecole de Droit*, built in 1771, is the first college in France for the study of law in all its applications. It has a staff of 18 professors, who lecture on civil, commercial, criminal, and international law.

The *Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève*, readily recognised by the names of eminent literary men on the walls, contains 220,000 volumes and 7000 MSS. The reading-room, extending the whole length of the building, is 300 feet long, 60 broad, and 30 high. Open from 10 to 3, and 6 to 10 in the evening.

St. Etienne du Mont.—Originally an oratory, built in the 12th century, but in 1221 converted into a parish church. The choir is

separated from the nave by a beautiful jubé or rood-loft, ascended by a spiral staircase. The pulpit is a masterpiece of Lestocart, while the painted windows of the 16th and 17th centuries are by Pinaigrier and Cousin. This church contains the shrine of Ste. Geneviève, the patron saint of Paris, who died on 3d January 512. During her festival on the 7th of January 1857, whilst the Archbishop, Monseigneur Sibour, was proceeding with the clergy in procession round the church, a priest called Verger rushed out from behind the second pillar on the north side of the nave, and stabbed him to the heart with a butcher's knife. The pierced vestment is shown among the relics in Notre-Dame. Behind, or east from the church of St. Etienne du Mont, is the "École Polytechnique," in the Rue Montagne Sainte Geneviève, founded in 1794. Here many of the military celebrities of France have been educated.

Return from the Panthéon by omnibus A-F, running from the north side of the Place Geneviève to near the Courcelles station at Les Batignolles (see N.W. corner of Paris), by the Rue Soufflot; then, passing the Luxembourg, down the Rue and Place St. Sulpice, where it corresponds with omnibuses H, L, and Z. Now west by the Rue du Vieux-Colombier to the Carrefour de la Croix Rouge, at the western end of the Rue du Vieux-Colombier, where it meets and corresponds with omnibus V. From the Carrefour or Place de la Croix Rouge, A-F continues its course westwards by the Rue de Grenelle, and at the office, No. 69, meets and corresponds with X. From the Rue de Grenelle A-F goes northward by the Rue de Bellechasse to the Palais du Corps Legislatif, whence it crosses the Seine to the Place de la Concorde. From this it goes N.W. by the Rue Royal, the Place de la Madeleine, the Boulevard Malesherbes, to its terminus near the Courcelles station of the Ceinture railway (N.W. side, within the wall). Those who have come to the Courcelles terminus of A-F should return eastward by omnibus F (see Chapter VII. p. 60). For the streets of the route of A-F between the Place St. Sulpice and the Boulevard Malesherbes, see the Central Plan of Paris.

Tourists in private vehicles should, from the Panthéon, drive to the Jardins des Plantes. (See page 65.)

CHAPTER VI.

Omnibus to the Hotel des Invalides and the Champ de Mars—The House in which Voltaire died—The Palais du Corps Legislatif—Hotel des Invalides and Napoleon's Tomb—Ste. Clotilde—St. Thomas d'Aquin—Musée d'Artillerie—Ecole Militaire—Champ de Mars—Choice of Omnibuses for continuing the Route—House of François I.—Jardin Mabille—Pompeian Palace—Palais de l'Industrie—Palais de l'Elysée—Champs Elysées—Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile—Russian Chapel—Chapel of St. Ferdinand.—Best Omnibus for visiting the Champs Elysées; also for approaching the Bois de Boulogne.

FOR the most westerly places of importance on the left side of the Seine mentioned in this chapter—such as the Corps Legislatif, the Hotel des Invalides, the École Militaire, and the Champs de Mars—the most convenient omnibus is Y (light brown body), running from the Porte St. Martin (see S.E. side of "Central Paris") to the Rue du Commerce, a short distance west from the Champ de Mars (see General Plan). Y first runs westward (see Central Paris) by the Boulevards St. Denis, Bonne-Nouvelle, and Poissonnière; then S. E. by the Rue Montmartre, whence it turns to the S.W. by the Rue J. J. Rousseau, where it passes the General Post-Office, and reaches the Place du Palais Royal by the Rues Grenelle and St. Honoré. Those who wish to pick up Y at the Palais Royal station, must, after having got their ticket at the omnibus office, stand at the corner of the Place where it meets the Rue de Rivoli, and there await Y on its way west. From this Y crosses the Seine by the Pont Royal, then south by the Rue de Bac, whence west by the Rue St. Dominique to the Hotel des Invalides.

Starting again from the Louvre, and walking down by the side of the Seine to the ruins of the Tuileries, we cross over to the other side by the Pont Royal to the Quai d'Orsay. A little way up, in the corner house, at No. 1 Rue de Beaune, François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, the glory and the shame of French literature, expired, after an immoderate dose of opium, taken to relieve the pangs caused by a fit of dysuria, on May 30, 1778. The room is the one over the door in the court. From this, walking down the river, we pass first the remains of the Palais du Quai d'Orsay, called also the "Conseil d'Etat et Cour des Comptes," begun by Napoleon I., and completed by Louis Philippe, and reduced

to ashes by the Communists in May 1871 ; who burnt also the neighbouring edifice, the Palais de la Legion d'Honneur.

Farther down the river, opposite the Place de la Concorde, is the **Palais du Corps Legislatif**—the French House of Parliament—built in 1722 by Girardini, an Italian architect. It has two façades, the larger and more elegant being towards the Place du Palais Bourbon, the other being towards the river. The hall in which the deputies hold their sessions is semicircular, the walls are of marble, and the roof double and of iron. Twenty-four marble Ionic columns, which cost £1000 each, support a double gallery, capable of accommodating 600 spectators. The chamber is lighted from the top by a cluster of 1100 burners. The deputies have to address the house from the tribune. On each side of the tribune is a statue by Pradier—one representing Liberty, and the other Order. Each deputy has a desk for himself. In the *Salle des Conferences* are some fine paintings, frescoes, and medallions, and a marble statue of Henri IV., under flags taken from the Austrians. The *Salle des Distributions* is painted by Pujol. In the *Salle Casimir Perier* is a beautiful statue of Napoleon III. in fine Carrara marble. In the *Salle du Trône* is the throne which Napoleon I. and Louis Philippe used when they opened the chambers. The roof of the *Salle des Quatre Colonnes*, or *des Pas Perdus*, is painted by Horace Vernet. Admission, when the house is not sitting, from 10 to 4, for a small gratuity.

A little way south from the Corps Legislatif is the **Hotel des Invalides**, a vast edifice, the Chelsea Hospital of Paris, founded in 1671, and completed in 1675, occupying 28 acres, and inclosing fifteen courts, surrounded by a garden within a moat, over whose wall sixteen ancient cannons are pointed, eight on each side of the gate. The façade is 612 feet wide, supported by three pavilions ornamented with reliefs representing conquered nations. A bas-relief of Louis XIV. on horseback surmounts the grand entrance, which gives access to the Cour d'Honneur, 300 feet long by 200 wide. The hospital, with its double tier of arcades, forms the four sides of this quadrangle. On the side of the Cour d'Honneur, opposite the main entrance, is the door into the church St. Louis, a plain building, whose interior is hung with tattered flags taken in battle. In the chapel, on the left hand of the entrance, is a painting of our Lord in the tomb, executed with clever perspective. From the church a private communication by the corridors leads to Napoleon's tomb. To the left of the main entrance are the kitchens. There are four dining-rooms, each 150 feet long by 24 broad, decorated with pictures of battles and portraits of warriors.

In the central pavilion is the Library, containing 30,000 volumes. Among the curiosities here is the bullet that killed Turenne at Salzbach, and a plan of the Invalides. The museum of models of the fortified places in France is open only from May 1 to June 15—admission by card from the office of the "Dépôt des Fortifications," No. 84 Rue de St. Dominique—the central of the three streets which enter the eastern side of the Esplanade des Invalides (see Central Paris). The plans are in the top story of stair C, to the right of the central pavilion. Round the first court to the right of the Cour d'Honneur is suspended the "Chaîne du Danube," 590 feet long, carried off by the French from Vienna in 1805. Some cannons from the Musée d'Artillerie also adorn this court.

The Hotel des Invalides is open daily from 11 A.M., but the Dôme with Napoleon's tomb, only on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 12 till 3. The entrance to the dome is from the southern façade, fronting the Avenue de Trouville. (See S.W. corner of Central Paris; also General Plan of Paris.)

The Dome is a massive temple in the Roman style, 180 feet in breadth, over which rises a majestic dome by Mansard, 173 feet high, surmounted by a gilded lantern and cross, attaining the height of 323 feet above the pavement. Within the church, immediately under the dome, and surrounded by a low marble balustrade, is an open circular crypt, 20 feet deep, and 108 in circumference, containing in the centre the superb yet chaste mausoleum of Napoleon I., designed by Visconti. The sarcophagus, hewn out of one solid block, 12 feet long and 6 broad, rests upon a mass of green granite, and is covered by a beautifully-polished slab of red porphyry, with scroll mouldings, weighing 60 tons, from Lake Onega, in Finland. The total height is 13 feet 6 inches. The mosaic work in the surrounding pavement represents a crown of laurel, within which are inscribed the names of the victories of—Rivoli, Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, and Moskowa. Around the crypt facing the tomb stand twelve colossal white marble statues of angels, by Pradier, representing as many victories; while behind them, on the polished granite walls, are ten tablets, whereon are depicted in relief by Simart the achievements of the First Empire, the Termination of Civil War, the Concordat, the Reform of the Administration, the Council of State, the Code, the University, the Chamber of Finance, the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, Public Works, and the Legion of Honour. In the wall surrounding the crypt is a small recess, called the "Chapelle Ardente," containing the statue of the Emperor in his imperial robes, by Simart of Troyes. (See under Troyes, in Excursion VI. from Paris.)

At each side of the gorgeous high altar, a stair leads down to the entrance of the crypt. At the foot of one of these stairs is the sarcophagus of his friend Duroc, killed at the battle of Bautzen, 1813, and at the foot of the other that of his faithful friend and constant companion, Bertrand, who accompanied his master's remains in 1840 from St. Helena to their final resting-place. On each side of the bronze door forming the entrance to the tomb is a colossal bronze caryatide, with the globe, sceptre, and imperial crown. Over this door are inscribed these words, extracted from the Emperor's will :—" Je désire que mes cendres reposent sur les bords de la Seine, au milieu de ce peuple Français que j'ai tant aimé." Napoleon died in 1844.

In the church are four other mausoleums : to the left on entering, King Jerome's and General Turenne's, and to the right, Joseph Napoleon's and Vauban's.

Those who, having visited the Invalides, wish to return to Paris, should look for omnibus Y, traversing the esplanade in a line with the Rue St. Dominique, on its way to the Porte St. Martin.

Omnibus Z, running between Grenelle and the Bastille, passes the gate of the Invalides.

A little to the east of the Hotel des Invalides are a few places worthy of notice, which may be visited either before or after the Invalides—viz., the churches of Ste. Clotilde and St. Thomas d'Aquin, and the Musée d'Artillerie (see Central Paris).

Ste. Clotilde, a highly-decorated Gothic edifice, was commenced, at the instance of Queen Amélie, in 1846, and finished in 1857, at a cost of £320,000. It contains some rich stained-glass windows and beautiful frescoes. Some of the sculptures are by Pradier, Triqueti, and Duret. The stalls are admirably carved. East from Ste. Clotilde, by the Rue St. Dominique, is St. Thomas d'Aquin, commenced in 1681, and partly rebuilt in 1787. The interior of the church is 132 feet long, and 72 high. It contains a few good frescoes and paintings.

In the adjoining buildings, formerly a Jacobin convent founded by Cardinal Richelieu, is the *Musée d'Artillerie*, open to the public on Thursdays from 12 to 4. Entrance at No. 3 Place St. Thomas d'Aquin ; catalogue 1 franc. This museum contains above 4000 objects, including a complete collection of weapons, from the rude flints and stones of the remotest periods, to the most highly finished firearms of the present day. Among the curiosities are the suits of armour of Godfrey de Bouillon, of Henri of Guise (the Balafre), of Jeanne d'Arc, of Marshal Turenne, etc.

West from the Hotel des Invalides is (see Plan of Paris) the *École*

Militaire, founded by Louis XV. in 1751, for the gratuitous instruction of 500 youths "dans toutes les sciences nécessaires et convenables à un officier." It is 1408 feet long, and 797 broad, and is now used as barracks.

In front is the *Champ de Mars*, rather more than half a mile long, and quarter of a mile broad. It is here that the principal reviews and parades are held, when excellent opportunities occur of seeing the most illustrious officers of the French army. It has been the scene of many important events in the history of Paris; none of them perhaps more remarkable than the solemn taking of oaths to observe the constitution on the 14th July 1790. In the middle of the Champs de Mars an altar on that occasion was erected, at which the civic oath was to be taken; and around this altar an amphitheatre capable of containing 400,000 spectators. All ranks of persons, the nobility, clergy, and even ladies, with that eagerness for novelty which is so peculiar to the French people, united their efforts; and crowds of foreigners, as well as natives, hurried to the capital to be present at this solemnity, which was denominated the Confederation. After a solemn invocation to God, the king (Louis XVI.) approached the altar, and, amidst the deepest silence, took the prescribed oath to employ the power delegated to him according to the constitutional law of the state, to maintain the constitution, and to enforce the execution of the law. The president of the National Assembly then went up to the altar and took the civic oath, swearing to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the king, and to maintain the constitution as decreed by the National Assembly, and accepted by the king; and every member of the Assembly, standing up, said, "That I swear." Lafayette then advanced and took the oath, which the other deputies of the national guards pronounced after him; and the words were solemnly pronounced by every individual of this immense assembly. *Te Deum* was then sung, and the solemnity concluded. The performance was altogether sublime. Scarcely three years afterwards the king's head dropped into the pan of the guillotine (see Chapter IV. p. 28).

Here also took place, on the 1st of June 1815, the famous "Champ de Mai," when Napoleon I. was again restored to the first place in the state by 1,300,000 votes against 4206. On that occasion he appeared in great pomp; and having declared that, as emperor, consul, and soldier, he owed everything to the people, took the oath to the new constitution. Seventeen days after he was again a fugitive.

Here, too, in the summer of 1867, Napoleon III. established his gigantic exhibition of all nations, which he, as well as many others, vainly

imagined was to be the forerunner of a long and lasting peace, by turning their rivalry from the channels of ambition for conquest of territory, to those of ambition for conquests in the arts and sciences. Three years afterwards his empire was gone, and he himself a prisoner of King William of Prussia.

From the *École Militaire* there are different ways of proceeding. Take from the *Place Cambronne*, near the *École Militaire* (see Plan of Paris), omnibus Z (light-brown body), running between the *Champ de Mars* and the *Place de la Bastille*, by the *Avenues de Lowendhal* and *Lamothe Piquet*, the *Esplanade des Invalides* (now see Central Paris), and the *Rues Grenelle* and *Four*, to the *Place Saint Sulpice*, where it corresponds with H (see Chapter IV. p. 33), and omnibus A-F (see Chapter V. p. 46). At the *Place de la Bastille* Z corresponds with P, which supplies an opportunity for visiting the places noticed in Chapter IX. Or walk down to the *Seine*, and await the steamer at the station, at the foot of the *Avenue de la Bourdonnaye*.

Or, having crossed the *Seine* by either the *Pont de Jena* or the *Pont de l'Alma*, take omnibus A (yellow body), running between *Auteuil* and the *Place du Palais Royal*. Or, on this same road, the tramway omnibus, either between Paris and *St. Cloud*, or the one between Paris and *Sevres* and *Versailles*.

Or, from the *Pont de l'Alma*, by the *Avenue de Montaigne*, enter the *Rond Point* of the *Champs Elysées* (see General Plan of Paris).

At the entrance of the *Avenue Montaigne* is the *Cours de la Reine*, and at the corner where this "Cours" meets the *Rue Bayard* is the house of *François I*, a chef d'œuvre of the *Renaissance* style. It is adorned with beautiful sculpture by that great master, *Jean Goujon*.

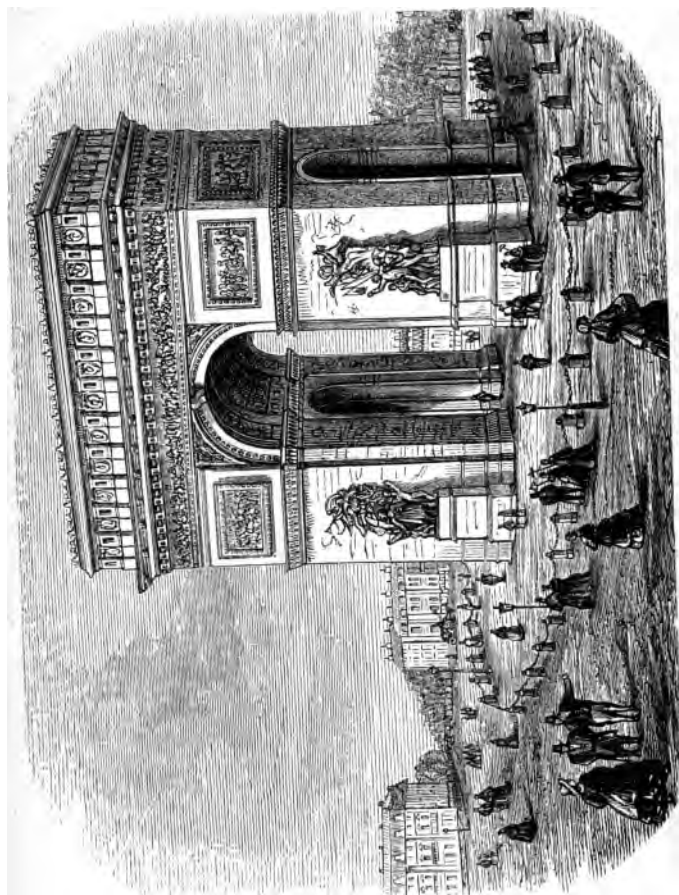
In the *Avenue Montaigne* is the entrance to the famous dancing gardens, the *Jardin Mabille* and *Chateau des Fleurs*—open in summer every evening.

At No. 27 of this same avenue is the *Pompeian Palace*, built after the model of the *Villa Diomedes*, at *Pompeii*, for Prince *Napoleon*, cousin of *Napoleon III.*, who sold it to a company for £48,000. Admission 1 fr.

At the *Rond Point*, on opposite sides, are the *Cirque* and the *Panorama*.

East from the *Rond Point*, and on the S. side of the *Champs Elysées*, is the *Palais de l'Industrie*, built of stone, iron, and glass, and lighted by 400 windows, and covering nearly 8 acres. It is used for exhibitions and public ceremonies.

Nearly opposite the *Palais de l'Industrie* is the *Palais des Elysées*, with a garden in front, built for the Count of *Evreux* in 1718,



ARC DE L'ÉTOILE.

and afterwards inhabited by Madame de Pompadour. The last night Napoleon I. passed in Paris was spent here ; and Napoleon III., while President of France, made it his official residence. The Emperor of Russia and the Duke of Wellington lodged here during the occupation of Paris by the Allies ; and here, too, Czar Alexander II. resided when in Paris to see the exhibition of 1867.

The *Champs Elysées* are $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, and consist of wide avenues adorned with parterres and fountains, and bordered by smooth asphalt walks. The best time to visit them is in the afternoon from 3 o'clock, especially on Sundays and feast-days. From Wednesday morning of March 1, 1871, to Friday morning, March 3, an army of 30,000 Prussian and Bavarian troops occupied the whole of the *Champs Elysées* and the *Place de la Concorde*.

Near the western extremity is the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, commenced on the 15th of August 1806, by Napoleon I., on his birthday, without any ceremony, and completed in 1836 by Louis Philippe. It occupies the finest site in Paris, on an eminence whence radiate twelve magnificent avenues lined with handsome modern houses, and leading to the gayest parts of Paris. It cost £418,000. The dimensions are—breadth 137 feet, height 152 feet, and depth 68 feet. The principal arch is 90 feet high by 45 feet wide. The side arches are 46 feet high by 23 feet wide. The two principal faces look towards the south-east and north-west. Fee to ascend $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. View extensive. The two colossal reliefs on the S.E. front, looking towards the *Avenue des Champs Elysées*, represent Napoleon crowned by the Goddess of Victory, and the small relief above, Mustapha Pasha taken prisoner by Murat. The other large relief on this side represents the departure (1792) of the troops to defend the capital ; and over it a relief representing the death of General Marceau in 1796. On the other or western face are "Peace ;" and over it a relief representing the taking of Alexandria, and "France resisting its aggressors ;" and above it, the relief representing the passage of the bridge of Arcole and the death of Muiron. On the north end is the battle of Austerlitz, and on the south the battle of Jemappes. Round the top runs a frieze representing the departure and the return of the French armies ; and above it a decoration of shields, each bearing the name of a victory. This beautiful arch, as well as all this neighbourhood, suffered considerably during the reign of the Communists.

The residence of the U. S. minister is at No. 6 *Rue de Presbourg*, the southern semicircular street at this arch. The embassy is in the *Rue du Centre*, that street branching off the *Avenue de Friedland*.

North from the arch, by the Avenue Hortense (see General Plan of Paris), is the *Russian Chapel*, completed in 1861. Alexander II. contributed £8000 towards the erection of this gorgeous temple, the houses for the priests, and the purchase of the land. The style of architecture is Byzantine-Muscovite, copied from St. Sophia, at Constantinople, and is easily recognised by its gilded domes and pinnacles. It is built above a crypt, and contains some good frescoes.

In the opposite direction, in the Place d'Eylau, is the Hippodrome, open every day in summer for gymnastic and acrobat performances.

Westwards a little, outside the fortifications by the Porte Maillot (see General Plan of Paris), is the chapel of **St. Ferdinand**. In general appearance it resembles the Chapelle Expiatoire in the Boulevard Haussmann, and is 50 feet long and 20 high, surmounted by a cross. It occupies the site of the grocer's shop into which Ferdinand Duke of Orleans was carried, after having been thrown from his carriage, with his head terribly fractured (July 1842).

On entering, to the right is a marble group by Triquetti, on the spot where the Prince breathed his last, representing him on his death-bed. The angel bending over him in the attitude of prayer was sculptured by his sister, the Princess Marie d'Orleans, who lies buried along with her brother in the family vault at *Dreux*.

The cushion and chairs before the altar were embroidered by his mother Queen Amelie and his sister the Queen of the Belgians. The glass of the windows was manufactured at Sevres from drawings by Ingres. Behind the altar, in the sacristy, is a large painting by Jacquand, depicting the heart-rending scene of his death. In front of him his father Louis Philippe is kneeling, as if stunned with grief, and around him, the members of the family. Marshal Soult, Guizot, and others are also present.

This is one of the best places at which to enter the Bois de Boulogne (see Chapter XI.) At the Porte Maillot (see Plan of Paris) is one of the stations of the Ceinture Railway.

Those wishing to return from this to Paris should look out for omnibus C (yellow body), running from Neuilly (see N.W. corner of Plan of Paris) to the Louvre, by the Avenues de Neuilly and the Grande Armée, the Rond Point de l'Etoile, the Avenue des Champs Elysées, the Place de la Concorde, and the Rue de Rivoli. It halts just outside the Porte Maillot, on the south side of the Avenue de Neuilly.

On the other hand, tourists in the city wishing to visit the Champs Elysées, the Arc de l'Etoile, and the Bois de Boulogne, should enter

omnibus C, at the omnibus office in the Rue du Louvre. For the details of the route of C, see page xv.

Unfortunately, however, on week days between 3 and 6, and on Sundays and feast-days, between 2 and 7, it is not allowed to traverse the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and has to approach the Arc de l'Etoile by the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré instead.

Another very convenient omnibus to approach the region of the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne is A-B (green body), running from the Bourse to Passy (see west side of Plan of Paris within the walls) by the Rue Vivienne; the Boulevard des Italiens, where at No. 8 it corresponds with H from Clichy to the Odéon (see Chap. IV. p. 33); the Boulevard Capucines, the Place de la Madeleine, where it corresponds with D (see Chap. VII. p. 58); the Rue Royale, where it corresponds with A-F, from the Panthéon to the Place de Courcelles (see Chap. V. p. 46); thence by the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Avenue Friedland across the Place de l'Etoile to near the Muette station of the Ceinture railway in the suburb of Passy.

From the western terminus of A-B, return by A (yellow body)—that is, return so far by A-B, and get a correspondance for A, which it meets at the Place de la Mairie, near the S. extremity of the Rue Boulainvilliers, not far from the Pont Grenelle, the bridge farthest down the river within the walls. A runs from within the Porte d'Auteuil to the Palais Royal, following the greater part of the way the same road taken by the tramway omnibuses between Paris and St. Cloud, indicated by the dotted lines. Near the S.W. of the Place de la Concorde A corresponds with A-C (see Chap. IX. p. 68).

For information in regard to Omnibuses, see Chapter on Public Conveyances, page xiv.

CHAPTER VII.

The Halles Centrales—Fontaine des Innocents—Corn Market—Post Office—St. Eustache—St. Nicolas des Champs—Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers—St. Elisabeth—Marché du Temple—Course of Omnibus D—Conseil des Prud' Hommes—Fieschi's House—Place Royale—Richelieu's House—Madame Sévigné's House—House of Charles de Valois—Government Printing-office—Palais des Archives—Mont de Piété—Course of Omnibus F.

As is shown in the plan of Central Paris, various streets branch northwards from the Rue de Rivoli to the *Halles Centrales*, the largest markets in Paris, occupying 76,000 square yards.

The roofing is of zinc, and the walls of brick. Under the floor extend cellars, where the perishable articles are preserved cool. Meat, fish, poultry, vegetables, groceries, butter, and cheese, are the principal articles sold. The best time to visit them is between six and eight in the morning.

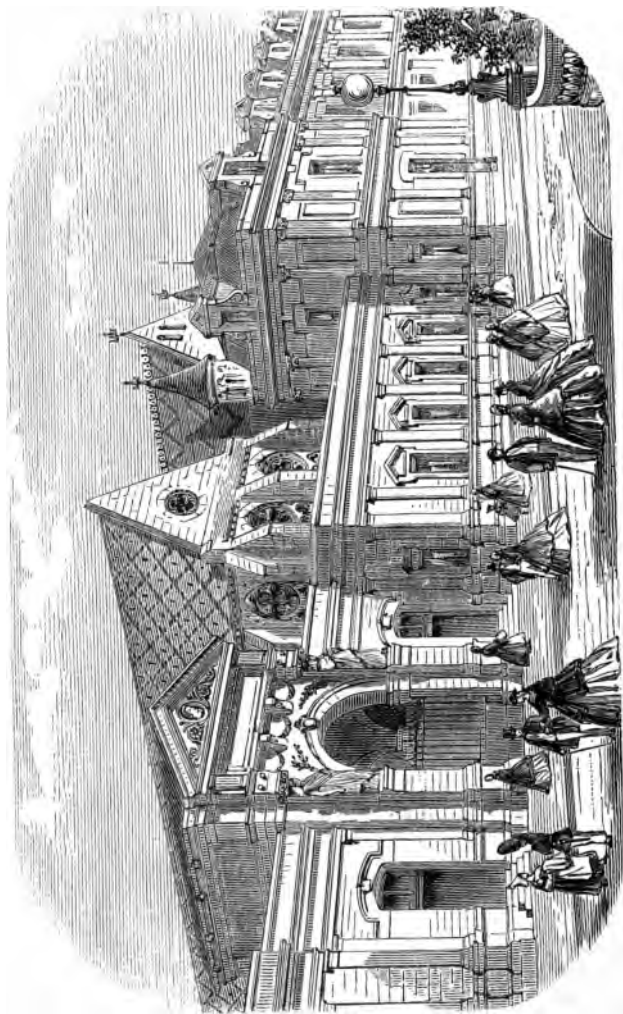
These markets, as well as the neighbouring fountain, stand on the site of the old cemetery of the "Innocents," from which the bones and skulls were removed to the Catacombs. The fountain consists of a four-arched tower, from which descend, by six stages, copious streams of water into a large basin below. The soffits and piers of the arches are ornamented with emblematical figures by Jean Goujon.

At the western or opposite end of the Halles Centrales is the corn-market, or *Halle au Blé*, a circular edifice 126 feet in diameter, built in 1767.

A little way N. from the corn-market, at No. 9 Rue J. J. Rousseau, is the *General Post-Office*, the only post-office in Paris where "Poste-restante" letters are delivered. The entrance, however, to the poste-restante department is from the corner of the Rue Coqûéron.

At the N.W. corner of the Halles Centrales is the church of St. Eustache, rebuilt in 1637, but not completed till 1840. It presents a not unpleasant architectural melange of the Greek, Roman, and Gothic styles.

The nave and choir are surrounded by two rows of lofty pillars, from which fan-shaped bundles of groinings ramify over the roof, ornamented with pendants and bosses at the points of intersection. The mullions of most of the windows have no tracery; of the



CONSERVATOIRE DES ARTS ET MÉTIERS.

glass the little that is good is in the rose windows of the transepts and in the clerestory over the choir. The aisles contain 24 chapels, all gilt and covered with fresco paintings; the best of them in size and decoration being in the Virgin's chapel, immediately behind the altar. Next to it is the mausoleum of Jean Baptiste Colbert, who died in 1683, in the 64th year of his age. He was a wise and faithful minister, attentive to the interests of the king, the happiness of the people, and to everything that could advance the prosperity of France. Very good mass music is performed at St. Eustache.

From St. Eustache, ascending to the N.E. by the Rue de Turbigo, we reach on the left the church of *St. Nicolas des Champs* (see Central Paris), built in 1119, but enlarged and improved in 1420. The sculptures on the southern and western portals, as well as the fresco paintings in the interior, are very ancient.

Adjoining St. Nicolas is the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*, the great national institution for the technical education of mechanics, conducted by a staff of fourteen professors, who lecture on natural philosophy, mechanics, mathematics, civil architecture, chemistry, optics, agriculture, etc. To illustrate these it possesses a large industrial museum, containing chiefly models of large, and actual specimens of smaller machinery, as well as instruments and implements of every conceivable kind used in the arts and sciences.

The library contains 20,000 volumes, is 140 feet long and 22 wide. There are also an excellent laboratory and two amphitheatres, one holding 800 and the other 500 persons. Open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays from 10 to 4. On other days of the week, during the same time, on payment of 1 franc. The lectures are all gratuitous. For syllabus, or "programme des conférences," apply to the door-keeper.

From the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, omnibus A-E runs by the Place du Trône to Vincennes (see Chap. X).

This quarter of Paris, the third arrondissement, is the chief seat of the manufacture of clocks, jewellery, bronzes, and mathematical instruments.

Westwards from the Conservatoire des Arts, and entered from the Rue St. Denis, is the dépôt of the large glassworks of St. Gobain, 87 miles from Paris (see Route 4). The glass is principally polished at Chauny, and only silvered here, which operation may be seen. Adjoining the dépôt is the old street Caire.

Eastwards from the Conservatoire des Arts, by the Rue Turbigo, on the right hand, is the church of Ste. Elisabeth, containing some good

paintings and carving. The first stone was laid by Marie de Médicis, wife of Henri IV., in 1628, and completed in 1646.

Near the church of Ste. Elisabeth is perhaps the most remarkable market in Paris, the "*Marché du Temple*" (see N.E. corner of Plan of Central Paris). It is in two separate blocks, and contains 2400 stalls, or rather booths, stuffed with every description of wearing apparel, both new and second hand—including lace, feathers, haberdashery, drapery, jewellery, hosiery, bonnets, boots and shoes, etc. etc. On the pretty garden in front stood formerly the convent of the Templars, afterwards converted into a prison, in which, in 1792, Louis XVI., Marie Antoinette, and all the royal family, were confined.

[The best omnibus that passes by the *Marché du Temple* is D (yellow body), starting westwards from the Cirque at the south end, east side of the Boulevard du Temple; then passing down the Rue des Filles du Calvaire, it skirts the southern side of the gardens of *Marché du Temple*, by the Rue de Bretagne; thence by the Rues Phelipeau, Reaumer, and Turbigo, to the Pointe de St. Eustache, where it halts at the omnibus office, and corresponds here with F, J, and W. From this it goes down through Halles Centrales, or the markets, to the Rue St. Honore, where, after passing the church of St. Roche, it turns abruptly northwards by the Rue Duphot into the Place de la Madeleine, where it meets and corresponds with A-F, from the Panthéon to the Place Courcelles (see Chapter V. p. 46), and A-B, from Passy to the Bourse (see Chapter VI. p. 55), and A-C, from the Porte de Villette to the Champs Elysées (see Chapter IX. p. 68). From the Madeleine it turns by the Rue Royale again into the Rue St. Honoré, where, after passing the British Embassy, the Palais de l'Elysée, and the Hospital Beaujon, it reaches its terminus at the Porte des Ternes, within the walls. (See N.W. corner of Plan of Paris.) To return from the Ternes, omnibus C will be found convenient. It comes through the Porte Maillot, the first gate south from the Porte des Ternes (see p. 54).]

A short way north from the *Marché du Temple* is the large Place du Chateau d'Eau, the great point of union of magnificent thoroughfares. Those who wish to traverse from this point the fine boulevards leading to the Madeleine, pick up omnibus E at the Cirque in the Boulevard du Temple. (See Chapter II. p. 8.)

At No. 18 of the Rue de la Douane (the street passing the north side of the Barracks) is the Conseil des Prud' Hommes, or the Court of Arbitrators, for the amicable settlement of differences between

masters and workmen, employers and employed. The sessions are public.

From the window of the house No. 48 Boulevard du Temple, Fieschi, discharged his infernal machine (July 28, 1835) at Louis Philippe, which was fatal to so many. The present building replaces the original one.

A short way west from the Place de la Bastille is the Place Royale, surrounded by covered galleries, somewhat resembling the Palais Royal. At No. 21 is the house in which Richelieu lived. Farther west, at No. 23 Rue de Sévigné, is the house which Madame de Sévigné and her daughter inhabited. She died on the 14th of January 1696. Her letters, says Voltaire, "are written with freedom, and in a natural and animated style, and are an excellent criticism on studied letters of wit, and still more on those fictitious letters which aim at the epistolary style, by a recital of false sentiments and feigned adventures to an imaginary correspondent."

A little farther west, at No. 24 Rue Pavée au Marais (once the fashionable quarter of Paris), is the mansion built by Charles de Valois in the 16th century, remarkable for the grandeur of its elevation and the beauty of its bas-reliefs. Also in this neighbourhood, situated at No. 87 of the Rue Vieille du Temple, is the Government Printing-office, in the house built by Cardinal Rohan in 1712. About 1000 persons are employed here. Admission on Thursdays at 2. Fee, 1 fr. Opposite is the *Palais des Archives*, where the archives of the nation are preserved in 500,000 boxes and portfolios, distributed among 130 rooms. The deciphering of these documents is the especial occupation of the students of the École des Chartes, No. 14 Rue du Chaume. The oldest record in the collection is a deed on papyrus of Clotaire II., in 625. It contains also the standards in platinum of the mètre, the gramme, and the decagramme. The library contains about 18,000 volumes. Of this establishment, the reading-room is alone open to the public; to visit the other parts, apply by letter to M. le Directeur Général des Archives, Palais des Archives.

From the printing-office southwards, at No. 7 Rue de Paradis, is the head office of that curious institution called the *Mont de Piété*, a vast government pawnbroking establishment, with branches in all the considerable towns throughout the country. The profits go to the support of the hospitals. It was created in 1777, and has the exclusive right of lending money on movable effects, at the rate of 10 per cent on their estimated value. Articles unredeemed at the expiry of one year and one day are sold, and the proceeds remitted to the owner. There are throughout Paris above 22 branch offices.

Those wishing an omnibus to visit this part of Paris should look out for F (dark brown body), which can be picked up at the omnibus office in the Rue Rambuteau, the western continuation of the Rue de Paradis. It starts westwards from the Place de la Bastille, by the Place Royal, the Rues Ste. Catherine, Francs-Bourgeois, Paradis, and Rambuteau, the Place St. Eustache, the Rue Coquillière, then northwards into the Place des Victoires and by the Rue Notre-Dame des Victoires into the Place de la Bourse, where it corresponds with A-B (see p. 55); thence westwards, by the Rues des Filles de St. Thomas, into the fine new Boulevard of Malesherbes, and halts at its northern extremity within the walls at the Place Wagram. Return by A-F, whose terminus is a short way west (see Chapter V. p. 46).

F corresponds with E at the Place de la Bastille (see Chapter II. p. 8), with P, from the east side of Père Lachaise to beyond the Gobelins (see pp. 65 and 67); and with V at the Place de la Bourse (see Chapter VIII. p. 64, and p. xiii.)

Omnibus F, just before reaching its terminus in the Place de Wagram, passes the Parc de Monceaux. The four entrances into it are from the Boulevard Malesherbes, the Rue Valois, the Rue de Courcelles, and the Boulevard Intérieur. The grounds, like all the parks in Paris, are very tastefully laid out.

CHAPTER VIII.

Theatre Français—Molière's house—Government Library—Bank of France—Bourse—Omnibus A-B—St. Roch—British Embassy—Hôpital Beaujon—Omnibuses starting from the Bourse Station.

AT the S. W. corner of the Palais Royal is the Theatre Français, where the masterpieces of the greatest French authors are performed by the best French actors. At the northern end of the same side is the Theatre du Palais Royal, famous for burlesques and comic songs (see theatres in Chapter XII.)

At No. 34 Rue Richelieu is Molière's house, distinguished by a black marble tablet on the first story. Into this house Molière was carried in a dying state from the theatre, where he had been acting Argan in the *Malade Imaginaire*. Two poor Sisters of Charity, whom he had never sent empty away from his door, attended the author of *Le Tartuffe* during his last moments, instead of the priests who had been summoned in vain. He expired on the 17th of February 1673, in the fifty-second year of his age. Opposite the house is the marble fountain by Visconti, with bronze statues by Pradier and Seurre, erected to his memory.

At No. 58 Rue Richelieu is the main entrance into the Government Library, or Bibliothèque Nationale or Royale, open daily to readers from 10 to 3; and on Tuesdays and Fridays to visitors from 10 to 4. It contains 5,000,000 printed volumes, arranged on 17 miles of shelving, 200,000 MSS., 1,300,000 engravings, 300,000 maps, and a large and valuable collection of coins, medals, and antiques. The reading-room is seated for 400. Those wishing to consult any of the works hand to one of the attendants a slip of paper bearing the title of the book and their name and address. Among the curiosities are—a Psalter, published at Mayence in 1457, by Faust; a Bible in vellum, by Gutenberg, 1450; autograph letters of Louis XIV., Madame Sévigné, Racine, Corneille, Benjamin Franklin, Lord Byron, etc.; the first wooden types; and a pair of immense globes 12 feet in diameter, constructed in 1683, by Coronelli of Venice, for Louis XIV. In the medal department there is a silver coin of Drusilla, the wife of Felix who trembled at the preaching of St. Paul; and among the gems, the largest

cameo in the world, 12 inches by 11, representing the apotheosis of Augustus Caesar, illustrated with fifteen figures ; the agate vase said to have belonged to the Ptolemies ; and the porphyry vase used at the baptism of Clovis, etc. etc.

East from the Bibliothèque is the Place des Victoires, with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. in the centre.

Near to this place, and fronting the Rue Vrillière, is the **Bank of France**, erected by Mansard for the Duc de la Vrillière in 1720, and appropriated to its present purpose in 1812. Among the additions which have been made to it, the most important are the vaults for the metallic reserve of the establishment. These are constructed with wonderful contrivances to assist detection. "On descending the first steps leading to their entrance," says Mr. Martin in his interesting commercial Handbook of France, "the first obstacle is an iron door, locked with three keys, one of which is in the hands of the governor of the bank, the second is kept by the cashier, and the third by the censor, so that the door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. The door gives access to a first compartment, containing the funds for current use. The safe kept here is so constructed that if the secret of its interior form is not known to the person approaching it, the slightest touch anywhere will set a noisy alarm going, loud enough to startle all the inmates of the establishment. The next compartment is circular, and called the *Serre*, which likewise cannot be entered without the same precaution, and is fitted up with fireproof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the bank, and the deposits of private individuals. Here wealthy persons may leave their jewels previous to going on a journey. After the *Serre* come the vaults, properly so called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door secured by several combinations of locks, and turning on central pivots. It gives access to a well-hole containing a winding staircase, admitting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean galleries 1378 feet long. These are filled with iron casks containing bullion or coin, labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, this well-hole can be filled up with clay, and the vaults with water, at a moment's notice."

The Bank of France, second only in magnitude and importance to the Bank of England, was originally founded in 1800, but was not placed on a solid and well-defined basis till 1806. Since 1806 the bank has enjoyed the privilege of being the only institution in Paris entitled to issue notes payable on demand, and is the only authorised issuer of such paper in France. Her charter and exclusive privileges have been

prolonged and varied by laws passed at different periods. According to existing arrangements, they are not terminable till 1897. The administration of the bank is vested in a council of 21 members—viz. a governor and 2 sub-governors, nominated by the head of the State; and 15 directors and 3 censors, nominated by the shareholders.

Directly north from the bank, by the Rue de la Banque (see Central Paris), is the *Bourse*, or *Exchange*, begun in 1808, and finished on November 3, 1826, on which day it was opened for business. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, 226 feet long by 135 wide, encompassed by a peristyle of 66 Corinthian columns. The interior includes a hall 116 feet long by 76 feet wide, lighted from above, and capable of containing 2000 persons. It is faced with marble, and adorned with bas-reliefs and paintings, chiefly allegorical. The latter are by Pujol. The cost of the building was upwards of £320,000. The value of the business transacted here annually in ordinary years is estimated at £2,000,000,000. The noise made by the brokers during the business hours is fearful. They shout and gesticulate more like men in the heat of a riot, than engaged in the peaceful vocation of buying and selling stock. During business hours, between 1 and 5, the public are admitted only to the side galleries.

At the omnibus office, at the S.W. corner of the Bourse, many omnibuses meet and correspond with each other. This is the terminus station of A-B, running between the Bourse and Passy (see p. 55). A-B and A are the two best omnibuses for seeing the west of Paris.

West from the Palais Royal, by the Rue St. Honoré, is the church of *St. Roch*, commenced in 1653, and finished in 1756. The pulpit is rather striking, as well as the Virgin's chapel behind the altar. The mass music here, on Sundays from 10 A.M., is generally very good. On great festivals the singers from the Opera Comique lend their services. St. Roch holds the place in Paris that St. George's, Hanover Square, does in London.

At No. 39 of the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, is the mansion occupied by the English Embassy. It was formerly the Hotel Borghese, the residence of the Princess Pauline, sister of Napoleon I., and was bought by the British Government soon after the peace of 1815.

At No. 238 of this same street is the Hôpital Beaujon, with 238 medical and 178 surgical beds.

From the Hôpital Beaujon A-B goes S.W., by the Avenue de Friedland, to the Arc de l'Etoile, and its terminus in the suburb of Passy. For description of the Arc de l'Etoile and of the Champs Elysées, see p. 53.

From the Bourse omnibus station, F (dark brown body), on its way to the Place de la Bastille, enables us to visit the places in Chapter VII. (see p. 60).

From the same station, I (green body), running to the Halle aux Vins, next the Jardin des Plantes, enables us to visit the places in Chapter IX. (p. 65).

From the same station, V (light-brown body) runs to the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, whence numerous excursions may be taken (see Excursions from Paris).

[illegible]

Scale of Yards
0 50 100 150 200 250

J. P. Grech, Toronto, Canada

CHAPTER IX.

How to reach the *Jardin des Plantes* by omnibus—The *Jardin des Plantes*—Halle aux Vins or wine-market—Hôpital de la Salpêtrière—The Bicêtre Hospital—Gobelins Tapestry manufactory—Amphitheatre d'Anatomie—The general Bakehouse for the Hospitals—How to reach the Cemetery of Père Lachaise by omnibus from the Pont d'Austerlitz, in front of the principal entrance into the *Jardin des Plantes*—The Roquette Prison—The Cemetery of Père Lachaise—Park of Buttes Chaumont—Maison Municipale de Santé Hôpital Lariboisière—Churches of St. Vincent de Paul and Notre-Dame de Lorette—Omnibuses for continuing the journey.

As the places noticed in this chapter are distant, the first endeavour must be to find the means to approach them. For the *Jardin des Plantes* procure a ticket from the omnibus office, No. 155 Rue St. Honoré (opposite the Theatre Français at the Palais Royal) for omnibus G on its way to the *Jardin des Plantes*, where it stops at the gate opposite the Fontaine Cuvier (see north-west corner of the Plan of the *Jardin des Plantes*). *

For the *Gobelins*, procure a ticket for the same omnibus, and from the "conducteur" request a "correspondance" for omnibus U, which meets G at the omnibus office, No. 4 Rue St. Denis; but walk through this office to the side fronting the Place du Châtelet, whence look out for U, which passes the gate of the *Gobelins*.

For *Père Lachaise*, take S on its way to Bercy from the great omnibus office, No. 1 Rue du Louvre. On entering S, procure from the "conducteur" a "correspondance" for P on its way to Charonne, which S meets at the omnibus office, No. 5 Place de la Bastille. From P alight at the omnibus office, in No. 17 Rue Menilmontant, opposite the entrance into the cemetery.

* EXPLANATION OF THE NUMBERS ON THE PLAN OF THE "JARDIN DES PLANTES."

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Petit Labyrinthe. | 8. Museum of Anatomy. | 17. Museum of Mineralogy, |
| 2. Labyrinthe. | 9. Administration. | Geology, and Botany. |
| 3. Belvedere. | 10. Chanois. | In the first story of |
| 4. Cedar of Lebanon, | 11. Ostriches, etc. | this same building is |
| brought in 1735 from | 12. Aviary. | the Herbarium. |
| Lebanon. | 13. Poultry. | 18. The Zoological Mu- |
| 5. Tomb of Daubenton. | 14. Deer. | seum. |
| 6. Amphitheatre. | 15. Large Animals. | 19. Omnibus Station. |
| 7. Tropical Plants. | 16. Library. | |

The gardens are open the whole day. The Menagerie from 10 to 6 in summer, and from 11 to 4 in winter. The Museums on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 to 5; and on Sundays, from 1 to 5. The Hothouses are seen by an order from the Director, or from one of the Professors. The Library is open from 10 to 3, and closed on Sundays, and during the whole month of September.

Neither the Botanical nor the Zoological department of these gardens is such as might be expected from a country which considers itself the first in these sciences. But the Geological, Mineralogical, and Botanical museums (No. 17 in plan); and the Zoological Museum (No. 18 in plan) are admirable and well arranged. The Comparative Anatomy Museum (No. 8 in plan), comprehending ethnological and anthropological collections, is neither so complete, nor so well lodged. The whole area occupied by the gardens is 170 acres.

Adjoining the north side of the gardens is the wine market—the Halle aux Vins, with warehouse accommodation for half a million of casks. Omnibus I stops near the N.W. angle of the Halle aux Vins at the Pont Tournelle (see S.E. corner of "Central Paris"). It runs down by the side of the Seine to below the Palais de Justice, and crosses the river by the Pont Neuf, and then proceeds by the Rues Rivoli, Honoré, and Croix des Petits Champs, and the Place des Victoires, to the Bourse (see Chapter VIII. p. 64).

Those who on leaving the gardens wish to proceed at once to the cemetery of Père Lachaise should, at the omnibus office at the west end of the Pont d'Austerlitz (No. 19 in plan of Gardens), await omnibus P on its way northwards from the Place d'Italie to Père Lachaise and Charonne. For further directions see page 67. P at the Pont d'Austerlitz corresponds also with T (see page 69).

A short way S. from the Jardin des Plantes by the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, is the *Hôpital de la Salpêtrière*; entrance at No. 47 of the Boulevard. It occupies an area of 14 acres, and has accommodation for 3000 aged women and for 1500 idiots. The whole number of inmates including servants, etc., amounts to 5500. The insane wards are open for inspection on Sundays and Thursdays from 1 to 3, and the others from 12 to 4. From this P runs up the Boulevard de l'Hôpital to the Place d'Italie, where it corresponds with U, running northwards to Bicêtre. Near the halting-place of U is the famous hospital for men, the Bicêtre, built in 1632, and containing 3590 beds. This was the scene of the labours of the learned and benevolent Dr. Pinet, who was the first to introduce (1790) the humane treatment of the insane. Till then the lunatics throughout the whole of Europe were treated more like wild beasts than human beings.

This omnibus U, on its way back, or northwards, passes in the Boulevard des Gobelins the gate of the famous tapestry manufactory of that name. Admission from 2 till 4 on Wednesday and Saturday, on presentation of passport, or even card. The Communists, in May 1871, destroyed of tapestry, material, and buildings, belonging to this establishment, £1,120,000.

This national manufactory, founded by the brothers Gobelins, who sold it to Louis XIV., contains 25 looms, and employs 150 workmen, all skilled artists. The materials used are the finest silk and woollen thread, every colour having a scale of 28 shades, and the subjects woven into the work are taken from paintings executed for the purpose. Another similar establishment is at Beauvais; but the tapestry manufactured there is used chiefly for covering furniture, and is generally in small pieces.

The Rue Poliveau, diverging west from the Place de l'Hôpital Salpêtrière (see plan of Gardens), leads to the great "Amphithéâtre d'Anatomie;" entrance from No. 17 Rue du Fer à Moulin. As many as 4000 bodies are dissected here annually.

Opposite, or on the north side of the Place Scipion, is the "Boulangerie Générale," the great bakehouse for all the hospitals in Paris.

To go from the Gobelins to Père Lachaise, enter U as it passes up the Boulevard des Gobelins, and request a correspondance for P, when on its way to the Pont d'Austerlitz and Charonne. U and P correspond at No. 19 of the Place d'Italie.

From the Pont d'Austerlitz P runs northwards up the Boulevard Contrescarpe to the Place de la Bastille, where it meets and corresponds with E (see Chap. II. p. 8); F (see Chap. VII. p. 60); Z, running from the Bastille to the École Militaire (see Chap. VI. p. 52); and A-E, from the Square des Arts et Metiers to Vincennes (see pages 11 and 70).

From the Bastille P runs N.E., up the Rue de la Roquette, which is full of shops, with statues, tombstones, and chaplets of immortelles. Near the top of the street, to the right, is the **Roquette Prison**, where condemned criminals spend their last days, and where they are executed by the guillotine. It was in the court of this prison, on the 24th of May 1871, at 7 P.M., that the Communists shot down like dogs the Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Darboy, and five other innocent men they had seized as hostages. The corpses were brutally treated, and their clothes cut and torn open in search for secret pockets. At 2 next morning they were carried off in a cart to the cemetery of Père Lachaise, and all thrown into one common hole.

Opposite to the Roquette is the prison for youthful culprits (*Jeunes Detenus*).

From the Rue de la Roquette omnibus P turns southwards into the Rue Menilmontant, and halts at the omnibus station in No. 17, just in front of the main entrance into the cemetery. Those who wish to visit the cemetery alight here ; those wishing to go farther can proceed with the omnibus to the Charonne station of the Ceinture Railway, or to near the Porte Bagnolet, where it stops.

The cemetery of *Père Lachaise* is upon a rising ground, extending over 200 acres, covering the bones of 210,000 persons, whose tombstones succeed each other like the steps in a stair. A very cursory visit is sufficient. Ascend from the main entrance, straight up to the chapel, and behold the view. From this either take a ramble among the tombs, or descend at once to the omnibus station. From the chapel the road to the right may be ascended the length of the first causewayed avenue which meets our road at right angles. Here turn to the right, and having gone a short way, we come, on the left, and principally in the closely-packed back rows (if rows they can be called), to a great many tombs of Englishmen, patrician and plebeian—among others, Sir William Sydney Smith, Admiral of the Red, died 1826 ; near him Sir William Keppel, died 1838 ; Dr. Gilchrist of Edinburgh, the Oriental scholar, died 1841, etc. etc. From this continue the road till the first to the right, and keep descending and moving in that direction till the main road is again reached. None of the monuments are of any high artistic value, and the best are not worth searching for ; besides, the visitor cannot but stumble on some of them. Abelard and Heloise lie to the right of the main entrance, above the Jewish burying-ground.

At the omnibus station await P, and on entering get a "correspondance" for any of the omnibuses it meets in the Place de la Bastille—for E, on its way to the Madeleine (Chap. II. p. 8) ; or for Q, on its way to the Palais Royal (Chap. II. p. 8) ; or for S, on its way to the Louvre.

Or from the Charonne station, in the Ceinture Railway, take a ticket for the Belleville-Villette station, a short way northwards, and visit here the park called the Buttes-Chaumont, containing more picturesque walks than any of the other public grounds about Paris. In this neighbourhood are the largest cattle-markets and slaughter-houses (*abattoirs*), gas-works and manufactories.

To return from this distant quarter, take omnibus A-C (green body), starting from near the Porte de Pantin (east from the Ceinture Railway station, at the head of the Rue d'Allemagne), for the eastern end of the Champs Elysées, next the Place de la Concorde.

From the Porte de Pantin, A-C runs almost in a straight line to the Rue de la Fayette. Here, between the two railway stations, at No. 110 Faubourg St. Denis, is a useful institution, called the *Maison Municipale de Santé*, whither persons taken ill in Paris, especially if alone, should have themselves carried.

On the western side of the Northern Railway station is the *Hôpital Lariboisière*, built in 1853, with 432 medical and 204 surgical beds.

In the square off the N. side of the Rue de la Fayette is the church of St. Vincent de Paul, facing the Rue d'Haute Ville, from which two semicircular ramps lead up to the terrace on which it is situated. The façade consists of a hexastyle portico, crowned by two lofty square towers separated by a pediment, bearing sculptures by Lemaire, representing the deeds of mercy of St. Vincent de Paul. The interior is heavy and dark. Four rows of Ionic columns separate the aisles from the nave. The entablature over the inner row is painted in fresco. Between the columns of the outer row, or the row under the aisles, are massive gilt bronze gates, which shut off the chapels. The windows, which are all small, contain each a full-length portrait of a male or female saint. The bronze crucifix over the high altar merits notice. The church of St. Vincent de Paul is the first public building of importance seen on entering Paris from the Northern Railway station.

A little farther west, at the omnibus office, No. 79 Rue la Fayette, A-C meets and corresponds with T, running to the Pont de Bercy, behind the Orleans Railway station; and as it, as well as P, cross the Pont d'Austerlitz, the tourist may combine the advantages of both.

From the Rue la Fayette, A-C enters the Rue de Cardinal-Fesh, and here corresponds with H. (See Chap. IV. p. 33.)

A small street diverges northwards here, called the Rue de Notre-Dame de Lorette, leading to the church of that name, completed in 1838. It is built after the model of a Roman temple, with a great profusion of decoration.

A-C next turns southwards, down the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, at whose northern extremity is, on a terrace, the church of La Trinité, built in the Florentine style.

From this, A-C goes south-west to the Boulevard de la Madeleine, where it meets and corresponds with D (Chapter VII. p. 58), E (Chap. II. p. 8), and A-F (Chap. V. p. 46).

From the Madeleine, A-C runs south to its terminus at the S.W. corner of the Place de la Concorde, where it meets and corresponds with A, going from Auteuil to the Palais Royal, or *vice versa*. (See Chap. VI. p. 55.)

CHAPTER X.

How to reach the Bois de Vincennes—The Bois de Vincennes and the Peach Gardens of Montreuil.

THE *Bois de Vincennes*, one mile and a half to the S.E. of Paris, is reached by rail every half-hour from the railway station in the Place de la Bastille. The Place de la Bastille is reached by E (Chap. II. p. 8), from the Bastille to the Madeleine; P, from the Place d'Italie to Père Lachaise (see pp. 66 and 67); S, from Bercy to the Louvre; Z, from the Bastille to Grenelle (see Chap. VI. p. 52).

The Bois de Vincennes is reached also by omnibus Q, running from the Palais Royal eastwards to the Place du Trône (see Plan of Paris, east from the Vincennes Railway station). In the Place du Trône Q meets and corresponds with A-E, which from this point runs to the middle of the Grande Rue de Vincennes, and stops opposite the entrance to the castle. The western terminus of A-E is in the Square des Arts et Metiers.

The *Bois de Vincennes* occupies 2472 acres. Of this nearly 1000 acres are left in forest, and about as much in park. It contains about 40 miles of roads of all kinds, more than 15 miles of canal, and 6 miles of running water.

Besides the public pleasure-grounds, a pyrotechnic institution, a *tir national*, a fencing-school, and a hippodrome, add to the attractions of the place. A large space is laid out for horse-racing of all kinds, and there are two grand stands capable of accommodating 3000 spectators.

Of all the buildings, however, the most prominent and most interesting is the vast fortress, built in the form of a parallelogram, above whose walls rises the lofty keep or dungeon tower, 170 feet high, part of the chateau begun by Philip de Valois in 1333, and finished by Charles V. It was also the favourite residence of Saint Louis, of whom Joinville says, “maintes fois il advint, que en été il alloit seoir au bois de Vincennes après la messe, et se autoyoit à un chesne, et tous ceux qui avoient affaire venoient à lui sans huisier ni autre.” In the dun-

geon tower Henry V. of England died in 1422. In the fosse of the chateau the Duc d'Enghien, the grandson of the last Prince of Condé, was shot in March 1804, in pursuance of the inexorable decree of Napoleon I. The chapel of the castle, built in 1379 by Charles V., and restored with great ability, contains a monument to his memory. The armoury contains a store of arms sufficient to equip 120,000 men. Permission to visit the chateau must be procured from M. le Commandant de l'Artillerie à Vincennes, or from the "Ministère de la Guerre." Time from 12 to 4.

Around Montreuil, a little to the N. of Vincennes (see map of "Environs of Paris"), the gardeners have been famous throughout all France, for more than two centuries, for the cultivation of peaches. The orchards cover 742 acres, and produce from 12 to 15 million of peaches annually. Excellent strawberries are likewise reared here.

From Vincennes return by rail, or by A-E, whose terminus is in the Square des Arts et Metiers (see Chap. II., p. 11); and for the description of the "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers," see page 57.

CHAPTER XI.

The Bois de Boulogne and Race-course of Longchamps.

THE best omnibus to take for the Bois de Boulogne is C (yellow body), running from the omnibus office in the Rue du Louvre to the Avenue de Neuilly ; but alight at the first station outside the Porte Maillot. (See Chapter VI., p. 54, and Plan of Paris.)

The Bois de Boulogne is also entered from the west or Longchamps side. For this way enter, from the Pont Royal steamboat station, one of the small steamers on its way to Surènes (see west side of Plan of Paris). At Surènes cross over to the gardens. To the right or south side of the road is the famous race-course of Longchamps ; and to the left a restaurant, and a tower, all that remains of the Abbey of Longchamps, built in 1256, and destroyed in 1792. It used to be greatly frequented by the Parisians during Easter week.

From Longchamps walk along the umbrageous paths bordering the carriage roads to the lakes. At nearly the centre of the larger lake one of the many roads leads to the Pré Catalan, and at the north extremity of the same lake are the boats for hire. At all the gates of the fortifications giving access to the Bois de Boulogne are stations of the Ceinture Railway (see Plan of Paris).

The Bois de Boulogne is still an extraordinary place. If visited during the forenoon of a week-day, it is a delightful silent retreat, resounding in spring and summer with the melody of birds ; later in the day the life of Paris circulates through its numerous highways and byways. It extends over 2000 acres, of which about three-fourths are forest. The largest lake, Lac Inférieur, covers 20 acres, and is from 4 to 5 feet deep. Lac Supérieur covers 6 acres. The length of the streams within the ground is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, that of the walks and drives is 60 miles, of which 36 are for carriages. There are $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sandy paths for horsemen, and 16 miles of paths (not macadamised) for pedestrians. The annual expenses of management amount to £24,000, and the persons employed are about 250. The fashionable hours are from 3 to 5. The races take place in spring and autumn.

At the northern end of the Bois de Boulogne is the "Jardin d'Acclimatation" occupying 50 acres, and founded by Isidore Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. Entrance-fee 1 fr.

Passy has some handsome villas, a park, and five mineral wells.

Auteuil, which suffered so terribly during the siege of 1871, was a favourite retreat of Racine, Molière, Benjamin Franklin, and other eminent men.

Return from the Bois de Boulogne by any of the omnibuses mentioned at the end of Chapter VI. The best is omnibus C, for whose route see page xv.

The steamer at Auteuil may also be taken advantage of, or the Ceinture Railway.

For description of the Champs Elysées, the Arc de l'Etoile, the Russian chapel, and the chapel of St. Ferdinand, see pages 53 and 54.

CHAPTER XII.

Amusements—Theatre regulations—Price list of places—Account of the principal Operas and Theatres—Equestrian performances—Miscellaneous spectacles—Concerts—Public balls—Military Bands.

OPERA HOUSES AND THEATRES.

Theatre Regulations.—The theatres of Paris are well regulated, and guarded by both policemen and soldiers. There is no struggling nor pushing in the crowd awaiting the opening of the doors, as all are arranged in a file (queue) of two or three abreast, and each must await his or her turn.

The best places for gentlemen are the stalls in front of the orchestra, called "Fauteuils d'Orchestre," and "Stalles d'Orchestre."

The best places for ladies, when a box (loge) is not taken, are the Stalles or Fauteuils de Balcon, and the Stalles or Fauteuils de la Première Galerie, which are rows of stalls in front of the dress circle.

The offices of the theatres are open from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M. for the sale of reserved seats "en location." These tickets cost from one-sixth to one-fourth more than when purchased in the evening at the opening of the doors.

The tickets of all the principal theatres are sold also at the "Office des Théâtres," No. 24 Boulevard des Italiens, where plans of them are likewise kept.

Prices of Single Seats in the principal Opera Houses and Theatres of Paris.

They are all on the Plan of Central Paris, and will be found in the vicinity of the fine Boulevards forming its northern limit. The Odéon is the only exception, which is at the southern limit, above the word "south."

	Parterre. Pit.	Stalles d'Orchestre. Orchestra Stalls.	Fauteuils d'Orchestre. Orchestra Chairs.	Salles de Balcon. Balcony Stalls.	Premières Loges. First tier of Boxes. Front.	Deuxièmes Loges de Face. Second Tier. Front Boxes.	Baignoires. Boxes on a level with the Pit.	Troisièmes Loges de Face. Third Tier. Front Boxes.
OPERAS.								
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr. c.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
Grand Opera, Rue Le- peletier	5	10	...	12	12	8	10	6
Theatre Italien, Rue Neuve des Petits Champs	6	10	18	18	18	12	18	7
Opera Comique, B. des Italiens	2½	4	7	8	9	5	6	2
Théâtre Lyrique, Place du Châtelet	2½	...	7	8	10	5	10	3
Variétés, B. Mont- martre	2	...	6	6	6	5	6	3
Bouffes, Passage Choi- seuil	"	...	5	"	6	3	5	1½
THEATRES.								
Français, Palais Royal	2½	...	6	7	8 60	5	7	2
Palais Royal, behind the Français	2		5	5	5	4	4	2
Vaudeville, B. des Capucines	2		5	...	6	4	6	2
Gymnase, B. Bonne Nouvelle	2½	4	6	6	8	4	5	2½
St. Martin, B. St. Martin	1½	4½	7	...	8	6	8	3
Ambigu " " "	1½	3	5	...	6	2½	4	1
Folies Dramatiques " "	1	1½	2	1½	2½	1½	...	1
Orphéon " " "								
Gaité, B. Sebastopol .	1½	3	5	...	6	3	4	2
Châtelet, opposite the Lyrique in the Place du Châtelet	2	4	5	6	6	3	4	1
Odéon, behind the Palais du Luxem- bourg	2	...	5	4	6	3	4	1

Theatres of Paris have their peculiar characteristics, which we shall now give, commencing with the Operas.

OPERAS.

Théâtre du Grand Opera, Rue Lepeletier and Rue Drouot (see northern margin of Central Plan of Paris). A splendid building, seated for 1780, in which performances are given on a grand scale. Open in winter on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. In summer shut on Sundays.

Near the Théâtre du Grand Opera, and the Boulevard des Italiens (see Central Plan), is the *Opera Comique*, in the Place Boiëdieu. Seated for 1500. Ladies are not admitted to the orchestra seats. Boxes are let entire. Open every night for French (generally comic) opera.

A little farther along, in the Boulevard Montmartre, is the *Théâtre des Variétés*. Seated for 1250. Vaudevilles and operettas of an amusing and witty description are given here.

Théâtre Italien, Place Ventadour (see Central Plan, south from the Boulevard des Italiens). Seated for 1550. Ladies are admitted to the Fautouils d'Orchestre, but not to the stalls. Here Italian operas and ballets are given.

In the vicinity of the Théâtre Italien, in the Passage Choiseul is the *Théâtre des Bouffes*, for the representation of comic operettas, burlesques, and vaudevilles, partly spoken and partly sung. Seated for 700.

In the Place du Châtelet, at the Pont du Change (see north from the Ile du Palais in Central Plan), is the *Théâtre Lyrique*. Open every night from September till May, for the representation of comic operas and comedies. The building is lighted by means of a reflector on a crystal ceiling, and is seated for 1600.

THEATRES.

The principal theatre in Paris, the *Théâtre Français*, is situated at the S.W. corner of the Palais Royal, and is entered from the Rue Richelieu. This theatre is especially recommended to persons wishing to hear the masterpieces of the greatest authors performed by the best French actors. It is seated for 1400, and is open every night. Ladies are not admitted to the orchestra stalls.

In the Galerie Montpensier, behind the Théâtre Français, is the *Théâtre du Palais Royal*. Seated for 1000, and open every night.

Here the aim is to excite laughter by vaudevilles (farces), burlesques, and comic songs.

At the corner of the Chaussée d'Antin, and the Boulevard des Capucines, near the New Opera, is the *Théâtre du Vaudeville*. Open every night for operas, lyrical drama, ballets, etc.

In the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle is the *Théâtre du Gymnase*. This theatre, for which Scribe wrote so many charming pieces, is rather fashionable. Seated for 1000. Ladies not admitted to the orchestra stalls. Open every night for comedy, melodrama, and vaudevilles.

A considerable distance farther east, in the Boulevard St. Martin, is the *Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin*. Seated for 1800. Ladies are admitted to the orchestra stalls. Open every night for melodrama, extravaganzas, and ballet, and rather famous for fairy scenes.

Eastwards comes first the *Théâtre de l'Ambiguë*. Seated for 1900. Ladies not admitted to the orchestra stalls. Open every night for sensational pieces, vaudeville, and ballet. Then the *Théâtre des Folies Dramatiques*. Ladies admitted everywhere. Open every night, for the performance of vaudevilles and fairy pieces.

In the Boulevard du Temple, southwards from the Folies Dramatiques, is the *Théâtre Dejazet*. Seated for 1050. Ladies admitted everywhere. Open every night for comedy, vaudeville, and operetta.

In the Square des Arts et Metiers, off the Boulevard de Sebastopol, is the *Théâtre de la Gaîté*. Seated for 1800. Ladies admitted everywhere. Sensational pieces are given here, full of crimes of the darkest hue, exciting the fears and tears of the audience; also vaudeville and ballet. Open every night.

In the Place du Châtelet, and opposite the Théâtre Lyrique, on the right bank of the Seine, is the *Théâtre Impérial du Châtelet*. Seated for 3352. Open every night. Ladies admitted to every part. Lighted by reflectors as in the Lyrique. Plays mixed with ballet and curious transformations.

Behind the Palais du Luxembourg (see General Plan of Paris, and the southern margin of the Central Plan), is the *Théâtre de l'Odéon*. Seated for 1467. Ladies not admitted to the pit. Open every night from September till May for tragedy, comedy, and melodrama.

Minor Theatres.*

Théâtre des Délassements-Comiques, No. 23 Boulevard du Prince-Eugène. Open every night for comedy and vaudeville.

* From "Minor Theatres" to "Public Balls" extracted from Cassell's Paris.

Beaumarchais, Boulevard Beaumarchais. Opened 1835, restored 1865. Open every night for melodrama, comedy, and vaudeville. Prices range from 4 fr. to 50 c. Commences at 7 P.M.

Folies-Marigny, Champs Elysées. Open every night for vaudeville, comedy, operettas, etc. Prices range from 4 fr. to 50 c. Commences at 7 P.M.

Bobino, Rue de Fleurus, near Luxembourg. Open every night for melodrama and farce. Prices range from 2 fr. 50 c. to 50 c. Commences at 7 P.M.

Parisien, Rue de Lyon, near the Bastille. Opened 1866. For opera, melodrama, vaudeville, etc., every night. Prices from 5 c. to 1 fr. 50 c., but often vary according to circumstances. Commences at 7 P.M.

Des Nouveautés, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin. Opened 1866. For performance every night of comedy, vaudeville, operetta, and melodrama. Prices range from 4 fr. to 1 fr. 50 c. Commences at 7 P.M.

St. Marcel, Rue Pascal. Built 1830. Open every night for comedy, melodrama, vaudeville, etc. Prices vary from 3 fr. to 50 c.

EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

Cirque de l'Impératrice.—Champs Elysées. Open from May 1 to October 30 every night, for horsemanship, etc. Holds 4000 persons. Prices—2 fr. and 1 fr. Commences at 8 P.M.

Cirque Napoléon.—Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire. Open from November 1 to April 30, every night, under the same management as the *Cirque de l'Impératrice*, and for the same class of amusements. Prices—2 fr., 1 fr., and 50 c. Commences at 8 P.M. See Central Plan.

N.B.—These *cirques* are much frequented by English, American, and German visitors.

Hippodrome.—Place d'Eylau, Avenue de St. Cloud, near the Bois de Boulogne. Open every day at 3 P.M., from May 1 to October 30, for gymnastic and acrobatic performances, horsemanship, etc. Prices—2 fr. 50 c., 1 fr. 50 c., 1 fr., and 50 c. See General Plan.

Cirque du Prince Imperial.—Rue de Malte, Boulevard du Temple. Opened A.D. 1866 for performances every night in horsemanship, gymnastic exercises, etc. Commences at 8 P.M. Prices from 5 fr. to 50 c.

MISCELLANEOUS SPECTACLES.

Panorama National.—Champs Elysées, near the Palais de l'Industrie. Open daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Prices—2 fr., but on Sundays, 50 c.

Soirées de Robert Houdin, Boulevard des Italiens, 8. Ventriloquism and conjuring. Commences at 8 P.M. every evening. Prices—Boxes, 4 fr.; stalls and balcony, 3 fr.; gallery, 1 fr. 50 c.

Theatre Robin, Boulevard du Temple, 40. Conjuring, etc. Prices—Boxes, 3 fr.; chairs, 2 fr. 50 c.; stalls, 2 fr.; gallery, 1 fr. 25 c.; amphitheatre, 75 c.

Theâtre Seraphin, Boulevard Montmartre, 12.—Performances every evening at 7.30 of mechanical figures, etc. Prices—Boxes, 2 fr.; chairs, 1 fr. 50 c.; stalls, 1 fr. 25 c.; gallery, 1 fr.; pit, 75 c.

Marionettes, Boulevard de Strasbourg, 17.—Two evening performances at 7 and 9 daily. On Sundays and fête-days also at 2 P.M.

Théâtre de Guignol.—Performances of Punch in the Champs Elysées and Tuileries daily.

CONCERTS.

Du Conservatoire de Musique, Rue Faubourg Poissonnière, 11 (see north margin of Central Plan).—Concerts begin on the second Sunday in January, and continue every fortnight till April. Three supplementary concerts, called *Concerts Spirituels*, are also given during Passion and Easter weeks. At these concerts the compositions of the great masters are given by 187 performers—102 chorus and 83 instrumental. Prices—Balcony and first-class boxes, 9 fr.; orchestra stalls, lower and second tier boxes, 6 fr.; third tier boxes and amphitheatre stalls, 3 fr. 50 c.; pit and amphitheatre, 3 fr.; other boxes, 2 fr.

Pasdeloup's Concerts Populaires, Cirque Napoléon, Boulevard du Temple. Founded A.D. 1861. Every Sunday during the winter months at 2 P.M. for the performances of the classical works of the great masters. Prices—Floor, 5 fr.; reserved seats, 3 fr.; first class, 2 fr. 50 c.; second class, 1 fr. 25 c.; third class, 75 c.

Concerts des Champs Elysées, near the east end of the Palais de l'Industrie, Champs Elysées.—Promenade every evening from 8 till 11 o'clock during the summer months. Entrance 1 fr. (Ladies not admitted without an escort.)

PUBLIC BALLS.

Mabille et Chateau des Fleurs, Avenue Montaigne, Champs-Élysées. Prices—for gentlemen, 3 fr. ; ladies (subscribers), 50 c. ; non-subscribers, 1 f. Open three or four nights in the week.

La Closerie des Lilas, near the Luxembourg. (Bullier.) Prices—Gentlemen, 1 f. ; ladies, *free*. Open Mondays, Thursdays, and Sundays.

Military Bands.—From 1st May, during summer, the various bands of the regiments in garrison in Paris play from 5 to 8 P.M. in the following places—

1. Tuileries Gardens, daily, 5 to 6 P.M.
 2. Garden of the Palais Royal, every day except Monday, 6 to 7.
 3. In the gardens of the Luxembourg, Tuesday and Saturday, 6 to 7 P.M.
-

The following excursions lead through some of the most interesting parts of France.

On a warm summer day a run out to Versailles, St. Germain, or Enghien, or a sail down the Seine in one of the steamboats to Meudon, Sevres, St. Cloud, or Surèsnes, is very refreshing ; and at all these places, too, there are large shady parks, and comfortable hotels and restaurants.

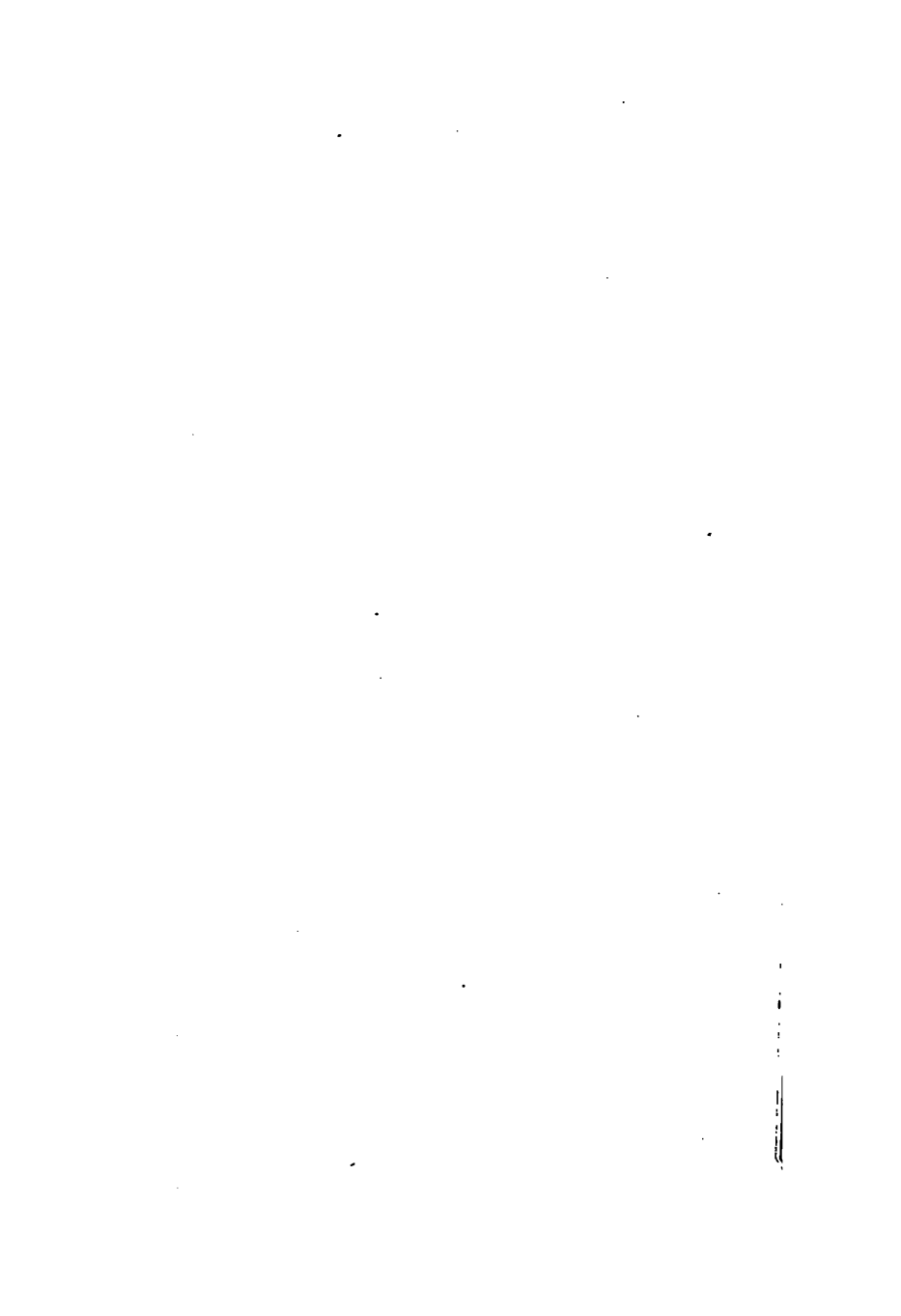
The best time for Excursions 5 and 6 is the month of September, during the grape season ; Excursion 6 should be taken earlier for the sake of the roses at Brie ; Excursion 9 at any time in summer, as well as Excursion 7.

Before commencing these Excursions, the traveller should procure an "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer," sold at the railway stations, and at the principal omnibus offices. For the different editions of these time-tables, see page xi. Provided with one of them, the tourist can never be at a loss as to the fares, and the exact time of starting of the trains, as well as of the coaches running in correspondence with them.

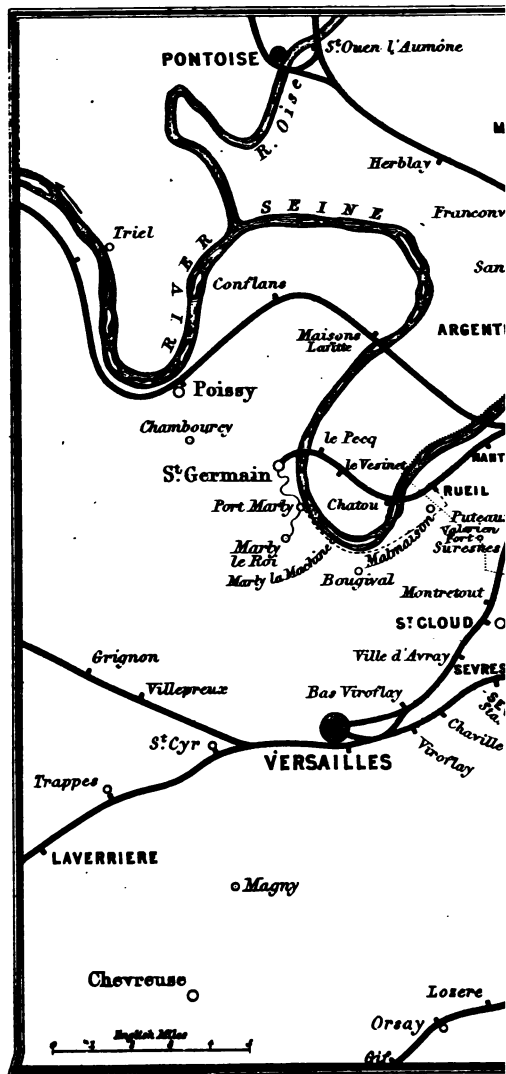
For Excursions 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8, we recommend especially the "Guide Officiel sur le Chemin de Fer de Ceinture et le Resau des Environs de Paris," 75 centimes. Chaix and Co., Rue Bergère. Sold also at the omnibus and railway stations.

Each excursion is so arranged as to enable the tourist to take it also in the reverse order.

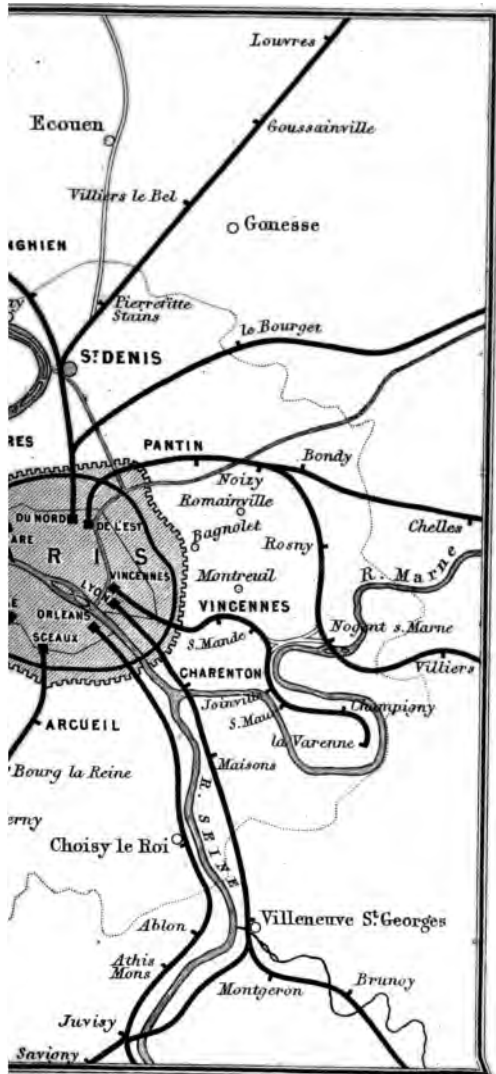
The places off the main line are printed in small letters.



ENVIR



PARIS



EXCURSION 1.

PARIS TO VERSAILLES,

BY THE RIGHT BANK (RIVE DROITE) OF THE SEINE.

From the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest in the Rue St. Lazare. Trains every half-hour. Distance 11 miles. Time 47 minutes. Fare 1½ fr. For Time-Table, see under Paris à Versailles (Rive droite) in the *Indicateur de Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest*, or page 10 in the "*Guide Officiel sur le Chemin de Fer de Ceinture*," etc. Omnibus X runs from the Place du Palais Royal to the St. Lazare station, and F also from the Place de la Bourse on its way to the Place Wagram. (See Map of "Environs of Paris.")

PARIS
MILES FROM

VERSAILLES
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from St. Lazare station, from office upstairs 11 left hand.

3½ ASNIÈRES, a suburb of Paris, where regattas and boat-races are 7½ held.

5 COURBEVOIE (pop. 9900), with large barracks. In the Rond 6 Point is the statue of Napoleon I., which stood on the Colonne Vendôme till 1863.

6½ PUTEAUX (pop. 9500), on the Seine. Here is the model farm 4½ of the Rothschilds.

7½ SURESNES (pop. 4500) with vineyards, quarries, and a fine 3½ old church.

9½ SAINT CLOUD (pop. 5300). The pleasantest way to visit 1½ this place is to make one trip of St. Cloud and Sevres, either by the steamers or by the large roomy tramway omnibuses, or both combined. The steamers start from the Pont Royal at the Quai du Louvre, and call at Sevres and St. Cloud on their way to Suresnes. For the journey by steamboat and omnibus use the Plan of Paris. The large tramway omnibus for St. Cloud starts from the omnibus office in the Place du Palais Royal. Fare 9 sous. The tramway omnibus for Sevres and Versailles starts from the office in the Rue Rivoli, a little to the west of the church Auxerrois. Fare, 1 fr. Both traverse the tramroad, called the Chemin de Fer Americain, skirting the Seine all the way from the Place de la Concorde and the Place du Roi de Rome, with its green lawns, to the Porte de St. Cloud, where

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION I.

VERSAILLES
MILES TO

their respective roads diverge. (See dotted road on the Plan of Paris.) The Versailles-bound omnibus halts at Sevres, at their office in the Grande Rue. The new manufactory is that large building beside the bridge over the Seine. To visit the porcelain manufactory, walk straight up the Grande Rue from the omnibus office, and turn to the left by the Avenue de Bellevue. It is the large building to the right. To go to St. Cloud from Sevres, either walk along the road by the side of the Seine, commencing at the new manufactory, or take the steamer whose station is a little above the bridge.

The Saint Cloud omnibus stops at the "Rond Point;" whence walk forward to the town and up the steepish road to the left for the chateau. The broad stairs to the right of the road lead up to the railway station. But to visit the "Parc" ascend only the length of the barrack wall, which skirt, having to the right the Chateau and the left the Seine. At the commencement of the street leading up to the palace is a railway office, whence an omnibus starts for Auteuil, on the Chemin de Fer de Ceinture Railway.

"VERSAILLES, January 26, 1871.—Early this morning the town of St. Cloud was set on fire by the Germans. The town is laid in ashes to-day to prevent the houses affording covert to the French should they be minded to make another sortie on the Montretout position. It has long since been deserted, except by the outposts and a few wretched people; but it was, five months ago, a busy suburb of 6000 inhabitants, with chateaux perched on the slopes around, and great bustle of life in its narrow streets."—*Times*.

In the palace, now a ruin, Henri III. concerted the plan for the massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 1571; and here he himself was murdered by the Jesuit Jacques Clement, in August 1589, at the instigation of the Duchess of Montpensier. Henrietta, wife of Charles I. of England, died here. Here, in October 1799, Napoleon I. drove the "Council of Five Hundred" out of the Orangery. In 1810 Napoleon I. was married here to Marie Louise of Austria.

The generals of the Russian and Prussian armies were quartered here in 1815, and here the capitulation of Paris was signed. In 1830 Charles X. signed here his abdication. Here, in 1855, Queen Victoria was the guest of Napoleon III. The famous Orangery stood at the north corner, but of it not a vestige remains.

The park and wood, occupying about 12 miles, were laid out by Le Notre.

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION I.

VERSAILLES
MILES TO

Between St. Cloud and Versailles, on the railway, is
10½ VILLE D'AVRAY, a pleasant little town, with numerous ½
 villas. One and a quarter mile from the village, at the Chateau de
 la Marche, the Paris steeplechases take place in spring and autumn.
 Railway fare during the week of the races 90 c.

An omnibus at the station awaits passengers for Sevres.

11
 — VERSAILLES (see page 84).

PARIS TO VERSAILLES,

BY THE (RIVE GAUCHE) LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE.

From the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest in the Boulevard Montparnasse.
 Trains every hour at the whole hour. Distance 8 miles. Time 40 minutes.
 Fare $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. See the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, under "Paris
 (Montparnasse) à Versailles (Rive Gauche)." At the station omnibuses await
 the return of the passengers by the trains. (See Map of the "Environ de
 Paris.")

PARIS. Start from Montparnasse station. 8

3½ CLAMART (pop. 3300). On the confines of the Park of Meu-4½
 don, with large bleachfields, nurseries, etc.

5½ MEUDON (pop.) 5500: Rabelais was rector of Meudon. 2½

It possesses fine woods surrounding the shell of the once stately
 castle, whose present condition is well described by a correspondent of
 the *Scotsman*, February 24, 1871. The magnificent terrace, 1350 feet
 long and 540 feet broad, erected in 1660, by Henri de Guise

"is now completely destroyed and scarcely recognisable, the shrubs being
 cut down or uprooted, many of the fine chestnut trees of the grand avenue
 leading to Bellevue being overthrown or fantastically shattered. The
 Doric columns which decorated the front range of buildings are broken and
 mutilated, the railings being scorched and curiously twisted. On the
 lower storey a few apartments remain—some nearly intact, others half
 consumed.

"Entering by the grand vestibule, formerly decorated with rich sculp-
 tures and paintings, we saw no trace of the famous statue of 'Æsculapius,'
 by Jean de Bologne, or the admirable group of 'Zephyr carrying off Psyche,'
 due to the skilful chisel of Rutzhiel, which once attracted so many visitors.
 In the King's Gallery, to which we penetrated by a staircase covered with
 fallen stones, woodwork, plaster, and the debris of furniture, we vainly
 searched for the graceful statue of 'Pandora and Cupid,' by Chaudet. In
 passing through the First Napoleon's bedroom we observed that Blan-
 chard's beautiful painting of the 'Prodigal Son' had likewise disappeared.

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION I.

VERSAILLES
MILES TO

Of all the paintings that once adorned the walls of the half-consumed apartments, nothing now remains but blackened fragments of the gilded frames. All those varied riches, all those objects of art, many of them of priceless worth, are either consumed, buried beneath the fallen *debris*, or transported to Germany."

6½ SEVRES (pop. 7000). Approached by steamboat and tramway ^{1½} omnibus (see Plan of Paris), and by rail (see map of the Environs of Paris). An omnibus starts regularly from No. 6 Grande Rue to the railway station of Ville d'Avray on the Rive Droite.

When Sevres is approached by steamer, to visit the porcelain manufactory walk down the river from the landing-place to the bridge, and then up the Grande Rue to the first road on the left, the Boulevard Bellevue; which continue to the first large building on the right.

If approached by the tramway omnibus from No. 2 Rue Rivoli, alight at the omnibus office in the Grande Rue of Sevres, and then walking up this street take the first road to the left.

The *Musée de Sevres* consists of two departments. On the first floor are the nine sale-rooms, in which all the articles exhibited, excepting the paintings, are for sale. These rooms are open every day (excepting Sundays and feast-days) from 11 to 4. Above them is the *Musée Céramique*, containing a collection of pottery and porcelain from all nations. This collection, in eight rooms, is open to the public on Thursdays from 11 till 4. The keepers will show them to strangers desiring to visit them at any other time, when a small fee is expected.

To visit the workshops, it is necessary to write asking permission from M. Le Directeur de la Fabrique de Porcelain de Sevres.

8 VERSAILLES (pop. 44,100). Besides the railway, Versailles is reached by the omnibus of the Chemin de Fer Américain. It is, however, a slow conveyance. The palace, when not occupied by the Government, is open every day, except Monday, from 12 to 5 from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, and from 11 to 4 from the 1st of October to the 31st of March.

The great fountains play only during the summer, and then only on the first Sunday of each month from 3 P.M.; but the largest, those forming the "Bassin de Neptune," at the extremity of the great walk, flow only from 5 to 5.30.

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

The "Grande Trianon" is open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday. Cab-stands at the stations and in front of the palace.

Hotels : Reservoirs, in the Rue des Reservoirs ; France, in the Place d'Armes, both near the Palace ; Petit Valet, Brissac, Cheval Blanc, La Grande Fontaine, Sabot d'Or, Comte de Toulouse.

Versailles is well built, and contains some handsome streets and comfortable hotels. The parish church, Notre-Dame, was erected by Mansart in 1684. A narrow street at right angles to the Rue Satori, at the S.E. corner of the town (see Plan), leads to the famous tennis-court for the Jeu de Paume, where, in June 1789, the National Assembly, in the heat of their enthusiasm, took a solemn oath never to separate until the constitution they had promised the country should be granted. They afterwards met in the neighbouring church of St. Louis, where they were joined by a majority of the clergy, headed by the archbishop of Vienna.

N.B.—Before visiting Versailles the tourist should study carefully the plans of the palace and the following observations.

Those who bring luggage with them must be careful to remember at which station they have left it, the Rive Droite or the Rive Gauche. Both are indicated on the plan of the town and grounds.

THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

(See Plans 1 and 2 of the Palace of Versailles.)

To visit the palace of Versailles, pass through the gate of the high iron railing fronting the Place d'Armes, and enter a large badly-paved court, called the *Cour d'Honneur*, adorned on each side with rows of statues, and one also in the centre, representing Louis XIV. Walk up by the right-hand row of statues, and enter that small court to the right, shown on Plan 1 of the palace, called the Cour de la Chapelle, and enter the palace by the door at E ; and then passing through the vestibule of the chapel, still keeping to the right, enter the historical gallery of paintings from Clovis to Louis XVI., in the north wing of the ground-floor of Plan 1. This gallery contains 223 historical paintings, of which some are of great merit. The interior of the chapel is rich and elegant. It was built in 1710, and is 148 feet long, 108 wide, and 85 high. The theatre was finished in 1770, is seated for 3000, and used to be lighted by 10,000 wax candles.

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

At C, near the theatre, enter the gallery of statues and busts from Clovis to Louis XVI.; walk up the length of the first door leading into the square compartment containing the picture gallery of the Crusades; walk round it, and at the opposite door from the one entered, join again the sculpture gallery of from Clovis to Louis XVI. The Gallery of the Crusades is one of the best and most interesting.

At F ascend by the staircase to the vestibule of the chapel in the first storey (see Plan 2, north wing) and enter the gallery of statues and busts from Dagobert I. to Louis Philippe I. Walk up the length of the gallery which meets this one at right angles, containing historical paintings from the time of *Charlemagne to Napoleon I.* Make the entire round, including the *Smalah*, *Constantine*, and *Crimean* galleries, and re-enter the sculpture gallery by the Napoleon I. side. The pictures in the Constantine Gallery are by Horace Vernet, some of them of great size. The forcible seizure of the camp and harem of Abd-el-Kader, on May 16, 1843, in the Smalah gallery, is considered by many to be his masterpiece. It is about 70 feet by 18. The "Battle of Solferino," in the Crimean gallery, is at least 30 feet long by 20 wide. Here, as in the three Malakhoff pieces by Yoon, and many others depicting of the Russian campaign, by Brager (magnificent records of the prowess of the French arms), the artists have been allowed space enough to embody every incident and particular feature eye-witnesses brought before them in their studio. Appended to many of the largest paintings are etchings mounted on a card, serving as a key, on which are pointed out the leading personages. All the pictures are labelled with the name of the artist and subject. Proceed now by the sculpture gallery to the vestibule of the theatre; adjoining which a staircase ascends to the second or top storey, containing twenty large saloons hung with above 2000 pictures.

But those who are satisfied with the first storey enter from the vestibule into the gallery of historical paintings from 1797 to 1835, which walk straight through to the vestibule of the chapel. From this vestibule enter the *Salle d'Hercule*, of which the ceiling is elaborately painted by Lemoine; then the *Salle d'Abondance*, which opens into two small rooms with water-colours, followed by the "Council Room," or "*Salle des Etats Généraux*," because the pictures hung here have reference to these assemblies. At the other end of the two water-colour rooms, or behind the Saloon of Venus, is what used to be the billiard-room of Louis XVI., hung with pictures by Van der

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

Meulen, and next it the room called the "China Cabinet," because the finest produce of Sevres used to be exhibited here. It contains some fine terra-cotta figures, among others a bust of Marie Antoinette by Gross. (See now the centre of Plan 2.)

Return to the Salle d'Abondance, with which commence the apartments of Louis XIV., and pass through the saloon of *Venus*, painted by Houasse, and containing the three Graces in marble, by Pradier. From the saloon of *Venus* follow the saloons of

Diana, the billiard-room of Louis XIV., adorned with busts and pictures, and behind the Library of Louis XVI.

Mars.—The former concert and ball room. The ceiling, painted by Houasse and Jouvenet, represents the consequences of war—the walls are hung with pictures.

Mercury.—Here Louis XIV. lay eight days in state: behind it is the clock-room, where the famous clock constructed by Passemant in 1749 was placed.

Apollo.—Formerly the throne-room. The ceiling painted by Lafosse.

Guerre.—Above the chimney-piece is a fine bas-relief of Louis XIV. by Coysvox. Now enter the

Galerie des Glaces, 240 feet long by 33 wide and 42 high, hung with 17 large mirrors, and lighted by 17 windows. The vaulted roof is divided into compartments, all painted by the great artist Lebrun, representing the principal events in the history of Louis XIV., from 1659 to 1678. On the occasion of the ball given by Napoleon III. to Queen Victoria (August 25, 1855) this magnificent apartment was lighted by 3000 wax candles and 42 chandeliers.

Here also, on the 18th of January 1871, King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany. "There was an altar, covered with a red cloth bearing the symbol of the Prussian order of the Iron Cross, erected near the middle pillar on the south side, to the right and left of which stood deputations from the troops who had accompanied the German banners to Versailles. These banners were held by the standard-bearers on a dais at the east side of the apartment. His Majesty entered the gallery at a quarter-past twelve, and took his place in front of the altar, while a choir, selected from the 7th, 47th, and 58th Regiments, sang the hymn, 'Jauchzet dem Herrn alle Welt.' The King stood under the portrait of Louis XIV., on which was the inscription, 'Le Roi gouverne de lui-même.' This legend was expa-

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

tiated upon by Dr. Rügger, and furnished a moral to the preacher. The concluding prayers of the Litany were then read, after which the choir began to chant 'Nun danket alle Gott.' The King, followed by all the German Princes, advanced to the flags, stepped upon the platform, and, having turned round, addressed the assembly, stating that he accepted the title of Emperor at the wish of the people and the Princes of Germany, and to secure the national union of the Fatherland."—*Illustrated London News*, Feb. 4, 1871.

Now walk up the length of 1, which enter. This was the Privy-Council Chamber of Louis XIV. In the recess of the window is the curious clock which belonged to him, made by Antoine Morand in 1706. The next room, No. 2, is the chamber in which he died on 1st September 1715. This vain and selfish man became so blinded by flattery as even to arrogate to himself the Divine honours paid to the emperors of Rome ; and therefore we find, in many exquisite paintings on the ceilings, his own self repeatedly portrayed among the gods and heroes of ancient mythology.

The bedroom and furniture, which are very handsome, were designed by the king himself. Upon the balcony of the windows here, looking into the Cour Royale, Louis XVI., Marie-Antoinette, and their children, appeared to the Revolutionary mob in 1798, who were yelling with fury in the court below for their blood.

The adjoining room, No. 3, is the Salon de l'Oeil-de-Bœuf, so called from the oval shape of its windows. This room was used as an antechamber by the nobility admitted to the king's levée.

From 3 enter again the Galerie des Glaces, and pass through the *Salon de la Paix*, then the *Queen's Bedroom*, where Maria-Theresa died on July 1683, and which Marie Antoinette used to occupy ; then the *Salon de la Reine*, then her *Antechamber*, and then the *Queen's Guard-Room*. On the 6th of October 1789, this hall was invaded by the mob armed with guns, sabres, and pikes, shouting, Death to the Queen. *Varicour*, one of her guards, defended the door of the queen's apartment with his musket : he received a blow from a sabre on his hand ; the mob disarmed him, dragged him to the Place d'Armes, and there cut off his head. It was in vain a second guard, *Durepaire*, replaced him ; a third, *Miomandre de Sainte-Marie*, opened the door, shouting to the ladies in waiting : "Save the queen !" Closing the door, he parried a blow from a pike, but soon fell a victim to his devo-

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

tion, which allowed the queen time to seek refuge with the king, and to the National Guard to drive the mob from the palace.

The ceiling, painted by Noel Coypel, represents *Jupiter accompanied by Justice and Peace*.

These rooms, from the Salon de la Paix to the Guard-room, were placed at her Majesty Queen Victoria's disposal during her visit in 1855. After visiting David's two fine pictures, No. 2277 and 2278, in the Coronation-room, and glancing at the historical paintings from 1792 to 1796 in the corner rooms, enter the truly magnificent

Galerie des Batailles, 394 feet long, by 42 wide, containing, among other paintings, 32 pictures of battles fought by the French, and 82 busts of the most remarkable heroes killed in them, from the time of Clovis I. to Napoleon.

Among the best pictures in this splendid gallery may be singled out—

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| No. 2765. | Battle of Austerlitz, | by Gerard. |
| „ 2768. | „ Jena, | by Horace Vernet. |
| „ 2772. | „ Friedland, | by Horace Vernet. |
| „ 2786. | „ Wagram, | by „ „ |

From the Gallery of Battles pass by the Hall of 1830 into the Sculpture Gallery of statues and busts, from the time of Philippe VI. to Louis XVI. At the northern extremity a small staircase leads up to the pictures in the second storey. Most, however, will prefer descending, and enter at X the Picture Gallery of the south wing, ground-floor, Plan 1, containing the *Campaigns from 1796 to 1805*; then the *Vestibule Napoleon*, with remarkably fine marble statues of Napoleon; and then another suite of rooms with the *Campaigns from 1805 to 1810*; terminating with the *Salle Marengo*, where there is a fine painting (No. 1566) of the French army crossing the Alps; also No. 1657, the First Consul crossing Mont St. Bernard.

From the Hall of Marengo walk down the *Gallery of the Statues and Busts from Louis XVI. to Louis Philippe I.*, and enter at L vestibule, with busts and statues, leading into the long suite of apartments which compose the *Galleries of the Marshals and Constables of France*; and making the round to M, not omitting, if historically inclined, the room in the centre, behind the Gallery of Louis XIII., entitled *The Kings of France*, where the whole royal line is portrayed, from Clovis I. to Napoleon III. If preferred, these galleries may be commenced at M, and reverse the order to L; only it is easier to find the way out by

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

the vestibule at M, and to reach the door E, opening into the Cour de la Chapelle. In the Cour de la Chapelle, O marks the position of the W.C.'s.

There is not the slightest difficulty in making the tour of the Palace, as officers are stationed all over to direct visitors, who readily give any information. No fee is asked nor expected.

The best parts to visit are—the Galleries of the Crusades, in the north wing, Plan 1 ; and the Hall of the Statues of the Napoleon family, in the centre of the south wing, Plan 1.

Of Plan 2, the whole of the eastern side of the north wing, the Galerie des Glaces at the western extremity of the centre, and the Gallery of Battles in the south wing.

The Palace of Versailles was commenced in 1664 by Louis XIII., but actually built and finished by Louis XIV., who, alarmed at the sums expended on it, committed the accounts to the flames. The best authorities, however, estimate them to have amounted to eight or ten million pounds sterling. The style is Italian, with all the extravagancies of that school in its worst period, and other architectural deformities Italy never equalled till it imitated. The palace has accommodation for 4000 people, and contains 5000 pictures, busts, and statues, distributed among 175 halls, illustrating the most stirring events in the history of France during a period of nearly 1400 years ; every notable character that rose to eminence during that long and eventful history of dark and enlightened times, of good and of evil, being here reproduced in a chiselled and pictorial biography, with an impressiveness more forcible than writing.

THE PARK OF VERSAILLES.

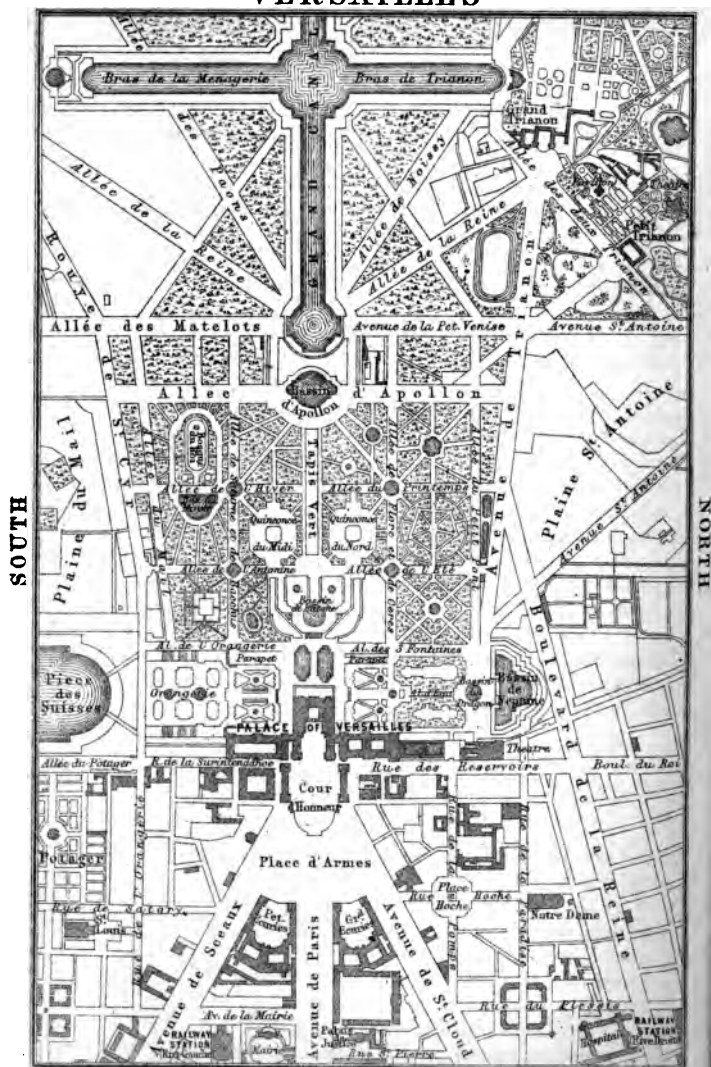
(See Plan of Town and Grounds.)

The Palace stands on a spacious and elevated terrace, whence broad flights of stairs lead to the grounds below, artistically laid out by Le Notre, a celebrated landscape-gardener of the time of Louis XIV.

Standing at the head of the handsome staircase in front, and looking westwards, we have the *Bassin de Laton*, 328 feet in circumference, surrounded by the best statues in the garden. The peasants about the goddess were changed into frogs for having refused her a draught of water. Beyond is the *Tapis Vert*, a lawn 1155 feet long by 118 broad, bordered by statues and vases, which forms a favourite summer walk,



VERSAILLES



EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

towards the *Bassin d'Apollon*, 460 feet in diameter, and throwing water to the height of 65 feet. In the enormous shell are Neptune and Amphitrite, with, on the eastern side, Proteus, and on the western the Ocean.

Immediately beyond the *Bassin d'Apollon* commences the *Grand Canal*, 68 yards broad and 1521 yards long; intersected at right angles by the *Bras de la Menagerie* and *Trianon*, 1084 yards long, at whose northern extremity (see Plan of town and grounds) is a low villa, built in the Italian style, called the *Grand Trianon*, about a mile from Versailles. It was built by Louis XIV. for Madame de Maintenon. Open to the public every day except Monday—fee 1 fr. In the vicinity is the more modest *Petit Trianon*, the favourite retreat of Marie Antoinette, who, with Madame Elisabeth and the Count Artois, used to hold private theatricals in the neighbouring theatre. The *Petit Trianon* was also a favourite retreat of Napoleon I.

From the front of the Palace, descending northwards by the broad staircase to the right, between two statues, and following an avenue (the *Allée d'Eau*) bordered with groups of bronze figures, we reach the *Bassin de Neptune*, of which the jets throw columns of water 80 feet high. But they are in action only on certain days, and even then for a very limited time, generally from 5 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. "*Galignani's Messenger*," and bills on the walls, give due notice of the days on which the fountain is to play, which, although no great sight, always attracts large crowds of people.

On the southern side, at the two corners of the terrace, two noble staircases, of 103 and 106 steps respectively, descend to the *Orangery*, and thence to the beautiful sheet of water called *La Pîce des Suisses*. The *Orangery* contains 1000 trees, arranged in four rows. The oldest of them is *Le Grand Bourbon*, from a seed put into the ground in 1421.

Two miles beyond Versailles, by the same railway which leads to Rambouillet, Maintenon, and Chartres, is Saint Cyr (pop. 2320), containing a large edifice founded by Madame de Maintenon, and planned and built by Mansard in one year. By Madame Maintenon it was intended to be a school for the gratuitous education of 250 of the daughters of French noblemen, but it has been long used as a military school. Here Madame Maintenon was visited by Peter the Great, and here she died on the 15th of April 1719. Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise de Maintenon, was born at Niort on November 27, 1635, and was the grand-daughter of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigné, so famous for his

EXCURSION I.—VERSAILLES.

works in defence of Protestantism. In 1652 she married Scarron, who died in 1660. In 1669 she received the charge of the children of Madame de Montespan, went to reside at the Court in 1673, and married Louis XIV. in 1684.

20½ miles from Paris, or 6½ beyond St. Cyr, is *Laverriere*, the station for Chevreuse, 7½ miles southwards. A coach passes Magny-les-Hameaux, half-way between Laverriere and Chevreuse, and 6¼ miles west from Versailles.

In the neighbourhood of Magny, in the sequestered valley of Borroy (signifying in the Celtic language brambles, but which was corrupted first into Port-Roi, then into Port-Royal), was founded in 1204 the famous abbey to which Blaise Pascal retired. Here he wrote his immortal "Provincial Letters," and here, after lingering in a long decay, through the clouds of which his genius shone with undiminished radiance, he died in 1662, in the 39th year of his age. Only a few vestiges of the abbey remain.

From Versailles return to Paris; or at Rambouillet commence Excursion XI., which take in the reverse order.

EXCURSION 2.

PARIS TO ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE.

Distance 14 miles. Time 48 minutes. Fare 1½ fr. Trains leave every hour at the half-hour from the station of the Chemin de Fer de St. Lazare.

THE best way to make this excursion is to take the rail to St. Germain, then walk or hire a cab to Port Marly; the road is very pleasant, and down hill all the way. At Port Marly take the tramroad omnibus, running between Port Marly and Rueil. To visit the chateau of Malmaison, request to be let down at the Avenue de la Malmaison, at whose opposite end is the chateau. Afterwards walk on to Rueil, about a mile distant, or, if again in the omnibus, alight at the Rue de Maurepas in Rueil, which follow to the right. The omnibus goes to the left, to the railway station.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ST. GERMAIN
MILES TO

PARIS. For Time-Tables, see under "Paris à St. Germain," ¹⁴ in the "Guide Officiel sur le Chemin de Fer de Ceinture."

^{3½} ASNIÈRES (pop. 5500). Hotel de la Marine. A suburb of ^{10½} Paris just across the Seine, famous for its regattas and balls. The Cirque Nautique d'Asnières has here a club-house with restaurant, billiard-room, etc.

^{7½} NANTERRE (pop. 4000), with church of the 13th century, and ^{6½} a miraculous well visited by pilgrims. This is the birthplace of Sainte Geneviève, the patroness of Paris.

¹⁴ ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE (pop. 13,000). Various hotels and restaurants in this town; the best in position is the Hotel du Pavillon, beside the Restaurant du Pavillon, at the southern extremity of the terrace.

Coaches leave the station for Poissy, passing through the forest for Chambourcy, and for Versailles by Port Marly.

Museum open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays.

Temple Protestant. English Church.

To the right of the railway station is the parish church, containing,

EXCURSION II.—ST. GERMAIN EN LAYE.

in the first chapel on the right hand, a simple marble monument, erected by George IV. of England, to the memory of James II., who died in the chateau, September 16, 1701. On the entablature King George placed the words, “*Regis Cineri Pietas Regia.*”

To the left of the station is the entrance to the terrace and to the chateau, a great pentagonal brick pile faced with stone, built by Francis I., but remodelled by Louis XIV., who, when he removed to Versailles, presented it to Mademoiselle de la Valliere, whom he had discarded for Madame de Montespan. In 1689 it was handed over to James II. of England, who here prepared his plans for invading Ireland, and died here. A poet of the time wrote for him the following epitaph :—

“C’est ici que Jacques Second,
Sans ministres et sans maitresse.
Le matin allait à la messe
Et le soir allait au sermon.”

His wife and daughter, who were the last royal guests of the palace, died shortly after him.

About a mile and a quarter from St. Germain, by a good road, is *Port Marly*, on the Seine, where the tramroad to Rueil commences, passing Marly-la-Machine, Bougival, and Malmaison, all more or less united by villas and gardens (see Map of Environs of Paris: the dotted line indicates the tramroad).

At Marly-la-Machine, in a building on arches, extending three-fourths of the distance over a branch of the Seine, is the great water-wheel, or rather series of 55 yards of water-wheels, 39 feet in diameter, and of a collective power of 150 horses, which in 24 hours raise from the bed of the Seine 13,450 cubic feet of water into the Versailles aqueduct, on the top of the hill behind, 542 feet high.

On arriving at *Malmaison* alight at the “*Avenue de la Malmaison*,” at the extremity of which is the chateau, a plain, two-storeyed, large house, in which the Empress Josephine resided after her divorce in 1809. In 1814, while walking in the garden with her august guest, the Emperor Alexander, she caught cold, and died three days afterwards. The furniture is the same as it was in her time. Napoleon I., after his abdication, spent here the last few days before leaving for Rochefort to embark for St. Helena.

The Chateau is open to the public on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

EXCURSION II.

RUEIL (pop. 8000). Nine miles from Paris by rail. Here the object of interest is the Parish Church, founded in 1584, and restored by Napoleon III. in 1858. In architecture it presents the approach of the early Perpendicular to the Decorated style.

To the right of the altar are the monument and tomb of the Empress "Josephine Eugénie et Hortense." Above the basement, in which is enclosed the coffin, is the statue of the empress engaged in prayer before an ambo, under a canopy supported by pillars of the Ionic order. On the other side of the altar is a similar monument in the Corinthian order, to the memory of "La Reine Hortense," erected by her son Napoleon III. In the vault immediately below is her tomb, bearing the following inscription :—"Hortense - Eugénie de Beauharnais, duchesse de St-Leu, reine de Hollande, née à Paris, le 10 avril 1783, fille du premier lit de Marie-Rose-Joséphine de Tascher de la Pagerie, Impératrice des Français, et du vicomte Alexandre de Beauharnais ; belle-fille de Napoléon 1^{er}, Empereur des Français, mariée à Paris, le 3 janvier 1802, à Louis-Napoléon, roi de Hollande ; décédée en son château d'Arenenberg le 5 octobre 1837."

The organ of the church, as the inscription below informs us, is the

OUVRAGE DU SCULPTEUR FLORENTIN BACCIO D'AGNOLO

EXÉCUTÉ A LA FIN DU X^{VE} SIECLE

POUR L'ÉGLISE SAINT-MARIE-NOUVELLE

DE FLORENCE

ACQUIS EN M.DCCC.LXIII ET DONNÉ A L'ÉGLISE DE RUEIL

PAR L'EMPEREUR NAPOLÉON III.

From the church walk up to the railway station, and arrive at Paris at the St. Lazare station of the "Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest."

EXCURSION 3.

PARIS TO ERMONT.

Excursion northwards from Paris, from the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord to St. Denis; distance $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Also beyond St. Denis to Enghien and Montmorency, returning from Ermont Junction, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paris, by Argenteuil to the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rue St. Lazare. Length of the entire circular tour $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles. See the Map of the Environs of Paris, and the Time-Tables of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, under the title of "Paris (Nord) à Paris (Ouest), par Enghien et Argenteuil;" or page 15 in the "Guide Officiel sur le Chemin de Fer de Ceinture," etc.; sold at the station.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ERMONT
MILES TO

PARIS. A train for St. Denis leaves every hour the station of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ the Chemin de Fer du Nord. Time, 15 minutes; fare, 85 c. On arriving at the station of St. Denis, go down the stair, and at the foot of it an omnibus will be found awaiting passengers, which drives to the famous church; fare, 2 sous. This omnibus returns to the railway station ever quarter before the whole hour. In the square in front of the church are several restaurants, where refreshments can be had.

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ SAINT DENIS (pop. 27,000) is a busy manufacturing town 5 of rather a poor appearance, but containing the famous Gothic basilica founded by Dagobert; built, however, principally by Louis I., in the 8th century. Napoleon III. was engaged for a number of years in preparing this magnificent edifice to become henceforth the place of sepulture for the members of his own dynasty. The earliest kings of France had slept in silent dignity in mausoleums ranged in the crypt below, till a revolutionary mob, in October 1793, dragged them ruthlessly forth, and cast them, like so many dead dogs, into pits dug for them opposite the northern porch.

The western façade of St. Denis is plain; the only ornamental sculpture being on the soffits and jambs, on and over the three doorways, while the doors themselves, especially the centre one, exhibit most beautiful ironwork.

Of the two towers over the façade, the southern is 190 feet high,

EXCURSION III.—ST. DENIS.

and commands from the top a view of 120 miles in circumference. The stair is well lighted. The bellman has the key.

The plan of the church is cruciform. Its entire length from east to west is 355 feet, breadth 121 feet, and height 85 feet.

The nave is between four aisles, separated from each other by four rows of eight detached pillars, bearing equilateral pointed arches, which form is repeated throughout the building, excepting in a few of the arches in the choir, where they are acute-angled. The best and most ancient glass is in the two windows of the Lady (Virgin's) chapel, behind the altar, and in the chapel next the Virgin's, to the right hand. It is said to date from the 12th century. The glass of the clerestory and triforium is from the 14th century to the present time. The paintings in the former illustrate the civil, and in the latter the ecclesiastical history of France.

In the choir and sanctuary are ranged the monuments of the kings of France. They were formerly in the crypt below ; but Napoleon III. had them all brought up and the place cleared for the members of his own dynasty. As all these monuments are labelled, we shall mention only the names of the four best. On the right hand is the mausoleum of Louis of Orleans and family, followed by that of François I. and Claude of France. Under the opposite aisle is the mausoleum of Henri II. and Catherine de Medicis ; and farther from the altar, the mausoleum of Louis XII., and Anne de Bretagne, his wife. By the side of this last monument is the tomb of François II., husband of Mary Stuart. The reliquary contains nine crowns, and among them the crown of Charlemagne.

The adjoining abbey-buildings are occupied by an institution belonging to the State, for the education of orphan girls, whose fathers were members of the Legion of Honour. The usual title of admission to the "Legion d'Honneur" is the having discharged functions, either civil or military, with distinction ; and, in time of war, the performance of an action of *éclat*. The gradations are, *chevaliers*, of whom the number is unlimited, and very great ; *officiers*, who amount to no more than 2300 ; *commandeurs*, *grand officiers*, and *grand croix*. A member must serve several years as a chevalier before becoming an officer, and the same progressively through the other ranks. Admissions take place once, and frequently twice, a year ; a specific number being allotted to each great department of the public service—the military, the judicial, and the administrative.

Instead of returning by the same way from St. Denis to Paris, a pleasant circular tour may be made of $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Enghien to Ermont junction, where return to Paris by Argenteuil, Colombes and Asnières, and reach Paris at the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest, Rue St. Lazare.

7½ ENGHIEEN-LES-BAINS, a town of villas. At a short distance 2½ from the station is a good "Etablissement des Bains," supplied by cold sulphureous springs. Each glass costs 2 sous.

"The cases in which the Enghien waters are calculated to render service, are scrofulous affections, and rheumatic and paralytic complaints, leucorrhœa, and disorders of the digestive apparatus of an atonic character, to which the inhabitants of large cities are so frequently liable. Those waters are likewise efficacious in some cases of chronic laryngitis and bronchitis, when connected with want of general tone."—*Dr. Lee on the Baths of France.*

The situation of the "Etablissement" is very pleasant, at the head of a lake, with islands and creeks, wooded to the water's edge. Light skiffs are hired out for sailing on it. In this quarter are numerous hotels and restaurants.

Those who desire to visit Montmorency had better do so by rail from Enghien. At the Montmorency station the omnibus of the Hotel Cheval Blanc awaits passengers. Return to Enghien by the coach starting from the Hotel Cheval Gris, a few yards from the Cheval Blanc.

Montmorency and Enghien are really one; at least it is difficult to say where the villas of the one end and those of the other commence.

To visit the house inhabited by J. J. Rousseau, "L'Ermitage" from 1756 to 1758—where he wrote his "Nouvelle Héloïse," and where also Robespierre spent the night—three days before his execution; take the road (Rue Montmorency) in front of the Hotel Cheval Blanc, which follow to the end; then turn to the left and keep in this direction, passing on the left the Hotel des 3 Mosquetaires; then a short distance beyond to No. 47 Rue Gretry, which is the house. A large chestnut tree marks the spot where he used to sit. Montmorency is famous for cherries.

9½ ERMONT Junction (see Map of Environs of Paris), where the train returns by Argenteuil to Paris. A coach runs between Ermont and Eaubonne, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant. At Ermont change carriages for Paris.

Nine miles from Ermont junction is the ancient town of Pontoise. Pop. 6500. Hotel du Cerf. See Route 8 A.

EXCURSION III.

ERMONT TO PARIS. Distance 9 miles.

ERMONT
MILES FROMPARIS
MILES TO

ERMONT JUNCTION.

3 ARGENTEUIL (pop. 8200). Here stood the nunnery of the 6 Paraclete, founded by Heloise in 1130, after the breaking up of the still more famous convent founded by Hermenric in 656. The old church, which contained for a long time the remains of Heloise and Abelard (now in the cemetery of Père Lachaise), has also disappeared, and a new one in the style of the 12th century has been erected in its stead. It still, however, possesses the most important relic of the former church—the tunic worn by our Lord, and woven by the Virgin, which grew with his growth. It is in a shrine on an altar on the right hand. To dispel the doubts of the sceptical tourist, a book has been written to prove its authenticity, and the profits accruing from the sale are given to the church.

4 COLOMBES (pop. 400). On the Seine, in the midst of villas. 5

5½ ASNIÈRES, also on the Seine, a suburb of Paris, famous for 3½ boating. Shortly after we reach the station St. Lazare of the Western Railway, where look out for Omnibus X, starting from the right-hand corner of the Place du Havre, and returning to the Place du Palais Royal by the Place de la Madeleine and the Rue Richelieu.

Or enter one of the railway company's omnibuses at the foot of the stairs of the station.

EXCURSION 4.

PARIS TO CHANTILLY AND COMPIÈGNE.

Distance, 53 miles. See Map of Picardy, and the Time-Tables of the "Chemins de Fer du Nord," under "Paris à Creil par Louvres et Chantilly."

PARIS
MILES FROM

COMPIÈGNE
MILES TO

PARIS. Trains start nearly every half-hour from the station 53
No. 18 Place Roubaix.

4½ ST. DENIS. See Excursion 3, p. 96.

48½

18½ SURVILLIERS. At this station coaches await passengers for Luzarches, 5½ miles west, and for Mortefontaine, 5 miles east. In the year 1800 a brilliant fête was given in the Château of Mortefontaine to the members of the United States' Embassy, on the occasion of the conclusion of the treaty of peace between them and France.

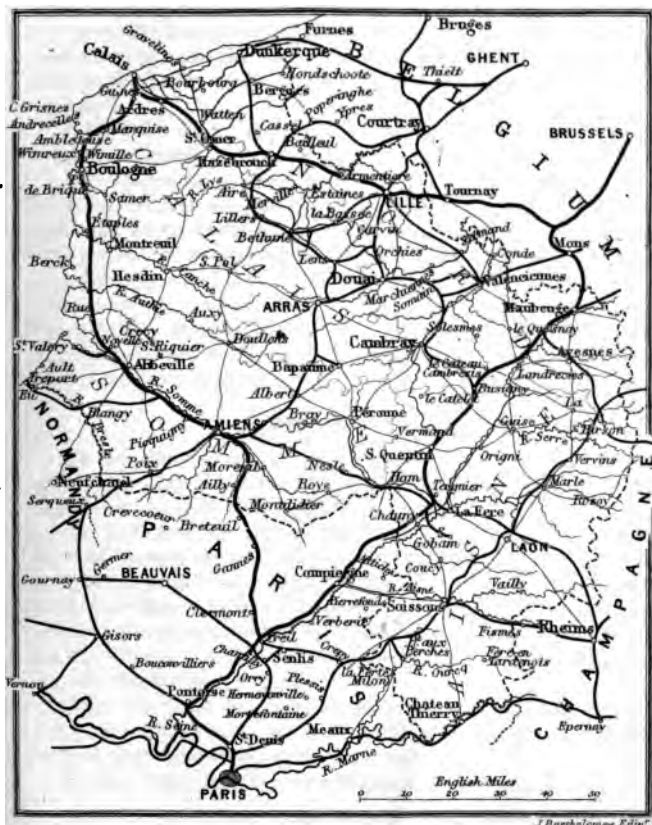
22½ ORRY-LA-VILLE. On the confines of the forest of Chantilly, 30½ and near the Château de la Reine Blanche, which was for some time the abode of Saint Louis and his mother, then a reine blanche.

25½ CHANTILLY (pop. 3000). Time by express 1 hour. Fare, 27½ 5 fr. 10 c. *Hotels*: The largest is the Grand Cerf, near the Stables; and on the road towards it, in the main street, are the Lion d'Or and the France. One-horse cab, holding four persons, to the Château de la Reine Blanche and back, 8 fr.; per hour, 3 fr. Two-horse cab, double the price.

Chantilly was, *par excellence*, the seat of the princes of Condé, on whose munificence it depended. Now, its only resources are the manufacture of lace and blond, and its fine race-course, famous throughout the whole of France. The races are held in May and October. The village consists of one long street, having at the farther end from the station the palatial stables, with accommodation for 175 horses, and containing, besides, suites of apartments for carriages, saddles, grooms, etc. etc. Adjoining is the church built by the Condés, containing the tomb of Admiral Coligny, the first victim of the massacre on the day of St. Bartholomew. To the right, on entering the church,

PICARDY.

ROUTES FROM CALAIS, BOULOGNE & DUNKERQUE TO PARIS & BRUSSELS.



EXCURSION IV.

is a marble slab with this inscription in Latin :—"The hearts of these Condés, the supports of the throne and the ornament of the 'patria,' the glory of whose fame has spread all over the earth, have been confided under this marble, amidst the woods and beloved places of Chantilly, to the fidelity of the citizens, by Henry d'Orleans, their heir and nephew."

Behind the church is the race-course, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circumference, on a sandy and gently undulating ground.

Adjoining is the chateau, built in 1545 by Anne de Montmorency, *maréchal* and generalissimo of the armies of France, in the Renaissance style, and adorned with sculptures and frescoes by the first artists of that period. Some of Watteau's best designs are seen here. He repeatedly represents Louis XIV. and Madame de Pompadour under the guise of apes, into whose snouts he contrives to throw a great deal of humour and expression, coupled with an elegant courtly bearing, without doing violence to the nature of the ape. The building is low, and has too much water about it.

Forest of Chantilly.

To visit the grounds, all that is necessary is to apply to the concierge, in a small lodge just off the race-course ; but into the chateau admittance can only be obtained when the family is absent.

The best drive through the forest of Chantilly is by a road leaving the race-course at the S.E. angle, and following southwards almost in a straight line to the "Table Ronde," a large stone table, where twelve roads meet, and where "Le Grand Condé," on the occasion of a royal hunt, gave a breakfast to Louis XIV. About a mile farther are the large ponds, "Étangs de Commelle," and the diminutive Château de la Reine Blanche, flanked with turrets.

From this point it is not necessary to return to Chantilly, as by going on a little farther the station *Orry-Coye*, or *Orry la Ville*, is reached, four miles nearer Paris than Chantilly.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chantilly, by a branch line eastwards, is

SENLIS (pop. 6000). Hotel du Grand Cerf. Situate among forests, on the stream Nonette. Under the Romans it was surrounded by a wall 920 yards in circumference, and garnished with sixteen towers, of which there are still vestiges, as well as of the Roman road which passed through it. Of the ancient gateways, the most remarkable are the *Porte de Meaux*, resembling a fort, and the *Porte de Bellon*. Many

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION IV.

COMPIÈGNE
MILES TO

curious old turreted houses line the streets. The venerable church of Notre-Dame, commenced in the 12th century, and not finished till the 16th, presents a variety of styles. The more elevated of the two towers of the somewhat heavy façade rises to the height of 256 feet. The castle, constructed by St. Louis, is a vast and picturesque ruin. About a mile from Senlis are the ruins of the Abbey de la Victoire.

32 CREIL, the junction of the Calais, Boulogne, Dunkerque, 21 Brussels, and Beauvais lines.

53 COMPIÈGNE (pop. 13,000). *Hotels*: France, Cloche. Diligence starting from the station for Pierrefonds. Distance 8 miles. Fare 1½ fr. Palace open daily from 10 to 4. Doorkeeper's room, the first in the left wing.

Compiègne stands on the left bank of the Oise in a vast plain, at the northern extremity of a large forest. Among the public buildings deserving notice are—the Hotel de Ville, built in the Gothic style. At each corner of the façade is an octagonal tower with conical roofs, and between them the great clock-tower flanked with turrets. Above the clock are the three little figures of men, called the “Picantins,” which strike the hours. The museum contains a painting of St. Veronica, by Annibal Carracci, and another of two boys, by Murillo. Among the relics is a spur which belonged to Jeanne d'Arc.

The church of St. Antoine has a fine portal, nave, choir, and pulpit, and is altogether a good specimen of the second Tudor, or florid Gothic style.

On the way up to the chateau is the church of St. Jacques, commenced in the 12th century, with a heavy but not unpleasing tower of the 15th century. In the transept is a painting representing the vow of Anne of Austria to the Virgin. In this church, on the morning of the 24th of May 1430, Jeanne d'Arc heard mass; and then at the head of 500 soldiers sallied forth from the town and drove the army of the Duke of Burgundy from their entrenchments, who, however, having been joined by the English, rallied and forced her to retire. As she placed herself in the rear, to cover the retreat of her troops, she was the last to reach the town. On arriving, she found the gate shut, the drawbridge up, and the portcullis closed, by order of the Governor Guillaume de Flavi, who had long wished for an opportunity of betraying her. This happened at the Porte de Pont, of which all that remains is the tower at the side of the river, and even of it a large portion fell on April 5, 1868. Hungry and fatigued, she was taken prisoner by

EXCURSION IV.—COMPIÈGNE.

Lyonnel, the bastard of Vendôme, who gave her up to Jean de Luxembourg, by whom she was sold to the English.

The royal castle was built by Louis XV. and XVI., and restored and enlarged by Napoleon I. and Louis Philippe I., and altered and improved by Napoleon III. The principal entrance is by the façade fronting the town ; through a spacious court called the Cour d'Honneur, enclosed by a row of Doric columns, extending from the extremities of the two wings of the palace. The grand entrance, in the centre of this court, is surmounted by four Ionic columns, supporting a bas-relief, representing a hunting scene, by Beauvalet. To the right and left are sumptuously furnished apartments, and on one side the chapel, with pictures by Raphael da Vinci and other great masters. La Galerie des Colonnes, adorned with marble busts of Roman Emperors forms the vestibule, whence the grand double staircase ascends to the "Salle des Gardes," containing suits of armour of various nations and periods ; "La Salle du Conseil," with fine mosaics ; "Le Salon de Reception," hung with rich Gobelins ; the splendidly furnished royal bedrooms ; "La Bibliothèque," with the ceiling painted by Girodet ; "Les Galeries des Tableaux," with paintings from scenes from Don Quixote, by Coppel ; the Ballroom, 100 feet long by 42 feet wide, lighted by 22 windows, and supported by 20 columns, and ornamented with 12 allegorical paintings by Girodet ; and the Theatre, which is most fancifully adorned, and seated for 800. Nearly all the furniture in the palace is covered with Beauvais tapestry, whereas the carpets and larger tapestry are generally from the Gobelins. The façade of the chateau overlooking the forest measures 633 feet, and stands on a handsome elevated terrace. A wide road, covered with green sward, and perfectly straight, extends as far as the eye can reach from the palace into the forest. This forest is pierced by 340 excellent roads, contains 36,168 acres, and yields an annual revenue of £26,000. The trees however—chiefly oaks, beeches, elms, and birch—number among them very few fine specimens.

The great drive from Compiègne is to the village of Pierrefonds, with its noble castle, hot sulphureous springs, and commodious hotels. The castle was built in 1390, by Louis d'Orleans, severely injured by Richelieu in 1617, and restored in 1862. The village is 8 miles from Compiègne, in the S.E. angle of the forest.

A coach runs from Compiègne to Soissons, 23 miles east, by Champ-lieu and Attichy. At Soissons join Excursion 5.

Or, from Creil station go to Beauvais and join Excursion 8.

EXCURSION 5.

PARIS THROUGH CHAMPAGNE.

BY SOISSONS, LAON, REIMS, SILLERY, MOURMELON-LE-PETIT, AND CHALONS-SUR-MARNE. Distance 156 miles.

FROM CHALONS-SUR-MARNE RETURN TO PARIS BY ÉPERNAY AND MEAUX. Distance 107 miles. See Map of Champagne, and the Railway and Index Map.

PARIS
MILES FROM

CHALONS
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord. 156
For the part of the journey between Paris and Laon, see the time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer du Nord," under Paris, Soissons, Laon, et Vervins. For the rest, consult the time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Est."

27 PLESSIS-BELLEVILLE. A coach at this station awaits passengers for 129

ERMONVILLE (pop. 800, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant). Here, in the villa called the "Pavillon," J. J. Rousseau died on July 2, 1778, in the 66th year of his age. He was buried in the island of Poplars, situate in the middle of the lake, in the grounds of the castle, whence, however, in 1794, his remains were removed to the Panthéon in Paris. On a hill overlooking the castle and this lake, a temple has been erected to his memory, of which each column bears an inscription. No. 1. Newton, lucem; 2. Descartes, nil rebus inane; 3. Voltaire, ridiculum; 4. Penn, humanitatem; 5. Montesquieu, justitiam; 6. Rousseau, naturam.

48 VILLERS-COTERETS. Junction with branch to Port aux 107
Perches, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N., whence a coach runs to Ferté Milon, about 2 miles distant (see under Château Thierry, p. 110).

65 SOISSONS (pop. 11,200). *Hotels*: Croix d'Or; Lion Rouge; 90
La Couronne; Juvigny.

This dull town, long the capital of France, possesses a venerable cathedral, in which Pepin was crowned in 752. From the top of the tower, ascended by 354 steps, there is a complete view of the whole town.

CHAMPAGNE.

REIMS, EPERNAY, AY, SILLERY, CHALONS, SEDAN, THIONVILLE, METZ, TOUL & TROYES.



J. Bartholomae, Editeur

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION V.

CHALONS
MILES TO

To the S. are the handsome spires (almost all that remains) of the Abbey of Saint-Jean des Vignes, inhabited by Thomas a'Becket from 1161 to 1170; to the N.E. the plain old church of Saint Leger (the interior is better). To the E., almost touching the railway, a house covered with red tiles is an asylum for dumb females; while a little to the left is another for males, built over the crypt of the old abbey of St. Medard, founded in 545.

Those who do not desire to pass round by Laon, can shorten the journey by 20½ miles by taking the direct line from Soissons to Reims, 34 miles east.

87 LAON (pronounced Lang—pop. 10,500). On a hill at a con- **69**
siderable elevation above the railway station. Opposite the station is the Hotel de la Gare. By the side of this hotel are the steps leading up to the town. The carriage road is more circuitous. At the top of the road, immediately after passing the town gate, are the hotels Ecu de France and Bannière. Farther up, this street joins another at right angles, of which the extension towards the left is called the Rue du Bourg, and towards the right the Rue de St. Jean. In No. 9 Rue du Bourg is the Library and Museum, and opposite the Hotel de la Hure. At No. 38 Rue St. Jean is the Post-Office.

Laon extends along the brow of a hill. Ascending by the Rue du Bourg, we reach on the right, No. 9, the Public Library, with 18,000 volumes, and a rich collection of autographs of the kings of France, from Lothaire's, grandson of Charlemagne, to those of the latest date, along with the autographs of most of the distinguished men born in France. The Museum contains Roman and Celtic antiquities. A little higher up this street is the Hotel de Ville, a modern building, with, in front, a bronze statue of Maréchal Serurier—died in 1819.

From the Hotel de Ville take the ramparts behind, and descend to the avenue by first steps, then ascend when in front of the cathedral Notre-Dame, built in 1114, and recently restored. Any of the towers may be visited by application to the "Gardien," who is always walking about the church.

The most striking parts of the façade are the octagonal arched towers, with huge stone figures of oxen peering through the arches. The interior contains two triforiums—the lower is very large. Adjoining is the Palais de Justice.

Returning to where we started, and taking the street to the right, the Rue Saint Jean, at No. 38, right hand, we pass the Post-Office;

PARIS
MILES, FROM

EXCURSION V.

CHALONS
MILES TO

and a good way beyond, at the extremity of the town, arrive at the church St. Martin, rebuilt in the 13th century. Here, to the left, on the main entrance, is a white marble monument of an abbess, 14th century; and to the right the monument of the Sire de Coucy, killed at the battle of Mansourah in Egypt, fighting by the side of St. Louis.

Adjoining St. Martin's is the Hotel Dieu, in an old monastery.

From St. Martin's descend again to the avenue outside the ramparts, and walk southwards to a large building on the point of the hill. It was a Benedictine monastery, but is now occupied by Jesuits. Under the gardens are enormous cellars.

From Laon use the time-tables of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est, under "Laon à Reims."

120 REIMS, or RHEIMS, pronounced Reings. (Pop. 61,000.) 36

By Soissons, Reims is only 100 miles from Paris. The cathedral is twenty minutes' easy walking from the station. Take the road to the right, and pass up by the avenue with the bronze statue of Maréchal Drouet; then first street left, where there are arcades; then first right; then first left to the Palais de Justice; then right. The best gardens and promenades are before the station. *Hotels*: Opposite the façade of the cathedral, the Lion d'Or; a little to the side, the Maison Rouge.

Reims is the metropolitan see of France, and although really an ancient city, has been completely modernised. The old gates have been removed, the narrow and tortuous streets widened, straightened, and paved, and the quaint old houses have, as at Rouen and numerous other towns, been replaced by modern buildings. The hand of restoration has not even spared the magnificent cathedral, Notre-Dame, commenced on the 6th of May 1210 by the Archbishop Alberic de Humbert, under the direction of the architect Robert de Coucy. The façade, 154 feet wide, was not finished till the 15th century. The elaborately sculptured portal, containing three recessed doorways with triangular canopies, is adorned with 550 figures of various sizes, and surmounted by a rose window in 24 sections, the most splendid in France, rivalling in colours those of the finest precious stones. Above it, and extending along the whole front, stand, in beautiful niches, 42 statues representing the kings of France from Clovis to Charles VI. From each side rises a square tower, 292 feet high, in open mullion work, with turrets on the corners. The French, in expressing their beautiful ideal of a cathedral, say, "Take the portal of Reims, the nave of Amiens, the choir of Beauvais, and the spire of Strasburg." Over the

EXCURSION V.—REIMS.

northern entrance is some rather droll sculpture ; the comical attitudes of the people rising out of their coffins, and the rueful countenances of a string of bishops in purgatory, waiting their turn to enter the cauldron, already full, is more amusing than impressive. The interior of the edifice is chaste and imposing—480 feet long, 99 wide, and 118 high. The transept is 184 feet long. Fifteen arches, carried on massive pillars of clustered columns, run round the nave and choir, and meet at the sixteenth. The apse is lighted by a brilliant rose window, which, with the beautiful clerestory windows, sheds a delightful light over the choir. On the topmost step of the choir Jeanne d'Arc stood, holding her sacred banner, on the occasion of the coronation of Charles VII. on July 17, 1429 ; rejoicing in the realisation of her positive assurance that, in spite of all that threatened her and him, he would there be crowned. Before he left the church she besought him, on her knees, to permit her to return to her cottage at Domrèmi, but this was refused—a denial which, in the issue, probably cost her the loss of her life. Here also were crowned the whole line of French monarchs, from Philip Augustus, in 1179, to Charles X., some of whose royal gifts are displayed on great festivals.

At the S.W. extremity of the town, in a straight line from the cathedral, by the Rue Neuve, stands, on the site of the chapel of St. Clotilda, the abbey church of St. Remy, commenced in 1041. Behind the high altar, which, like that of the cathedral, is very plain, is the tomb of St. Remigius, who converted the barbarian king Clovis. The side aisles have no chapels.

The churches of St. Jacques (transition Gothic of the 12th century) and of St. Maurice (of the 10th century) claim also the attention of the ecclesiologist.

The Town-hall, near the cathedral, is a handsome modern building, with a statue of Louis XIII. in front.

Reims is the great centre of French wool-spinning, being situated in that part of the country where sheep are most numerous. There are 275 establishments for spinning carded wool, and nearly 55,000 spindles, or 60 establishments, for combed wool. The number of workmen employed in this manufacture averages 52,000, and the annual value of the produce two and a half millions of pounds sterling. Reims employs besides above 20,000 workmen, in the town and neighbourhood, in the manufacture of shawls, veils, cloth, etc. Shawls became fashionable in France, as an indispensable article of female

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION V.

CHALONS
MILES TO

apparel, after the expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt. The first lady who wore one (1801) was Madame Gaudin, the beautiful Duchess of Gaeta, a Greek by birth, whose husband was then a high functionary. Many of the officers who were attached to the army brought back presents of shawls, and they were imported in great quantities from Constantinople, Moscow, Vienna, and London. These shawls, however, brought an enormous price when imported into France, which necessarily limited the consumption to the richer classes.

In the making of champagne above 2000 workmen are employed, and the annual produce averages five millions of bottles.

Sponge-cake is said to have been first made here, for which confection it is still famous. The finger-shaped sponge-cakes are known all over France as the "Biscuits de Reims," and are sold in little packets.

Nineteen miles S. by rail from Reims is Epernay, which line should be taken by those not desiring to go round by Chalons. (See the Map of Champagne.)

129 SILLERY. An omnibus awaits passengers. 27

The town is a little to the south of the station, situated among vineyards of the "premier crû," producing the first-class champagne bearing its name.

139 MOURMELON-LE-PETIT. Hotel de la Gare. This is the 17 station to alight at to visit the Camp de Chalons. From Mourmelon-le-Petit an omnibus runs to Mourmelon-le-Grand (pop. 7000). Hotel de la Meuse. N.E. from Mourmelon-le-Petit, near the village of La Cheppe, on the Roman road, is the camp of Attila, where, in 451, the great battle was fought which decided the fate of Europe, and checked the advance of the Scythian barbarians. The camp of Chalons occupies 2965 acres. Good plans of it are sold by M. Cury, bookseller, Chalons.

143½ ST. HILAIRE AU TEMPLE. 55 miles east by rail is Ver-12½ dun, whence other 52 miles eastward is Metz. (See route 10—Paris to Metz, by Verdun. For description of Metz, see Route 9—Paris to Metz, by Epernay and Toul).

156 CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (pop. 18,000). *Hotels*: La Haute-Mère-Dieu; Cloche d'Or. Junction here with Route 9—Paris to Metz by Epernay, Toul and Frouard junction. Junction here also with Route 19, part 1—Paris to Strasburg.

Chalons is a wide-spreading town, with good public walks, broad

EXCURSION V.

streets, and a large square. The cathedral is of the 16th century, partly Gothic and partly Greek. A more interesting church is Notre-Dame, a Romanesque edifice of the 12th century, standing on the banks of the river. Two lofty tapering towers with turrets, rising from each side of a large portal, form the façade.

The chief object of attraction here is champagne and the champagne cellars. The largest of these cellars belongs to Jacquesson and Fils. It is just outside the town, near the station, and contains 6½ miles of galleries for the storage of the bottles, and 2185 yards of railway.

Five miles east from Chalons, on the coach road to St. Menehould, (pop. 800), is Notre-Dame de l'Epine, built in the 15th century. The sculpture of the portals, the quaint gargoyles, the rood-loft, the painted glass, etc., all merit inspection.

From Chalons, either proceed to Metz, 137 miles N.E. by Bar-le-Duc, Toul, and Frouard junction (see Index and Railway Map, and Route 9—"Paris to Metz").

Or, proceed to Strasburg, 205 miles east by Bar-le-Duc, Toul, Frouard junction, Nancy, and Avricourt (see Index and Railway Map, and Route 19, part 1—"Paris to Strasburg").

Or, return to Paris by Epernay and Meaux, according to this Excursion.

CHALONS TO PARIS BY EPERNAY AND MEAUX.

CHALONS
MILES FROM

Distance 107 Miles.

PARIS
MILES TO

CHALONS. The railway from Chalons runs by the side of the ¹⁰⁷ Marne nearly all the way to Paris. See time-tables of the Chemin de Fer de l'Est, under "Avricourt et Nancy à Paris."

¹⁵ OIRY JUNCTION. Station for Avize, 4½ miles south, and ⁹² Vertus, other 4½ miles. In the neighbourhood of Oiry are the first-class champagne vineyards of Mareuil and Ay.

AVIZE (pop. 3000), with 432 acres of first-class white grape champagne vineyards.

VERTUS (pop. 2000), with champagne vineyards also, but not first-class.

¹⁹ EPERNAY (pop. 12,000). Good refreshment room at the ⁸⁸ station; champagne sold by the glass. *Hotels*: Europe, Sirène, etc.

This is the great seat of the champagne wine trade, and in the

CHALONS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION V.

PARIS
MILES TO

neighbourhood are all the first-class vineyards, excepting those of Sillery near Reims.

Around the town are 900 acres, including the first-class vineyards of Dizy and Bouzy, yielding annually 900,000 bottles; and 2 miles N.E. by the branch line to Reims is Ay (pop. 4000) on the Marne, with 742 acres of first-class champagne vineyards. The cellars of Moët and Chandon in Epernay have above $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles of galleries, of which 4 miles are below ground; and the average number of bottles in store is $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

The nature of the manufacture of champagne wine renders great equability of temperature, with capacity of cellarage, indispensable. At the beginning the wine is allowed to ferment in the ordinary way, in barrels, till June, when it is put into bottles, which are laid with their necks inclining slightly downwards. They are then gradually turned round, and the degree of the angle of the neck of the bottle increased till it reaches a right angle, or, in plain terms, till the bottle is turned upside down, with the wine clear and a black sediment on the cork. Up to this stage the wine has a disagreeable taste. The string is now cut, and with the cork flies off the sediment, altogether about half a glassful, which is replaced by a liqueur composed of sugar-candy and some generous wine, more or less alcoholic, according to the taste of the market for which it is destined. In the fermenting process a great number of bottles burst. Still champagne is made in the ordinary way.

27 miles S. from Epernay is SÉZANNE (pop. 5000), on the Aube, with porcelain manufactories, etc. It is one of the most ancient towns in France, and was included in the Gallia Comata. Cæsar mentions it in his *Commentaries*.

34 DORMANS on the Marne (pop. 2300). With a parish church, 73 St. Hippolyte, founded in the 13th century, and a fine chateau in a beautiful park.

48 CHATEAU-THIERRY (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: Angleterre, 59 Elephant, etc. A little country town, chiefly remarkable as having been the birthplace of the pleasant fabulist La Fontaine, which took place at the house No. 13 Rue La Fontaine in 1621. A marble statue at the end of the stone bridge is erected to his memory. The public garden is tastefully laid out around the old castle.

Twenty miles N. from Chateau-Thierry by diligence, starting from the station, is LA FERTÉ-MILON (pop. 2100), on the Ourcy, where Jean

CHALONS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION V.

PARIS
MILES TO

Racine was born, in December 1630. He was the son of Jean Racine, controller of the salt magazine of the city. In the centre of the Place de l'Hotel de Ville stands a statue to his memory by David Angers. La Ferté-Milon is easiest reached from Villers-Coterets station near Soissons. See map of Picardy, and page 104.

66 LA FERTÉ-SOUS-JOUARRE (pop. 5000). Famous for its 41 millstone quarries in the older tertiary series of the Paris basin. A large monolith is worth £35; but they are usually made of separate pieces bound together. Madame de Pompadour was born here. In the Château de l'Île Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette lodged on their return from Varenne. Two miles distant is the old village of Jouarre (pop. 3000).

79 MEAUX (pop. 11,500), on the Marne and the Ourcq canal. 28 *Hotels*: The Sirène, Trois Rois. Meaux in the Theodosian table is called Jatinum, the capital of the Meldi; but after the Roman conquest it got the name of Meldæ, which was gradually corrupted into Meaux. It is a silent town, with narrow, crooked streets, and still retaining portions of its old walls flanked with towers. Broad avenues encircle the town, and ramify also in various directions.

Meaux was the theatre of seven councils, and from 1681 to 1704 the see of Bossuet, one of the glories of the Gallican church, and of the reign of Louis XIV. The principal edifice is the cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen (founded in the 9th century), though the more ancient parts of the present building are not older than the end of the 12th. Most of the statues at the doorways have been sadly mutilated. The tower is 220 feet high, ornamented on the ground storey, and commanding a view of the hills surrounding Paris. The length of the building is 276 feet, height 101, and width 134. Flying buttresses and long eel-looking gargoyles project round the exterior of it. The south windows are very beautiful, and the arcade supporting the organ loft, as well as its flamboyant leafy balustrade, are remarkable for elegance. The pulpit contains panels belonging to the older one, in which Bossuet delivered his eloquent harangues. A large black marble slab to the right of the high altar covers his tomb. He died on the 12th of April 1704, aged 76 years, 6 months, and 16 days. Farther to the right, in the south aisle, is a marble statue of him in a sitting posture.

The large building on the northern side of the church is the epis-

CHALONS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION V.

PARIS
MILES TO

copal palace. At the entrance into the court to the left is the house of the concierge (doorkeeper), who shows the garden and study of Bossuet—both behind the palace. The garden, planned by Le Notre, is small and unimportant. At the end of it a stair leads up to the top of the ramparts, on which are the study built by Bossuet, and continuous with it a beautiful walk, between two high yew hedges planted in the reign of Louis XIII. The study is 42 feet long by 16½ broad, divided into three rooms, of which the centre one is the largest. The innermost room was his bedroom. The only remaining relics are a sofa and a chair, both very hard.

In Meaux are some of the most celebrated gardens in France for the culture of roses. The rose de Meaux is well known as one of the smallest, but the most diminutive of all roses is the petite rose Pompon, not larger than a very small double violet.

89½ LAGNY (pop. 4100). An agricultural town, with the remains 17½ of an abbey founded in 645.

95 CHELLES (pop. 2100). Church 13th century. In 594 Chil-13 peric was murdered here by order of Frédégonde.

101½ NOISY-LE-SEC (pop. 3000). Junction with line to Troyes, 5½ 98½ miles S.E. (See page 113.) Junction here too with Route 20, Paris to Bâle by Troyes.

107 PARIS. Arrive at the station of the Chemin de Fer de l'Est. See N.E. corner of plan of Paris, near the North Railway station. Omnibuses and cabs await passengers.

EXCURSION 6.

TO THE S.E. OF PARIS.

TO BRIE, COULOMMIERS, PROVINS, AND TROYES. Distance 104 miles.

See Map of Burgundy and the Index and Railway Map. Start from the Station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est, the station next the Northern Railway Station.

PARIS
MILES FROM

TROYES
MILES TO

PARIS. For time-tables, see under "Paris à Gretz, Longueville, et Provins," in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est*; and for beyond Longueville to Troyes, see under "Paris à Belfort."

54 NOISY-LE-SEC (pop. 3000). Junction with line to Bâle by 98½ Strasbourg. (See Route 19.)

24 GRETZ. Junction with line to Coulommiers, 20 miles east, 80 for which change carriages. Passengers for Brie alight here also, and drive by public coach five miles west.

COULOMMIERS (pop. 5000), situate on the Grand-Marin, is the head-quarters for the sale and manufacture of the cheese called Brie. The parish church (St. Denis) dates from the 11th century, as also the abbey church of St. Foi, now a barrack. The Hotel de Ville is of the 17th century.

BRIE COMTE-ROBERT (pop. 3000). Famous for its rose nurseries, from which thousands of plants are exported annually. It is also the native place of the Provins rose, and not the town of Provins, where very few roses are found. Brie has a church (St. Etienne) of the 12th century, and the ruins of the castle of the Counts of Brie. A coach runs in one hour from Brie to Brunoy, on the line between Paris and Fontainebleau. (See Excursion 7, and Route 21.)

55 LONGUEVILLE. Junction with branch line to Provins, four 49 miles north. This short line is picturesque. For Provins change carriages.

PROVINS (pop. 8000). *Inns*: Boule d'Or; Pont aux Poissons; both in the main street. Provins, the *Castrum Provinum* of the chronicles of the 8th century, consists of an upper and lower town; the former being still surrounded by its old though ruined walls. On the highest part of the high town stands a fort, called the Tour de Cesar, which the inhabitants

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION VI.

TROYES
MILES TO

would fain attribute to the Romans, but which does not date farther back than the 12th century. It is hexagonal, flanked by four towers, and surrounded by a wall built by the English in the 15th century. The best of the remaining gateways into the high town is the Porte St. Jean. To reach it, after having passed the Place du Chalet (in front of the dial on the tower), take first street to the left, the Rue St. Jean, passing on the right the Granges aux Dimes, 13th century. To the right of the gate of St. Jean are two pleasant walks, one within and the other without the walls. Near the Tour de Cesar stands the parish church, St. Quiriace. From the top of the high dome there is a magnificent view. The most ancient part of this church is the chancel, commenced in the 12th century. The dome was erected in 1840. In the low town, in front of the Inn Pont aux Poissons, is the entrance to a pleasant garden, leading to a ferruginous spring and a hydropathic establishment; behind which is the palace of the Counts of Champagne, now used as an hospital.

59½ FLAMBOIN. Junction with line to Montereau, 18 miles west **44½** on Route 21, "Paris to Neuchatel by Dijon."

104 TROYES (pop. 37,000). *Hotels*: Grand-Mulet, at the church of St. Nicolas, not far from the station; Saint Laurent (whence numerous diligences start) and Commerce, both in the Rue Notre-Dame. *Couriers* in the Rue Hotel de Ville. Great facility will be afforded in discovering the places mentioned here by purchasing the small plan of Troyes for ¼ franc, at the bookseller's Brevot-Leblanc, No. 5 Rue de l'Hotel de Ville. In Troyes a plan is very necessary, as most of the churches are beset with houses, some very artistic. There is another plan which is much more complete, but too large to be easily handled in walking through the town.

Troyes, the former capital of Champagne, is situate on the Seine, canalised in the 12th century by Theobald IV. These canals move the machinery of numerous manufactories of hosiery, paper, and linen, which produce an annual average value of about two million pounds sterling. Of the churches the most important is the cathedral of St. Pierre et St. Paul, situated at the eastern side of the town, the railway station being on the western or opposite side. This edifice, among the most beautiful in France, was commenced in 1208, but as it was not finished till the end of the 16th century, represents the different styles of these intermediate epochs. The fine western façade belongs to the 16th century, while the portal of the N. transept belongs to the 13th. Three hundred and seventy-eight steps lead to the top of the tower rising above the western façade. The building is 352 feet long, and the

EXCURSION VI.—TROYES.

transept 154 feet. Two spacious aisles run up each side of the nave, separated by clustered columns supporting pointed arches, the front row being surrounded by a narrow mullioned triforium and a lofty clerestory, both lighted by beautifully-painted glass windows. The height of the roof of the nave is 92 feet, and of the cupola 192. At the high altar Henry V. of England was married to Princess Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. of France, in May 21, 1420. Behind, in the chapel of the Virgin, is a Madonna by Simard, and the window containing the oldest glass in the church. A stair to the right of the high altar leads to the treasury, of no great interest. It contains croziers of the 13th century, reliquaries of St. Loup and St. Bernard, with enamels of the 12th century, a tooth of St. Peter in a small gold box, etc. In the reliquary of St. Bernard is a bit of the skull of an Irish primate, St. Malachie, who lived between the 11th and 12th centuries.

A few yards to the N. of the cathedral is the building containing the *Library*, open from 10 to 3, with 125,000 volumes and 3600 MSS., in a large hall, with windows composed of curiously-painted panelled panes. Among the illuminated books are a Bible of St. Bernard and St. Paul's Epistles, 12th century. In the same building are the *Museum*, or picture gallery, with paintings by Watteau, Coypel, Mignard, etc.; and the *Salle Simard*, containing a valuable collection of the models made by Simard for his statues and works in relief. Also some statuary by Girardon, and other French sculptors. The museum is open to the public on Sundays and feast-days from 1 to 4. On other occasions a small fee is expected. A short distance eastwards from the cathedral is the Hospice, and a little beyond St. Nizier, with painted panel panes in the window of the sacristy.

Westwards, in Rue Urbain IV., is a gem of Gothic architecture, *St. Urbain*, built by that Pope towards the end of the 13th century. The high altar occupies the place where his father used to sit in the exercise of his calling, which was that of a cobbler.

A short way N. is *St. Remi*, 14th century, with a bronze crucifix over the altar by Girardon. Directly W. from St. Urbain, by the Rue de l'Hotel de Ville, is the *Hotel de Ville*, built according to the plans of Mansard, commenced in 1624, and finished in 1670. Beyond is *St. Jean*, 14th century. The high altar was sculptured by Girardon, while the painting of the Baptism of our Lord, forming the reredos of the altar, is by Mignard. Behind, in the chapel "O Sacrum Convivium," are some good relief sculptures. From St. Jean, pass up northwards

EXCURSION VI.—TROYES.

by the Rue de Montabert. At the N. corner of the first division is the Post Office ; and at the end of the next division is *La Madeleine*, commenced in the 12th century, and remarkable for its magnificent jubé, or rood-loft, constructed by Jean de Gualde in 1508. The beautiful windows behind the altar belong to the same period. The nearly flat roof might have been called an achievement in Gothic architecture, if the vaulting did not show signs of weakness. West from St. Jean is *St. Nicolas*, 16th century, near the Hotel Mulet. To the right of the entrance a broad staircase leads up to a Calvary (in extra bad taste), containing a colossal statue of Christ raised from the dead, by Gentil. A short distance east from St. Nicolas is *St. Pantaleon*, 16th century. To the right, on entering, is a Calvary by Gentil, and beyond it some curious groups, among which is one of St. Crispin, the patron of shoemakers. The beautiful bronze reliefs on the panels of the pulpit are by Simard. The glass of the windows is rich, while the numerous statues on consols from the pillars give the church the appearance of a statuary.

South from the church St. Pantaleon by the Rue de Croncels, and its continuation the Faubourg de Croncels, is the small chapel of St. Gilles. In this neighbourhood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwards from the barracks of the Oratoire, by a road through gardens and fields, are the village and church of St. André, of which the principal feature is the west portal, constructed at the expense of the inhabitants in 1549, and ornamented by Gentil.

Those who prefer to drive through the town should follow the order we have adopted. A cab for four costs 3 fr. per hour ; and for two, 2 fr. However, before entering request to see the tariff.

The weight known by the name of the Troy weight, was brought from Cairo during the time of the crusades, and first adopted in this city.

From Troyes, either continue the journey 100 miles E. to La Ferté Bourbonne (see Route 20) ; and from La Ferté Bourbonne enter Alsace and visit the bathing establishments in the Vosges Mountains (see "Alsace and the mineral waters of the Vosges Mountains").

Or, return to Paris by Fontainebleau. (See page 121.)

Or, take the coach that starts from the Place Croncels, near the Halle au Vin, for Sens, 40 miles west, where join Route 21, "Paris to Neuchatel, by Dijon."

EXCURSION 7.

PARIS TO FONTAINEBLEAU. Distance 37 miles.

See Map of Burgundy.

PARIS
MILES FROM

FONTAINEBLEAU
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemin de Fer de Paris 37 à Lyon ; in whose time-tables see under "Paris à Lyon."

4 CHARENTON-ON-THE-MARNE (pop. 6000). With a large 33 lunatic asylum. In the neighbourhood are St. Maurice (pop. 4300), and the Chateau d'Alfort, now a veterinary college. (See Map of Environs of Paris.)

4½ MAISONS-ALFORT (pop. 4100). On the Seine. Diana of 32½ Poitiers resided here for some time, and Robespierre lived in one of the villas. (See Map of Environs of Paris.)

9½ VILLENEUVE-SAINT-GEORGES (pop. 1200). On the junction of the Yères with the Seine. Junction with line to Orleans. (See Map of Environs of Paris.)

12½ MONTGERON (pop. 1300). Here is the castle which belonged 24½ to Sillery, chancellor of Henri IV. In the neighbourhood is the hamlet of Crosne, where Nicholas Despreaux Boileau was born in 1636, in the house, No. 3 Rue Simon. (Map of Environs of Paris.)

14 BRUNOY (pop. 1200). Here a viaduct of 28 arches, 1234 feet 23 long and 99 feet high, carries the railway over the Yères. Coach at station for Brie. Time 1 hour.

28 MELUN (pop. 12,000). *Hotels*: France ; Monarque ; Commerce. This ancient town, called by Julius Cæsar in his Commentaries Melodunum, is nearly a mile from the station on the Seine. The finest buildings are St. Aspais with fine 15th century glass ; the Romanesque church Notre-Dame en l'Isle restored, and the Hotel de Ville, a modern building in the Renaissance style. Hardly 4 miles N.E. from Melun is the chateau of Vaux-Praslin or Vaux-le-Penry.

Between Melun and Fontainebleau there is but one other station, Bois-le-Roi, composed chiefly of villas.

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION VII.—FONTAINEBLEAU.

37 FONTAINEBLEAU (pop. 12,000). Omnibuses await passengers at the train. Fare 6 sous.

In the vicinity of the palace are a number of good hotels and restaurants. Among them may be mentioned France et d'Angleterre, Londres, Aigle Noir, Europe, Chancellerie, etc.—all near the Cour des Adieux.

The cheapest hotels and restaurants are in the Grande Rue.

Articles made of juniper wood are sold as souvenirs of the forest of Fontainebleau.

Tariff for Drives in the Forest.

A four-wheeled carriage for 5 persons, with 2 horses, 20 fr. for the day, with a gratuity to the coachman.

For 4 persons, with 1 horse, 10 fr. for the day.

Carriages may also be engaged by the hour at the following prices :—

A four-wheeled carriage for 5 persons, with 2 horses, 4 fr. for the first hour, and 3 fr. for each succeeding hour.

A four-wheeled carriage for 4 persons, with 1 horse, for the first hour 3 fr., and each succeeding hour 2 fr. 25 c.

A two-wheeled carriage for 4 persons, with 1 horse, 2 fr. an hour.

Donkeys and mules may be hired at 3 fr. a day.

Fontainebleau deserves a visit, not only to see the Chateau but to enjoy the delightful air and walks in the gardens and woods which surround it. In the forest there is nothing remarkable, and those who enter it expecting otherwise will be disappointed. It is 60 miles in circumference, and contains 42,000 acres. An excellent plan of it by Danecourt and Hardy can be had at any of the booksellers' shops in the town ; by aid of which, assisted by the numerous sign-posts, pedestrians may explore every part without difficulty.

The Chateau is open from 11 to 3. The men who show it attend in one of the rooms on the left side of the "Cour des Adieux," or "du Cheval Blanc," which court forms the *main entrance*. A small fee is expected ; but as the Palace belongs to the State, it is not obligatory.

To see the "appartements réservés" an especial order is requisite, procured by letter addressed to "M. Le Commandant des Chateaux." The "appartements réservés" comprehend sometimes a greater, and sometimes a smaller number of rooms, according to the requirements of the household, but never any of the splendid halls.

EXCURSION VII.—FONTAINEBLEAU.

The order observed in showing the Palace is constantly changed, yet the itinerary we give will be found in the main correct. It is sometimes reversed.

The *Chateau of Fontainebleau*, as it now stands, is chiefly the work of Francis I., who commenced by demolishing the whole of the former edifice, excepting the pavilion of St. Louis, which still exists. It consists of a number of plain square brick towers ("pavillons") with lofty, ungainly chimney-stalks projecting from their pyramid-shaped roofs, all linked together by rows of low brick buildings. These inclose five courts, which, from their dimensions, may be called squares, each of which has some suggestive name, such as the Cour Ovale or du Donjon, the Cour des Princes, the Cour de la Fontaine, the Cour des Cuisines or Henri IV., and the Cour du Cheval Blanc, the greatest of all, 498 feet by 368, called also the "Cour des Adieux" from having been the spot where Napoleon I. took leave of the French army after his first abdication (April 5, 1814). On the day he left (April 20) he delivered from the foot of the staircase "Fer a Cheval," in forcible terms, his farewell to the soldiers of the Old Guard.

This is the part where visitors enter the chateau and commence with the *Chapelle de la Trinité*, built by Francis I. in 1529, and largely decorated by Henri IV. in consequence of the Spanish ambassador having remarked that "the palace would be more beautiful if the Almighty were as well housed as his majesty." Napoleon III. was baptized in this chapel.

From this ascend by the staircase of François I. to the *Galerie de François I.*, extending 197 feet immediately behind the apartments of Napoleon I. The frescoes in this gallery are by Rosso and Primaticcio, in part restored by Couderc.

From this by a small door to the left, we enter the *Apartment of Napoleon I.*, consisting of his secretary's room, his bath-room, the *abdication-room*, containing the small table on which he signed the deed; his writing-room (cabinet de travail), bedroom; *Salle du Conseil*, ceiling and panels painted by Boucher; and the *Salle du Trône*, with his throne under a canopy of embroidered velvet. The lustre in this room is of rock-crystal, and is valued at £4000. The portrait of Louis XIII. is by Philippe de Champaigne.

Now follow the *Apartment of the Empress or Marie Antoinette*, consisting of the Boudoir, with the ceiling painted by Barthélémy. The ornamental ironwork on the window fastenings is by Louis XVI.

EXCURSION VII.—FONTAINEBLEAU.

Some of his tools are shown in the Louvre in the Musée des Souverains. Adjoining is the bedroom. The furniture and gorgeous satin drapery were presented to Marie Antoinette by the city of Lyons. The saloon, painted by Sauvage and Barthélémy; and the Salon des Dames d'Honneur.

From this suite of rooms we enter the *Galerie de Diane*, now the library, where, among other curiosities, is seen the coat-of-mail worn by Monaldeschi when he was assassinated by order of his mistress, Christina of Sweden, on the 15th of October 1657.

From the library we pass to the landing-place of the *Escalier des Chasses de Louis XV.*, so called from the subject of the paintings. Now we enter the antechamber of the *Appartements de Réception*, and pass into the *Salon des Tapisseries*, hung with old Flemish tapestry. To it succeeds the *Salon de François I.*, hung with Gobelins tapestry, and containing a remarkably fine chimney-piece. Then the *Salon de Louis XIII.*, who was born here in 1601. The small looking-glass in this room was a present from the republic of Venice, and was the first that entered France. Then the *Salon de St. Louis*, which although in the ancient part of the chateau, has been so frequently altered, since the time of Francis I. to that of Louis Philippe, that this hall may be said to be in reality the most recent. The white marble relief represents Henri IV. on horseback. Then the *Salon des Officiers d'Ordonnance* or *de Service*, with portraits of Henri IV. and Louis XV. in Gobelins tapestry, which communicates with the *Salle du Garde de Corps*, containing a beautiful marble chimney-piece, surmounted by a bust of Henri IV., and flanked by statues of Strength and Peace. From this, passing through the *Boudoir of Louis XV.*, and under the *Coupoles of the Salle du Garde*, we reach the landing-place of the *Escalier d'Honneur* or *de l'Empereur*, adorned with caryatides and frescoes by Rosso, retouched by Pujol. Here commence the apartments of Mme. de Maintenon, consisting of an antechamber, saloon, boudoir, bedroom, and toilet-room. They are of no interest further than that it was in one of them Louis XIV. signed the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, which led to such cruelties against the Protestants in France. The embroidery on the furniture is all the work of the noble pupils of St. Cyr. Passing them, we enter the splendid *Galerie de Henri II.*, or *Salle des Fêtes*, 90 feet long by 30 broad, lighted by ten windows, the soffits and spandrels painted by Primaticcio and Niccolo. Five of them look into the Cour Ovale, and the others into the gardens. The chimney-piece is by Rondelet.

EXCURSION VII.—FONTAINEBLEAU.

From this resplendent gallery we are conducted to the *Chapelle de St. Saturnin*, built by Louis VII. after his return from Palestine, and consecrated by Thomas à Becket in 1169. The painted glass of the windows was manufactured at Sevres from designs by the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis Philippe; and the altar is the same at which Pope Pius VII. performed mass during his stay at Fontainebleau from 1812 to 1814. Adjoining is the *Ancienne Salle à Manger de Louis Philippe*, or the *Galerie des Colonnes*, of the same dimensions as the *Galerie de Henri II.* immediately over it. At this part visitors leave the palace by the *Porte Dorée*, opening into the "Cour Ovale."

The "Appartements Réservés" are, taking them in the order in which they are shown:—The *Galerie des Assiettes* or *des Fresques*, decorated with 130 representations on porcelain of the royal residences in France, and incidents connected with Fontainebleau. The *Appartement de Louis XV.*, consisting of three rooms containing a series of hunting pictures by various artists. The *Appartements des Reines Mères*, allotted to the guests of the Court. They were inhabited by Catherine de Medicis and Anne of Austria (mother of Louis XIV.), whose portraits hang opposite each other in the bedroom; and also by Pope Pius VII., more, however, as a prisoner than a guest of Napoleon I. The magnificent bedstead was put up by Napoleon III. for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, when they were expected to have visited Fontainebleau. The tapestry is from the Gobelins manufactory, and the paintings are by Coypel, Mignard, and other French masters. *La Galerie des Fastes*, recently fitted up; the *Theatre*; and the *Chinese Museum*.

From Fontainebleau return to Paris either by Montereau, Flamboin, and Gretz (see Excursion 6); or proceed to Vichy by Montargis (see Excursion 9); or proceed by Sens and Joigny to Dijon, etc., by Route 21, "Paris to Neuchatel."

EXCURSION 8.

PARIS TO BEAUVAIS AND GOURNAY.

Distance 73 miles. For time-table, see under Paris, Beauvais et Gournay, in the
"Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord."

PARIS MILES FROM	GOURNAY MILES TO
PARIS. Start from the station of "Chemins de Fer du Nord."	73
4½ ST. DENIS. (See Excursion 3.) Junction with line to Eng-	68½
hien 3 miles beyond St. Denis. (See Map of the Environs of Paris.)	
15 LOUVRES.	58
18½ SURVILLIERS. Station for Mortefontaine. (See Excursion 4.)	54½
25½ CHANTILLY (pop. 3000). (See Excursion 4.)	47½
32 CREIL. A great railway junction. Here passengers for Beau-	41
vais and Gournay generally change carriages.	
55 BEAUVAIS (pop. 16,000). <i>Hotels:</i> Cygne, Trois Pilliers,	19
Angleterre, Ecu.	

The Hotel de Ville occupies one entire side of the principal square, and gabled houses, among which are the Hotels Cygne and Trois Pilliers, the other sides. In the centre is a bronze statue of Jeanne Hachette, who distinguished herself in the repulse of the Burgundian invaders commanded by Charles the Bold in 1472.

N.E. from the square is the cathedral, and adjoining it the Eglise de la Basse Oeuvre. Opposite is the Palais de Justice, surrounded by walls, garnished with two massive towers at the gateway.

Behind is the Hôtel Dieu, or hospital.

The Cathedral, founded in 991, consists of a vast choir and transept, or of the head and arms of a Latin cross, without the shaft. The entrances are at each end of the transept. The southern portal is covered with sculpture, and ornamented with delicately chiselled galleries and buttresses, encasing a beautiful rose window. The northern

EXCURSION VIII.—BEAUVAIS.

portal is similar, displaying among the figures those of the salamander and other insignia of the royal family.

Tall lancet-arches surround the sanctuary, and over these rise windows from 50 to 55 feet high, with paintings in glowing hues by Jean and Nicolas Lepot. The roof is 154 feet above the floor.

On the walls is beautiful tapestry representing scenes in the lives of Sts. Peter and Paul. Near a curious old clock is the small marble statue of Cardinal Forbin, a chef-d'œuvre of the sculptor Coustou. The church of the Basse Oeuvre, adjoining the cathedral, dates from the 6th century. The interior, 91 feet long, 72 feet wide, and 72 feet high, is divided into aisles by curious square pillars. It is now restored, and is used principally as a school, where the catechism and mysteries of the Romish Church are taught. It contains also a small museum. To the west of the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville is St. Etienne, built in 997. The paintings on the windows represent saints dressed as kings of France. Over the N. end of the transept is a rose window representing the wheel of fortune, and above it some good iron rail work.

Beauvais is situated on the junction of the Avelon with the Thérain. It contains important manufactories of tapestry, carpets, lace, velvet, cloth, and blankets. Of these establishments the two most important are "La Manufacture Imperiale de Tapis," in the Rue St. Thomas, founded in 1664, specimens of whose workmanship are met with in the most richly furnished apartments of the palaces of France. The finest velveted carpets called de Savonnerie are made here and at the Gobelins in Paris. The other is a private tapestry-manufactory belonging to M. Têtard, Boulevard St. Jean, who employs above 700 workmen. The establishment of M. Verité, the famous clockmaker, is in the Rue Ste. Marguerite.

Jacquerie originated among the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Beauvais in the middle of the 14th century. This "Jacquerie" was a faction which ravaged France during the captivity of Jean II. in England in 1358, after the fatal defeat at Poitiers. It was chiefly composed of revolted peasants, and led by a certain Caillot, surnamed "Jacques Bonhomme," whence its name. After attacking many castles and killing a number of their lordly masters, it was suppressed after a ferocious outbreak, which lasted six months. It resembled Jack Cade's insurrection, which took place in England 92 years afterwards.

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION VIII.

GOURNAY
MILES TO

A coach leaves Beauvais for Crèvecœur, 14 miles N. It is a pretty town of 3400 inhabitants, with a large old brick castle in the midst of an extensive park.

⁶⁹ SAINT GERMER, or ST. GERMER DE FLY (pop. 1300). ⁴

Here are the fine ruins of the Abbey founded in 650 by St. Germer.

The Abbey Church, now the parish church, was built in the 11th century. Adjoining the choir is a beautiful chapel built in 1260, resembling the Sainte Chapelle of Paris.

⁷³ GOURNAY (pop. 4000). *Inns*: Nord; Lion d'Or. Famous for butter and cheese. The most interesting building is the church of St. Hildébert, founded towards the conclusion of the 11th century.

Junction here with Route 12 B—Paris to Dieppe by Gisors and Neuchatel.

From Gournay return by rail to Paris by Gisors and Pontoise.

GOURNAY TO PARIS.

Distance 58½ miles. For Time-Table, see under "Paris à Gournay," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest."

GOURNAY
MILES FROMPARIS
MILES TO

GOURNAY.

¹⁶ GISORS (pop. 4000). *Inns*: Trois Poissons, etc. Junction ⁴⁸ with branch-lines to Vernon, 27 miles west, and to Pont de l'Arche 33½ miles N.W., both on Route 12—Dieppe to Paris.

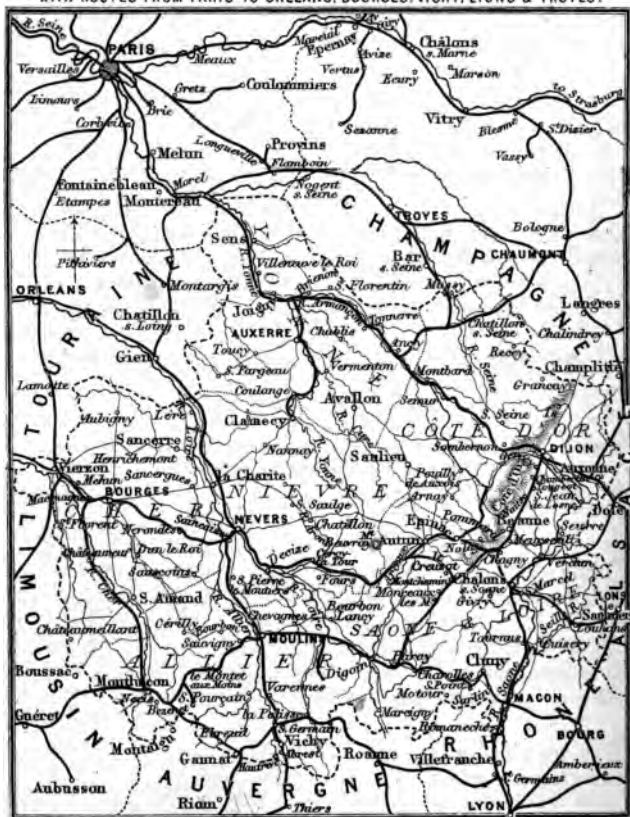
Gisors is a manufacturing town, situated in a fertile plain. The choir of the parish church is of the 13th century, and the portal of the 15th. The castle, built in 1175, is now an imposing ruin. Around it is the town park.

⁴¹ Pontoise (pop. 6500). *Inns*: Cerf, etc. An ancient town on ¹⁸ the right bank of the Oise. The church of St. Maclou was commenced in the 11th century, and Notre-Dame in the 14th. (See Route 12 A.)

⁴⁹ ERMONT-JUNCTION (see Map of Environs of Paris). Those ¹⁰ who from Ermont return to Paris by St. Denis, arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord; while those who return by Argenteuil arrive at the St. Lazare station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest.

BURGUNDY & THE WINE DISTRICT.

WITH ROUTES FROM PARIS TO ORLEANS, BOURGES, VICHY, LYONS & TROYES.



Scale of Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

EXCURSION 9.

PARIS TO VICHY.

Distance 227 miles. Time by Express 8 hours. For fares and time of starting, see under "Paris à Lyon, par Le Bourbonnais," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon." (See Map of Burgundy and the Wine District.)

PARIS
MILES FROM

VICHY
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the Lyons Railway station, in the Boule-²²⁷
vard Bazas. The greater part of the way is through an uninteresting
country, watered by the sluggish rivers the Loire and the Allier.

³⁷ FONTAINEBLEAU, described in Excursion 7 from Paris. ¹⁹⁰

⁴² MORET (pop. 2000). *Inn*: Ecu de France. An ancient town ¹⁸⁵
on the Loing, with two old gateways, and a church of the 12th century.

⁷³ MONTARGIS (pop. 9000). *Hotel*: Ville de Lyon. On the ¹⁵⁴
river Loing and the canal Briare, with remains of its old fortifications,
as well as of the castle, built in the reign of Charles V. Junction with
line to Paris by Malesherbes.

⁹⁶ GIEN (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: Poste, etc. This, the Genabum of ¹³¹
Cæsar's *Commentaries*, is situated on the right of the Loire. It con-
tains a castle built by Anne de Beaujeu towards the end of the 15th
century, and some sculptured houses of the same period. In 1432
Jeanne d'Arc accompanied Charles VII. from Gien to Reims to be
consecrated.

¹²¹ COSNE (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: France, etc. This little town on ¹⁰⁶
the Loire, at its junction with the Nohain, retains still some parts of its
old fortifications and of its ancient castle. Some of the churches are
worthy of notice, especially St. Aignan. There is here a large anchor
and chain foundry.

¹⁴¹ LA CHARITÉ (pop. 5000). *Inns*: Poste, etc. A town on ⁸⁶
the Loire, dealing largely in wood and iron. It possesses a fine old
parish church, Sainte Croix, and a large convent.

¹⁶⁰ POUQUES-LES-EAUX (pop. 2000). *Hotel*: Des Eaux. Famous ⁷⁷
for the excellence of its wine; and the efficacy of its mineral waters
employed in a large bathing establishment.

¹⁶⁴ FOURCHAMBAULT (pop. 7000), on the Loire. With large ⁷³

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION IX.

VICHY
MILES TO

ironworks. The Colonne de Juillet and the Pont du Carrousel were cast here.

¹⁵⁸ NEVERS (pop. 21,000). *Hotels*: Europe; France. In this ⁶⁹ ancient town, on the Loire, Cæsar (B.C. 52) fixed his headquarters, and left his supplies and military chest, which, however, were plundered by the inhabitants after his defeat at Gergovia near Clermont. It is situated in a flat country, abounding with iron; and foundries for casting cannon, chain-cables, anchors, massive machinery, implements of husbandry, etc. In the most elevated portion is the Grande Place, containing the Palais Ducal, now the Palais de Justice, a plain parallelogram flanked with towers and turrets, built in the 15th century. In it are the Picture Gallery, a collection of pottery of the 16th century, and some Gallo-Roman antiquities. Opposite to the Palais is the Cathedral of St. Cyr, rebuilt in the 13th century, with parts belonging to other epochs. The nave was rebuilt in 1188, the north portal in 1240, the choir in the 14th century, and the south portal in the 15th century. In the interior we find an east and a western apse, the former being Gothic, the other Romanesque. On the flagstones at the western end is the meridian traced by the astronomer Cassini while engaged in the triangulation of France. At the extremity of the Promenade is the head establishment of the Nuns les Dames de Nevers, and in the vicinity one of the head branches of the Sœurs de la Charité.

Junction with branch line to Chagny, 178 miles eastwards, passing either Autun or Creuzot. (See Route 23.)

¹⁶⁶ SAINCAIZE. Junction with branch to Bourges 32 miles west. ⁶¹
(See page 131.)

¹⁹⁵ MOULINS (pop. 20,000). *Hotels*: Dauphin; Paris; Allier. A ³² cheerful town on the river Allier, in the midst of a country called "riant" by the French. Here Lord Clarendon wrote several volumes of his history of the Republic. The Cathedral, Notre-Dame, is in the florid style of the 15th century. The vaulting shafts are of dark lava from Volvic, while the mass of the building is of a fine white sandstone. Behind the altar is an open sculptured stone staircase, and in an adjoining side chapel a painted figure of the wasted form of a female.

Worthy of all praise is the marble mausoleum of Henri II., Duc de Montmorenci, in the chapel of the Lycée, No. 15 Rue de Paris, just

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION IX.—MOULINS.

VICHY
MILES TO

beyond the hotel and the Palais de Justice. Godson of Henri IV., and one of the most illustrious and bravest marshals of France, he had the misfortune to draw upon himself the enmity of Cardinal Richelieu and the displeasure of Louis XIII., which led to his execution in the Capitole (Hotel de Ville) of Toulouse on the 30th of October 1632, where the knife is still preserved.

In the public library, containing 20,000 volumes, is a manuscript Bible of the 12th century, called the Souvigny Bible. The town clock, with its moving statues, is mounted on a tower 40 feet high, built in the 16th century. A handsome stone bridge of 13 arches spans the Allier.

At Moulins, junction with line to Montluçon, 50 miles W. (see page 131). Junction with branch line to Chagny, 90 miles eastwards (see Route 23).

Nine miles W. from Moulins by rail is Souvigny (pop. 3500), containing a beautiful basilica 275 feet long, 125 wide, and 56 high, which, however, has been so often retouched and repaired, that it presents a great variety of styles. It is all that remains of the priory founded in 913.

From Souvigny a diligence goes to St. Menoux, five miles distant, and Bourbon l'Archambault, five miles farther, or ten miles from Souvigny. At St. Menoux is another of those fine old churches; while Bourbon l'Archambault possesses an excellent bathing establishment supplied by two saline springs. The temperature of one is 124° Fahr., and contains iodine, and is eminently diaphoretic, diuretic, and tonic. The other is 54° Fahr., and is diuretic and laxative. They are also efficacious in curing wounds and bruises, approaching in that property the waters of Barèges. *Hotels*: France, Garnier. Pop. 4000. Bourbon l'Archambault was the capital of the Dukes of Bourbon, from whom were descended the royal families of France, Spain, Naples, and Lucca.

220 ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSÉS. The traffic at this station is 7 always very great, and carriages have generally to be changed. For routes to Lyons by St. Germain des Fossés, see Routes 28 and 29.

227 VICHY, on the Allier. *Hotels*: Around the bathing establishment—Ambassadeurs, Guillermin, Paris, Paix, Parc, Provence, Princes, Luxembourg, Richelieu, etc. etc. In the Rue de Paris, the street which leads from the railway station to the bathing establishment—*Rome, Univers, Reims, Bade, Commerce, Ecu, Globe, Nord, Côte d'Or,*

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION IX.

VICHY
MILES TO

Rhone, St. Louis, Joux, Lion d'Or, Brest, etc. First-class hotels charge from 12 to 15 francs per day for board and lodging; second-class hotels from 8 to 10 francs.

There are also many furnished apartments, such as Miran, Ducro, Chassaindin, Villa Eugénie.

Sundries.—Hydropathic establishment, Rue de Ballore, on the banks of the Sichon. English Physicians and Chapel. Numerous schools. Population 7000. The number of visitors who frequent annually the baths is estimated at 25,000.

A long street, the Rue de Paris, leads from the station to the great square or Parc, containing the splendid bathing establishment and casino, surrounded by magnificent hotels. Beyond this we reach the old or original town, occupying the exact site of the Gallo-Roman city of the Aquæ-Calidæ, as is proved by the antiquities discovered during the excavations made for the construction of the thermal establishment.

This establishment consists of two large buildings opposite to each other.

1st. The "Grand Établissement," containing only first-class baths; a parallelogram 167 feet long by 250 broad, provided with 100 cabinets with baths, and traversed by a gallery from N. to S., having on the western side the gentlemen's baths, and on the eastern the ladies'. At the extremity of this passage is a reading-room. Each bath costs 3 fr., including service and linen. An hour and a quarter is allowed, including dressing. Below the baths are large reservoirs.

2d. On the opposite side of the street is a similar edifice containing 204 cabinet baths of the second and third class, costing respectively 2 fr. and 65 c. each.

The difference in price between the first and second class baths results from the less amount of linen and towels given. They are all equally efficacious, and are all supplied from the same springs.

Both of these edifices contain together 350 baths, and 150 shower-baths; and during the season as many as 4000 baths can be given in a single day. They commence at 3.30 A.M. and continue till 5 P.M., but at one part of the season till even later.

Patients may visit Vichy at any time; but the season best suited to follow with success the course of treatment, is from the 15th May till the end of June; and from the 15th August till the beginning of October. As the month of May is sometimes rainy, the best time is

EXCURSION IX.—VICHY.

from the 15th of August to the end of September. Autumn being the finest season of the year in France, and the most equable, is therefore the most favourable for a treatment of this kind.

The Vichy treatment lasts from 3 to 4 weeks. The waters are taken in the morning and during the day, and baths daily or every second day.

The waters rise from 9 springs, are alkaline, and slightly effervescent, are easily absorbed into the system, and are agreeable to the palate. There is nothing charged for drinking the waters on the spot, but if carried away 30 c. per litre must be paid. The springs are accessible from 4 A.M. till 8 P.M.

The following general outline of the springs may be useful for the intending visitor :—

In the northern gallery is the spring called the *Grand-Grille*, from a large railing which formerly surrounded it. In the 24 hours it yields 18,000 gallons. Temperature 108° Fahr., and is used chiefly for derangements of the digestive organs, arising from congestion of the liver, obstruction of the viscera, bilious calculi, gravel, etc.

Near the *Grande-Grille* is the *Puits Chomel*, whose water is drawn off by a pump. Temperature 113° Fahr. Used for the organs of respiration and incipient consumption. Yields 560 gallons per day.

Mesdames spring. Temperature 61°. Yielding 4000 gallons per day. Alkaline and chalybeate. Valuable for nervous temperaments, and especially applicable for poverty of the blood and chlorosis.

Celestins. Temperature 57°. Yields 450 gallons per day, and is rich in carbonic acid and saline ingredients. It is prescribed for affections of the kidneys and bladder, gout and diabetes.

Hauterive. Temperature 59° Fahr. Yields 6000 gallons per day. Resembles the *Celestins*, and is situated at the end of a beautiful avenue. The water of *Hauterive* bears exportation well.

Hôpital. Temperature 87° Fahr. Yielding 12,000 gallons per day. Resembles the *Grand-Grille*, but is less exciting, and more adapted for delicate patients of nervous susceptibility, or disposed to pulmonary congestion or hemorrhage. It renders the best services in cases of indigestion, want of appetite, and of chronic derangement of the chylopoietic viscera. It is situated in the *Place Rosalie*, in front of the hospital of the town.

Lucas spring.—Temperature 85° to 89° Fahr., and yields 3256 gallons per day. Is prescribed for cutaneous and scrofulous affections.

The Parc spring. Temperature 73° Fahr. Yields per day 9000

EXCURSION IX.—VICHY.

gallons. Is highly impregnated with carbonic acid, assists digestion, and is situate in the park under a kioskue.

The spring *Puits Carré*, from which an enormous quantity of water is drawn. Temperature 110° Fahr.

At the extremity of the avenue, and standing between the old and new town, is the *Casino*, where theatrical performances, concerts, and balls, are given every evening during the season. The ball-room is 60 feet long by 38 wide and 45 high, and lighted by five large bay windows looking into the park. The decorations are of the period of Louis XIV., with elegantly painted walls and ceiling, and full-length portraits of the emperor and empress at each end. A gallery, running across the building in a lateral direction, separates the ball-room from the theatre, which occupies the centre of the Casino, and contains seats for 800 persons. The remainder of the building is occupied by the reading, billiard, and card rooms, and a saloon reserved for ladies, containing albums, newspapers, pianos, etc. One entrance ticket 4 fr. For a month 30 fr. ; for 8 days 15 fr.

In the park of the Casino is a music pavilion, in which open air concerts are given every morning and afternoon during the season by an orchestra of about 40 of the best musicians of Paris.

The environs of Vichy are very beautiful ; the charming valley in which it is situate, between the Allier and the Sichon, resembles a prolongation of the Limagne of Auvergne. To the S. and S.E. rise the peaks of the Monts-Domes and the Monts-du-Forez. To the E. and N. are picturesque hills covered with vineyards and fruit-trees, while the delightful valley of the Sichon abounds with lovely spots, wild gorges, and roaring cascades.

Among the most interesting excursions are—

La Montagne Verte (2½ miles) is a pleasant stroll, and from a summer-house there is a fine view over the basin of the Allier.

Cusset (2 miles) possesses some historical interest. The church is of the 12th century.

L'Ardoisière (6½ miles from Vichy) is a favourite excursion. Near it is the *Chateau of Bourbon-Busset* (1319).

The *Chateau de Raudan* (11 miles) is a fine specimen of a feudal castle of the time of Francis I. It belongs to the Duc de Montpensier. *Châteldon* (13 miles) is another interesting mediæval village and castle. There is a mineral spring.

The *Chateau d'Effiat* (17th century) is now in ruins.

EXCURSION IX.

VICHY TO PARIS.

BY MOULINS, MONTLUÇON, BOURGES, AND ORLEANS. Distance 294 miles. Or by GANNAT and MONTLUÇON, which is 21 miles nearer.

For Time-Tables see under Paris, Bourges, Montluçon, Moulins, et Bezenet, in the: "Indicateur du Chemin de Fer d'Orleans." For Gannat to Montluçon see under that head in the same Time-Tables.

VICHY MILES FROM	PARIS MILES TO
VICHY.	294
7 ST. GERMAIN DES FOSSÉS Junction. From this station either go round to Montluçon by Gannat, 42 miles from Montluçon, or go by	287
32 MOULINS. Here change carriages, and take the rail in the direction of Montluçon.	262
41 SOUVIGNY. This is the station from which to visit the places mentioned under Excursions from Moulins (see page 128).	253
68½ DOYET Junction, with branch to Bezenet and its coal-mines, 4 miles southwards.	225½
82½ MONTLUÇON (pop. 19,000). <i>Hotels</i> : France, etc. Situated on the river Cher. The castle and the church of Notre Dame are of the 14th century, and St. Pierre of the 15th. At Montluçon junction with line to Saint Sulpice, 76 miles west (see Route 35), and to Poitiers, 78 miles farther west (see Route 38).	211½
Five miles south from Montluçon by omnibus is NERIS (pop. 3000). <i>Hotels</i> : Rochette, Paris, Promenade, Jardin, etc. etc. etc., with an excellent thermal mineral establishment. Water unctuous, inodorous, and freely alkaline; temperature 113 to 125 Fahrenheit. "Their general action is very analogous to that of the Wildbad springs."— <i>Dr. Lee</i> .	
155 MARMAGNE Junction. Five miles east from Marmagne Junction, by the branch line to Nevers, is	139

BOURGES, 144 miles from Paris (pop. 30,000). *Hotels*: France, Place Planchat; Boule d'Or, Place St. Bonnet. Situated on the junction of the rivers Auron, Yevre, and Voiselle, with an arsenal and École Pyrotechnique, covering 650 acres. Bourges, styled in *Cæsar's Commentaries* "Avaricum, the strongest place of the Biturgians," is a dull town, consisting of very ordinary houses, and steep streets

VICHY
MILES FROM

EXCURSION IX.

PARIS
MILES TO

paved with large stones. The principal street, the Rue Moyenne, extends from the vicinity of the cathedral, in the S.E. of the town, to the street of Jacques Cœur, in the N.W. of the town. This latter street is named after the fine edifice it contains, constructed in 1443 by Jacques Cœur, jeweller and finance minister of Charles VII. It is now the Hotel de Ville, and has been most ably restored to all its original quaint beauty. At the entrance is the motto of Jacques Cœur—"A vaillant cœur riens impossible," and on each side of the beautifully sculptured doorway two life-size figures cut in stone, looking out of windows, representing Jacques and his wife. The pyramid-shaped roof of the beautiful pavilion forming the façade is adorned with delicate finials, while the adjoining pinnacle of the small tower is one mass of curiously-wrought crockets in oxidised lead, surmounted by a statue of Jeanne d'Arc. Decoration is lavished all over, even on the chimney-stalks, while over the doors are curiously-sculptured figures, suggestive of the uses of the rooms they open into. The roof of the hall leading to the chapel is in the form of the inverted hull of a ship, and the chapel itself is beautifully painted and covered with frescoes, lately retouched.

Close by is the Maison Cujas, a brick house of the 14th century, now the Gendarmerie. Opposite to Jacques' mansion is the Musée, or Picture Gallery. Nos. 178 and 186 are the portraits of Jacques and his wife.

At No. 5 Rue des Vieilles Prisons is the house of Charles VII. and Louis XI. The chapel is here the principal object; but at every turn delightful morsels of sculpture and architecture, all in exquisite taste, present themselves. It is occupied by the Blue Sisters of Charity.

At the S.E. extremity of the town, on an eminence, stands the cathedral, built in the 13th century, of most colossal dimensions, yet each individual part so admirably proportioned to each other, that the magnitude of none is striking. The formation of a true conception of its height and breadth is greatly aided by ascending to the triforium, over the arcade, resting on 30 lofty pillars running round the nave; each pillar is 28 feet in circumference, and 55 feet high; while the roof is 121 feet higher still, or 176 feet above the floor. The edifice is 430 feet long, and 131 broad; contains 60 detached pillars and 40 attached; and is lighted by 111 windows, 30 of which have rose windows above them, the finest rose being over the window behind the organ. The glass is of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. The organ was built in 1663, and the clock was made in 1423. There are also a *few good pictures*; but especially worthy of notice are the two *tapestries*

VICHY
MILES FROM

EXCURSION IX.—BOURGES.

PARIS
MILES TO

LOUIS PHILIPPE presented to the cathedral. They are copies of Raphael's cartoons, and are valued at £10,500.

The principal façade consists of five deeply-recessed canopied portals, with the soffits and archivolts covered with rows of elaborate sculpture, representing Scripture subjects. These portals are flanked by two square towers: the Tour de Beurre, 214 feet high, and ascended by 416 steps, and commanding a splendid view; and the Tour Sourde, 187 feet high, but unfinished.

The interior consists of a nave, and two aisles on each side. A broad staircase leads down to a spacious crypt, with a groined roof, the ribs being extraordinarily bent. This part was built towards the end of the 12th century. In the third window on the N. side is a piece of painted glass of the 11th century; but the six following windows are of glass of the 14th century, and were formerly in the Sainte Chapelle of Bourges. Here, reposing alone, is the monument of Jean de Berri, brother of Charles V. In an inclosed space is an admirable Entombment, consisting of nine coloured stone statues, standing beside the body of our Lord, laid on a beautifully sculptured bier. In this same compartment of the crypt are some remarkably fine marble statues of members of the Berri family.

Bourges was burnt down by Cæsar B.C. 52. Under Augustus it became the capital of Aquitania, one of the great Roman divisions of Gaul, and in 1180, under Philip II., one of the Capets, the capital of Berri.

The cruel Louis XI. was a native of Bourges, as also the famous pulpit orator Bourdaloue, born August 20, 1632. Of him Madame de Sévigné wrote, that she "had never heard anything more beautiful, more noble, more astonishing, than the sermons of Father Bourdaloue."

¹⁷⁰ VIERZON Junction (pop. 10,000). *Hotels*: Croix Blanche, ¹²⁴ Bœuf, etc.; refreshment-room at station. A town of increasing importance, on the confluence of the Yèvre with the Cher. Here Excursion 11 from Paris may be joined by the branch rail to Tours, 70 miles west, passing the Château Chenonceaux. (See page 144.)

²¹⁸ ORLEANS. See Excursion 11 from Paris, which at this ⁷⁶ point is joined.

²⁵⁹ ETAMPES. (See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 135.) ³⁵

Arrive at Paris at the railway station of the Chemin de Fer d'Orleans. (See S.E. side of Plan of Paris.)

EXCURSION 10.

PARIS TO SCEAUX.

Distance 8 miles. Time 32 minutes. Leaving every hour, at the hour, from the station of the Chemin de Fer de Sceaux (see the south side of Plan of Paris). This same line is continued to Orsay, 15 miles from Paris; and Limours, 25 miles from Paris. In Paris omnibuses await the arrival of the trains.

Four miles from Paris is

ARCUEIL (pop. 5100) on the Bièvre, in a pleasant valley.

Here is the aqueduct constructed by Jacques Debrosse by order of Marie de Médicis in 1618, to convey the waters of the Rungis to Paris. It crosses the valley of the Bièvre by 24 arches of 426 yards in length, and reaches Paris by the finest subterranean aqueduct in France, 8 miles long, with a declivity of 1 foot in 1300. At the foot of the contiguous road, leading from the railway station to the village is a small piece of the aqueduct constructed by the Romans in the middle of the 6th century to convey the waters of the Rungis to the Palais des Thermes.

Two miles beyond, or 6 miles from Paris, is

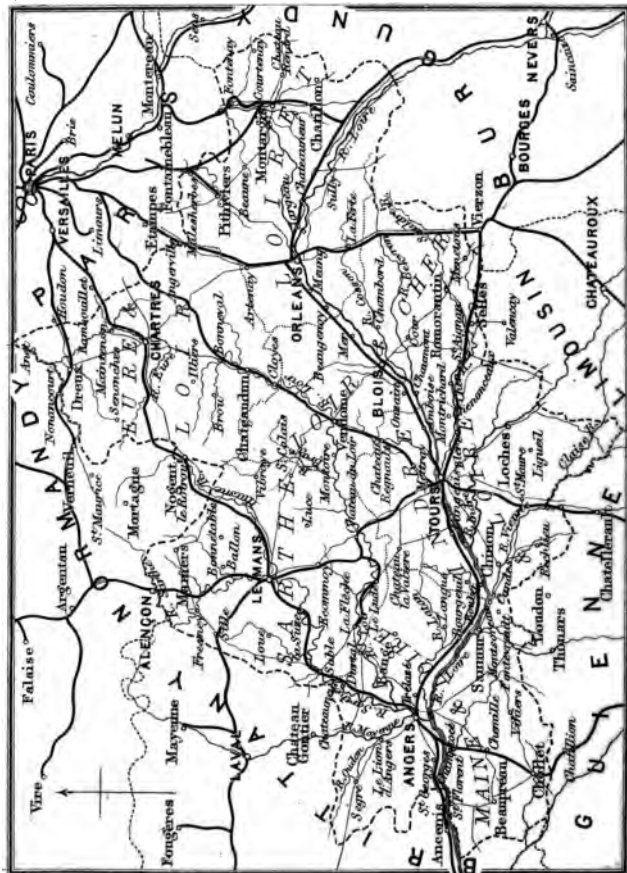
FONTENAY-AUX-ROSES (pop. 2200), with large sand-beds and nursery gardens. It derives its name from the privilege it formerly possessed of supplying the Court and Parliament with roses. On the annual assembly held in May, the Peers and Magistrates received each a bunch of flowers, in which the number of roses corresponded with the rank of the individual; but this ceremony gave rise to so many disputes it had to be abolished. It is still famous for roses, and has besides large strawberry and violet beds.

SCEAUX (pop. 2600). A little town, frequented by the Parisians on Sundays and holidays, surrounded by villas and country houses. What remains of the old castle has been converted into a restaurant, and the grounds into gardens for balls and other amusements.

Large quantities of strawberries are cultivated here.

TOURNAINE.

PARIS, ORLEANS, TOURS, ANGERS, LE MANS & CHARTRES. •



Scale of Miles
 10 20 30 40

EXCURSION 11.

PARIS TO ORLEANS, THE CASTLES OF TOURAINE, TOURS, SAUMUR, AND
ANGERS; WHENCE RETURN TO PARIS BY LE MANS, CHARTRES,
MAINTENONT, RAMBOUILLET, AND VERSAILLES.

Distance 402 miles, not including the branch excursions. See Railway Map, and Map of Touraine. Consult the Time-Tables of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans, and also those of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest. No other tour in France, within an equal space, contains so many important towns, grand cathedrals, famous castles, and places of historical interest.

PARIS MILES FROM	PARIS TO ANGERS. Distance 210 miles.	ANGERS MILES TO
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PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orleans, ²¹⁰ where take a ticket for whatever place is to be first visited. For time-tables as far as Tours, see under "Paris, Tours et Bordeaux par Orleans," in the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orleans, sold at all the stations on the line.

²⁰ BRETIGNY junction with the line to Tours, by Chateaudun ¹⁹⁰ and Vendome (see page 160).

³⁵ ETAMPES (pop. 9000). *Hotels*: Grande Courrier et Bois de ¹⁷⁵ Vincennes; Grand Monarque—in the town. Opposite the station are the Hotel des Voyageurs, whence a coach starts for Dourdan; and the Hotel du Nord, whence a coach starts for Pithviers. A dull town. The great black tower beside the station is the Tour de Guinette, and is all that remains of the Palais des Quatre Tours, built by King Robert in the 11th century. It and the surrounding grounds are the property of the town, and have been converted into a public park.

The Maison de Diane de Poitiers is a plain house in No. 1 Rue de la Tannerie. The mansion of Anne de Pisseleu, built in 1538, is more turreted and sculptured, and stands beside the Mairie.

Of the churches, the best are Notre-Dame (13th century), with its fine belfry and castellated walls; and St. Basil, farther up the street.

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

ANGERS
MILES TO

bearing on the exterior a venerable aspect, which, by renovation, has disappeared from the interior. In the square and opposite the theatre, stands a marble statue to the memory of the naturalist, Etienne Geoffroy Sainte-Hilaire, who died in 1857.

⁷³ LES AUBRAIS station. Here passengers for Orleans change ¹³⁷ carriages.

⁷⁶ ORLEANS (pop. 51,000), 74 miles east from Tours. *Hotels:* ¹³⁴ Orleans; Trois Empereurs in the Rue Bannier, which the omnibus traverses from end to end on its way from the station to the Place du Martroi; and the Hotel Boule d'Or in the Rue d'Illiers. In the neighbourhood of the station is the large new hotel, St. Aignan. Cab, 1½ fr. the course; 2 fr. the hour. Cab to the source of the Loiret and back, 9 fr. Omnibus starting every ½ hour from the Place du Martroi to Olivet. Fare 30 c. (6 sous); distance 2½ miles. From Olivet, the source of the Loiret is 2 miles farther. "Temple-Protessant," in the Rue Parisie.

Orleans has a fine cathedral and many interesting historical associations; among others those connected with the brilliant exploits of a noble-hearted girl of eighteen, Jeanne d'Arc, generally called La Pucelle (the maid); who, full of enthusiastic devotion towards her king and country, combated almost insuperable difficulties, brought a supply of provisions to the famishing inhabitants of Orleans (1429), drove off the English armies, and restored France, freed from their power, into the hands of her sovereign, Charles VII.

The old ramparts, extending in a semicircle about the town, are now pleasant walks; and the only remnant of the fortifications is La Tour Blanche, in the Rue St. Flou, entered by the Guichet de Moy from the Quay du Châtelet (see Plan). A little way down the quay stood the bridge the English held during the siege; while their stronghold, and the part against which the intrepid Jeanne directed her daring attacks, was nearly opposite, at the Rue des Tourelles.

The Rue Bannier, and its continuation the Rue Royale, from the Place Martroi, intersect the town, and are the principal streets. From the Rue Royale branches off at right angles a broad street, the Rue de Jeanne d'Arc, terminating in front of the cathedral Sainte Croix, a superb cruciform structure founded by Henri IV. in 1601, nine years before his death. It is 485 feet long and 243 broad. The façade contains *three doorways*, each surmounted by a circular window, with tracery

ORLEANS

Scale of 1/4 Mile
200 yards

RAILWAY

LOIRE

LOIRE CANAL

LOIRE BRIDGE

WEST

J. Bartholomaeus Ed.

J. Bartholomew, Ed.



EXCURSION XI.

like filigree work in stone. From the sides rise two elegant towers 280 feet high, crowned by sculptured architectural coronets. The buttresses are so profusely adorned with pinnacles, crockets, and finials, that they appear as if intended rather for the display of elaborate decoration than for the support of the building.

In the interior two double aisles of 55 detached clustered pillars line the nave. Over the front arcade rise an open triforium, and a clerestory of 35 windows, mostly coloured. The best pictures are a *Mater Dolorosa* by Bourdin, and a *Christ by Tuby*.

At the N. side of the square are the theatre, the library, the enormous barracks called *J. J. Rousseau*, and the wheat-market.

Opposite the cathedral is the *Mairie* or *Hôtel de Ville*, built in 1530. To inspect it, apply to the *Concierge*, to the left on entering.

Among the first rooms entered is the *Salle de Mariage*, where Francis II., husband of Mary Stuart, died. Over the spot hangs a painting representing the scene. Mary is kneeling beside her husband, and Catherine de Medicis, the mother of Francis, is seated at some distance forbidding the doctors to operate upon him for an abscess in the ear, of which he died. Opposite is a picture of *Jeanne d'Arc* in prison. In the *Salle de Reception* is a portrait of *Jeanne* by *Pichou*, retouched by *Ingres*. In the same room is the beautiful bronze equestrian statuette of *Jeanne d'Arc*, by the *Princess Amelie*: she is supposed to see, for the first time, a dead soldier.

The Picture and Natural History Museums are in the old *Hôtel de Ville*, whose position is sufficiently indicated by the ancient tower. The pictures are in three rooms. Among the best are:—No. 289. *Conrad Deckar*. No. 273. *Charles Boromeus*, by *Philippe de Champagne*. No. 163. The *Ape Sculptor*, by *Watteau*. No. 548. *Mary Stuart* when a widow. No. 195. *François I.* No. 1613. The *Four Elements* as represented at the feast given by *Richelieu*. No. 477. *Cows*, by *Rosa Bonheur*. A statue of *Venus* by *Pradier*, etc.

There are also two rooms called the Museum of *Jeanne d'Arc*, a name they do not merit, as they contain nothing that really belonged to her. The first room is hung with scenes from her life in *Beauvais* tapestry, and a small piece of embroidery, made in Switzerland in 1429, representing her arrival in *Chinon*. In the second room are six or eight portraits of her executed from imagination, and a stucco cast of the statuette of her by the *Princess Amelie* of Orleans.

Close to the *Musée*, by the *Rue des Albanais*, is *La Maison de Diane*.

EXCURSION XI.

Having passed through the door of the Salle de Conseil into the royal bedroom, he proceeded into the cabinet chamber ; but not finding the king there, was about to leave that room, when one of the murderers stabbed him, which made him bound forward in agony, with gasping mouth and staring eyes, into the king's own bedchamber, where he fell a lifeless corpse by the side of the bed. The noise made by the murderers was heard by the monks shut up in the adjoining room by the king's command, who were engaged to pray for the success of a design of his, without having been told what it was.

In another part of the chateau is the Salle des Etats, built in the 13th century on foundations of the 9th. Here the States-General were twice assembled during the distracted reign of Henry III.

In the part of the chateau occupied by the apartments of Louis XII. is the Musée, shown by a separate attendant, which only those bent on "doing" the castle need visit. The first room is the most interesting. Among the best of the pictures are—No. 116. *Hercule aux pieds d'Omphale*, by Giordano ; *David with the head of Goliath*, by Giordano. Nos. 86 and 87. Small scenes by Bourignon. Nos. 88 and 89 by Brenghel. No. 73. *Portrait by Philippe de Champagne*. No. 137. *Portrait of Marguerite de Bourbon*, by Clouet dit Janet, 16th century. In the next room some Flemish tapestry of the 15th century. In the farthest off room a statue of Henry IV., and portrait of his first wife. No. 114. Louis XIV. a boy. No. 18. Louis XV. a boy. No. 75. *Madame Sévigné*.

From May to September omnibuses leave daily the Hôtel de Blois for the chalybeate springs of St. Denis, where there is an excellent water establishment. Fare, $\frac{1}{2}$ franc. Time, 30 minutes.

Fifteen miles S. from Blois is Pont-le-Voy (pop. 3000), with a large Benedictine educational establishment for boys. Diligences leave the hotels of Angletre and of the Chateau for Vendôme.

Blois is the station from which to visit the Chateau of Chambord, 12 miles distant. Carriages at all the hotels. There are two roads—the shorter crosses the country through among vineyards, and the other follows the windings of the Loire, on the top of the great dyke or breakwater, constructed to prevent the river from overflowing its banks.

Chambord itself is a small hamlet, with a comfortable country inn in front of the castle. The castle is situated in a policy of 13,590 acres, enclosed by a wall 21 miles in circuit, and is the property of the Duke of Bordeaux, who is also the Count of Chambord. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, in the most elaborate Renaissance style, near the banks of a lazy sedgy stream, called the Cousson. As seen from without, it pre-

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

ANGERS
MILES TO

sents to the eye an assemblage of six three-storeyed stone towers, surmounted by peaked roofs, with projecting turrets, dormer windows, and chimney-stalks. In the centre rises the elegant lantern tower surrounded by six pavilions, whose pyramidal roofs rise alongside the cylindrical summits of the towers. From the porch at the main entrance extend the offices, at a distance of 25 yards from the main building. The first place entered is the Donjon or lantern tower, containing the remarkable double staircase, built in such a way that persons may pass up and down it at the same time without seeing each other. At the top is the Salle des Gardes. The roof is covered with salamanders, the arms of François I. The northern compartment was the theatre, and here, in 1670, Molière played for the first time *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, before Louis XIV. The lantern of the tower is ascended by a single staircase. This was one of the places used by Catherine de Medicis for her astrological pursuits. We now approach the west wing, built by Henri II., whose cipher is here interlaced with that of Diane de Poitiers. The tower of Henri II. is the only one whose woodwork is of chestnut, and although put up in 1550, is nearly as fresh as when new, because neither spiders nor any other insect infest chestnut timber. In the dining-room is an artillery corps in miniature, constructed for the Count of Chambord, and also the table on which the body of Marshal Saxe was embalmed, who lived in this castle in great state. In the cabinet of Francis I. is the window on which he scratched with a diamond, when old and infirm,

"Souvent femme varie
Bien fol est qui s'y fie."

Which pane, however, Louis XIV. broke, out of compliment to Made-moiselle Vallière, whom he afterwards cast off for Madame de Maintenon.

Francis I. employed 1800 workmen for twelve years, and spent £500,000 in the construction of this castle, which undertaking was continued by his successors till finished by Louis XIV.

A diligence, leaving the Blois station by a road leading directly southwards, passes through Celettes, with its castle, Beauregard; Contres and castle, where a road strikes off to Aignan, famous for flint stones, and another to Selles, both upon the railway between *Tours* and *Vierzon*. Selles has a fine Gothic cathedral. Twelve miles distant by diligence is Valençay (pop. 4000; *Inn*—Trois Marchands), famous for the fine castle which belonged to Talleyrand; where he died. His tomb is in the chapel of the Hospice.

¹²⁰ ONZAIN. Here alight to visit the castle of Chaumont. Take ⁹⁰ the road to the left of the station, and cross the Loire by the suspension bridge. The village of Chaumont, distant a mile from the station, is pleasantly situate between the river and the hill on which the castle stands. There are two respectable inns. The best is the Hotel de

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

ANGERS
MILES TO

.Avenue, opposite the entrance of the road leading to the castle. The other is farther down the river, at the foot of the castle stairs.

The present chateau belongs to the 14th and 15th centuries, and was presented by Henri II. to Diana of Poitiers, who, on the death of the king, gave it to Catherine de Medicis in exchange for the castle of Chenonceaux. It is a massive quadrangular building, flanked with towers, and entered by a drawbridge and portcullis, and is superbly situated on the brow of a promontory overlooking the Loire. The interior is gloomy, which accorded well with the sinister nature of Catherine, whose favourite abode it became for her astrological divinations. There are two sets of rooms—the historic apartments, with the furniture in nearly the same state as Catherine de Medicis left it; and the apartments occupied by the family of the owner, the same which were inhabited by Madame de Staël, after her return from Germany. The first room is the Salle des Gardes; the chairs in this hall belonged to Louis XIV.; but the rest of the furniture, including the tapestry, was the property of Catherine de Medicis. Observe the candlestick. In the “Salle du Conseil,” the empty chairs still stand in their old places. Round the centre window are the crests of all who have been proprietors of the castle. Adjoining is the bedroom of Catherine de Medicis, in nearly the same state in which she left it. The dismal coverlet of the bed resembles a pall. Observe her wheel for winding wool. The trunk with the large brass nails belonged to the first Cardinal Amboise. Next comes the bedroom of the astrologer. In the narrow passage between the two chambers is a small door that opens into the stair leading up to the platform on the tower. Adjoining is the chapel, but here the only ancient relic is the hat of Cardinal Amboise hanging over the throne. He was born in this castle in 1460, when it belonged to his father, Pierre Amboise, who had seventeen children, of whom the Cardinal was the ninth. Next comes a small room which was occupied by Diane de Poitiers. The entrance into the inhabited rooms is from the terrace, commanding a magnificent view of the Loire.

¹³¹ AMBOISE (pop. 500). *Inns*: St. Vincent; Commerce—beside ⁷⁹ the station. On the other side of the Loire, in the town and under the castle, is the Lion d'Or. Private carriages for Chenonceaux, 10 fr. and 15 fr.

The imposing castle of Amboise, rising like a great black cliff from behind the inn called Lion d'Or, is the work of Francis I., Louis XII.

EXCURSION XI.—AMBOISE.

and Charles VIII. To reach it, take the first street to the right, the Rue du Chateau ; then take that short ascent at right angles to the Rue Napoleon, the principal street of the village, commencing at the Porch.

The first place shown is the beautiful Chapel, standing on the top of a rock overlooking the Rue du Chateau, built by Charles VIII. in 1470. Over the doorway is represented in most delicate sculpture the conversion of St. Hubert, while exquisite foliage work adorns the jambs. Yet, fine as this is, the details of the interior display richer and better finished workmanship.

The first parts of the castle shown are the galleries, where Charles VIII. spent his boyhood, and where he died. In the great north tower, commanding a magnificent prospect, is the hall in which Catherine de Medicis and her guests, including Francis II. and Mary Stuart, assembled, on the discovery of the Protestant conspiracy in 1560, to behold the dying agonies of her victims ; some strung up on the adjoining balcony over the façade of Louis XII., others expiring in the streets, and others being drowned in the Loire, which ran blood through the savage butchery of the Guises, who slaughtered on that occasion 1500 of their fellow-countrymen. At the N. extremity of the terrace, overlooking the Loire, is the door surmounted by the figure of a porcupine (the crest of Louis XII.), against the top of which Charles VIII. struck his head while passing through on his way to the Jeu de Paume (tennis-balls), which caused his death. The south tower is 130 feet high, the walls 13 feet thick, and the ascent is by such a gentle ramp or inclination that carriages can drive up to the top. The vaulted roof is beautifully groined, and the corbels sustaining it display much humour and expression.

At a little distance from this tower is seen the chateau where Leonardo da Vinci, that universal genius, as remarkable for the beauty of his person as for the capacity of his mind, resided while in the service of Francis I., and where he expired in the arms of his master on the 2d of May 1519. His remains were discovered while digging among the foundations of the old church, which stood behind the tower.

The Church of St. Denis, in the principal square, is of the 12th and 13th centuries. The interior has been completely restored, and displays in its columns and vaulting shafts a variety of styles. At the Chapelle St. *Florentina*, to the left of the altar, is a curious Entomb-

EXCURSION XI.

ment of Christ, in terra cotta, surrounded by five women and two men.

The best way to go to the castle of Chenonceaux is by rail from Tours, from which it is 20 miles eastward. For Time-tables, see under "Tours à Vierzon, in the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans. See page 148.

From Amboise, Chenonceaux is 11 miles distant. A carriage can be hired at the Inn Lion d'Or, or advantage may be taken of the diligence which passes the door of the inn, on its way to Chenonceaux.

CHENONCEAUX is a small village about half-a-mile from the castle. The *Inns* are : Le Bon Laboureur and Le Chateau. The Chateau, a chef d'œuvre in the Renaissance style, stands on a bridge over the Cher. It was built by Thomas Bohier, a statesman who filled important situations under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. When scarcely finished, Francis I. took it into his own possession, as payment of money advanced to Bohier. The proprietors have laid out vast sums on its restoration.

To see the castle to advantage it must be viewed from the avenue by the side of the river. The isolated tower at the entrance, in which the "concierger" resides, is all that remains of a former chateau, built by Jean de Marques in the 13th century. The visitor is admitted into the castle by a door opening into a long lobby, with a clock at the farther end, which belonged to Diane de Poitiers. Near it is the Salon de Diane, with a portrait of her, and the Salamander of Francis I. over the fireplace, and on a pedestal a bust of a Roman, which belonged to Catherine de Medicis.

In the Boudoir are portraits of Henri III., St. Joseph by Murillo, and St. Sebastian by Guido.

The ceiling of the Bibliothèque is by Bohier, and is the oldest in the castle. The Grand Gallery of Catherine de Medicis extends over the bridge built by Diane de Poitiers. Here are the best paintings :—

Richelieu by Philippe de Champagne. Louis XIII., dressed as a Roman, by Charles Veronese. The Three Graces by Primaticcio. The Passage of the Red Sea, by Corregio. Charity, by Murillo. Duchess of Orléans, by Coppel. Louis XIV., by Mignard. The Adoration, by Charles Veronese, 1596. Duchesse de Longueville, by Mignard. Job, by Zurbarran.

The kitchen is in the hollow of one of the piers, and is admirably arranged. The chapel to the left of the entrance has a groined roof and six beautiful windows. A small door opens from it, into the terrace built by Diane de Poitiers.

From Chenonceaux go by rail westwards to Tours (see page 146) ; or by rail eastwards to Bourges, and join Excursion IX. See page 131.

From both Amboise and Tours diligences run to Loches—distance 25 miles. Time 4 hours. The diligences at Loches stop under the town *helfry*. Opposite is the promenade and the principal inn, the Hôtel de la *Promenade*.

EXCURSION XI.—LOCHES.

Loches and its poor neighbour (once its rival) Beaulieu, are two very interesting old towns, surrounded by forests.

At Loches, on a plateau surrounded by a wall about a mile in circumference, are the Royal Palace, now the Palais de Justice, the church of St. Ours, and the great frowning castle. On this plateau, in the Rue Charles VII., a door opposite St. Ours gives access to the Palais. The concierge (door-keeper) conducts the visitor across the terrace to a small vaulted chamber lighted by three windows, containing the tomb of Agnes Sorel, who is represented simply attired, lying on a cushion, with two lambs at her feet. Her remains originally lay in the church of St. Ours,



TOMB OF AGNES SOREL AT LOCHES.

but the canons, who had received money and great benefits and presents from her, begged Louis XI. to allow them to be removed, as their presence interfered with the sanctity of the mass. The king replied, "Certainly, but with them send also the sums of money she lavished upon you." They remained in the church till the 18th century, and in 1806 were deposited in their present position. When the coffin was opened, nothing was found but the head, with the teeth and hair. The other chambers shown here are, the "Oratoire" of Anne of Bretagne, and her dressing-room and bed-room. From the top of the castle is a magnificent view of the surrounding country, including Beaulieu with its fine old abbey church.

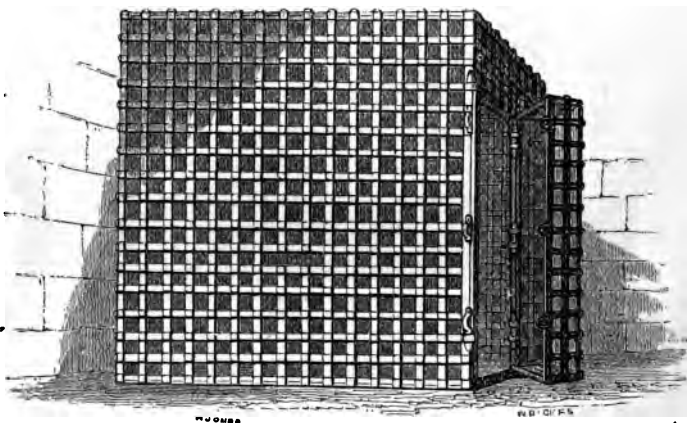
The church of St. Ours was built in the 12th century. At each end is a tower with a spire, and between them, over the nave, two large pointed cones. The interior has been completely restored. Beyond this church, at the other extremity of the plateau, is the strong massive castle founded by the Count of Anjou, Foulques Nerra, about the 10th century, used as a

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

ANGERS
MILES TO

state prison even so lately as 1790. Of it the principal tower is the "Grande Tour Carrée," with a stair within the walls, which are 131 feet high and 8 feet thick. In the smaller tower, adjoining, are seen in the upper storey the remains of fresco paintings, which indicate the position the chapel occupied. The "oubliettes" are of enormous extent, and many are covered with inscriptions; particularly the dungeon of the unfortunate Ludovico Sforza, who seems to have endeavoured to beguile the weary ennui of his imprisonment by tracing designs on the walls, and marking the slow flight of the hours of his ten years' captivity by a rude sundial he formed on the wall opposite the only chink through which a little light can enter. In the "Tour Neuve," constructed by Louis XI., is the "Salle



BALUE'S IRON CAGE.

Voutée," where was suspended the iron cage, 8 feet square, in which Cardinal Balue was shut up for eleven years by Louis XI. for treasonable conduct and other crimes. On his release, he was loaded with honours by Sixtus IV. The parts of the wall on which it rested are distinctly seen.

Before leaving Loches, the fine old abbey church of Beaulieu should be visited. Observe the spire and the portal. The old town itself is not without interest.

146 TOURS (pop. 43,000). Junction with line to Vierzon, 70 64 miles east. (See Excursion IX., page 133.)

Hotels: Bordeaux; Univers; Faisan; Londres.

EXCURSION XI.—TOURS.

Tours is certainly one of the pleasantest towns in France. It occupies a flat piece of land between the Loire and the Cher, and is intersected by a fine wide straight street, the Rue Royale, having at its N. extremity the fine bridge over the Loire, 1424 feet long and 47 broad, and supported on 15 arches; and at its S. end the bridge over the Cher.

The railway station is large and commodious, and, unlike many others, is itself in the town, on the Boulevard Beranger, within a few yards of excellent hotels.

The Rue Royale, lined with public buildings, handsome houses, and well-furnished shops, may be said to separate the old from the new town, between which the usual difference exists—narrow, crooked, and disagreeably paved streets on the one hand, and broad, light, clean streets on the other. There is now one continuous line of planted Boulevards from the Jardin des Plantes, which forms the western boundary of the town, to the canal basin, which forms the eastern boundary. There are also spacious walks alongside the river, on "Le Quai." The Rue de l'Archevêché, on the right hand of the Rue Royale going N., leads to the Cathedral, passing through a fine square, and by the archbishop's palace, in whose garden is a cedar brought by a missionary from Lebanon.

The cathedral was begun in 1170, and completed in 1547. It is in the form of a Latin cross, 318 feet long, the height of roof 95 feet. The grand portal, consisting of three doorways, is flanked by two elaborately sculptured towers, of which the northern is 230 feet high, and the southern 225. Between them is a fine circular window, but the best glass is in the windows that light the choir. In one of the side chapels is the fine tomb of Charles VIII., and Anne of Brittany his wife. The church of St. Julien, at the head of Rue Royale, was founded by Clovis in 509. It has been rebuilt, and the only ancient part is the tower. The Hôtel de Ville, built in 1786, faces the bridge. Opposite is the Museum, containing a considerable number of pictures of various styles (some by the greatest masters). It is open to the public, like all the museums in France, on Sundays, but strangers can enter on any other day by paying a small fee. The Rue de la Prefecture, to the S. of the Rue de l'Archevêché, leads to the Lycée, the "Temple Protestant," the Hotel du Maréchal, and the Prefecture, containing the Public Library, open from 12 to 4, with 40,000 vols.; among them many rare editions and manuscripts, such as "The hours of Charles V." and the "Book of the Gospels" written in gold letters,

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

ANGERS
MILES TO

on which the Kings of France used to swear in their capacity of abbots of St. Martin's. Of that famous abbey, where Richard Cœur de Lion heard mass before departing on his crusade, there remain only the two towers in the centre of the town, called *La Tour de l'Horloge* and *La Tour Charlemagne*. The *Palais de Justice*, not far from the station, is a modern Doric edifice, built in 1840. *La Salle des Pas-Perdus* is 95 feet long, by 60 broad and 52 high. The house in which Honoré Balzac, one of the most distinguished and most prolific of French novelists was born (20th May 1799), is in the *Rue Royale*, between the *Rue de l'Oratoire* and the *Rue de l'Ancienne Intendance*. He died in Paris, of hypertrophy of the heart, August 30, 1850, and was buried in the cemetery of Père Lachaise.

Tours possesses a preparatory school of medicine, a large hospital, and archæological, agricultural, and other scientific societies.

EXCURSIONS.

Twenty miles east from Tours, by the branch line to Vierzon, is the Castle of Chenonceaux (see page 144). For Time-Tables, see under "Tours à Vierzon," in the *Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans*. Twenty-four miles east from Chenonceaux station is Selles, where a coach awaits passengers for Valençay, 10 miles south (pop. 4000), with the magnificent chateau of the Etampes family in the midst of a fine park.

To the W. of Tours, and not far from the botanic gardens at the village of La Riche, are the ruins of the castle of Plessis-les-Tours, the favourite residence of Louis XI., son and successor of Charles VII., where he died in 1483. It is described by Sir Walter Scott in *Quentin Durward*, a novel those visiting this part of France should read. On the other side of the Loire, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the bridge, is the ancient abbey of Marmoutier.

Ten miles northwards by rail from Tours, on the line to Le Mans, is METTRAY (pop. 3000), where there is a large agricultural penitentiary, with accommodation for 700 juvenile offenders (*jeunes détenus*), and 506 acres of land for teaching agriculture, and the arts subsidiary to it. Vagrant and vicious boys are here reclaimed and qualified for useful occupation.

¹⁵⁷ CINQ-MARS, with a curious massive quadrangular structure, ⁵³ seen from a great distance, built of enormous bricks, called "*La Pile Romaine*." It is 86 feet high, and has neither stairs nor windows.

^{160½} LANGEAIS (pop. 4000). A pleasant little town on the Loire, ^{49½} with a large castle rebuilt by Pierre de Lacrosse, who purchased it in 1270 from Alphonse de France, brother of St. Louis. In 1491, in

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XL

ANGERS
MILES TO

the Grande Salle of the Chateau, Charles VIII. was married to Anne de Bretagne. The fine church of Langeais belongs to the 12th century. Six miles S. from Langeais by diligence is Azay-le-Rideau (pop. 3000), with a charming castle built in 1510 on piles in an island in the Indre, by Gilles Berthelot. The sculptured portal is admirable.

165 SAINT-PATRICE, with the modern chateau of Rochecotte. 45
Four miles distant is the much finer castle of Ussée.

170 PORT-BOULET, the station whence the diligence leaves for 40
Chinon, 8 miles southwards. Fare in coupé, 2½ francs.

CHINON (pop. 7000). *Hotel*: De France. An interesting town on the river Vienne, with a few curious streets and houses, in one of which was born Dr. François Rabelais in 1483. From the market-place a steep road leads up to the rock on whose summit stand the widely-extending ruins of the castle. The entire area of space comprised within the "enceinte murale" is preserved with as great care and horticultural taste as though it were at Versailles or St. Cloud. There are two principal halls. The height of the largest, called the "State Chamber," must have been 35 feet; the orifices for the floor-joists showing the first levels. The breast-work of its fireplace, where Charles VII. was standing with his back to it when Jeanne d'Arc pointed to him as the king, rises to a height of 21 feet. "A stern round tower of other days" forms a very prominent feature in the heart of the enclosure. It was called the Windmill Tower, because of a mill which once stood on its summit to grind wheat for the inmates of the castle. It is now a magazine and store. From the crags overlooking the river (one hundred feet higher than "the Monument" in London) is beheld one of the most beautiful panoramas in France.

The church of St. Etienne, containing the monument of St. Mexme, is a fine building of the 15th century.

At about a mile and a half distance from Chinon, overlooking the river Vienne, on the left hand, is an immense edifice, beautifully situated, and commanding the most exquisite landscape from its frontage, appropriated as a retreat for infirm ladies and gentlemen—rather a rare provision in France. The establishment is superintended by a certain number of clergy and sisters of mercy.

184 SAUMUR (pop. 14,000). *Hotels*: Budan, Blois, Londres. 26
This may be considered as pleasant a spot as any in which the archaeologist and artist could reside a short time, on account of the many very interesting places in the vicinity, and the excellence of the white wines, for which Saumur has a reputation. The important feature of Saumur

EXCURSION XI.—SAUMUR.

is the immense training-school for cavalry officers, where 360 youths, from 20 years old and upwards, are taught all the duties of a cavalry officer in active service, from the treatment of riding a horse to the command of a squadron. It consists of three main buildings, each 300 feet high. The principal riding-house is 270 feet long. 820 horses, in divisions of 164 each, occupy the stables. The officers belong mostly to families in a good position, and are well conducted. The period of tuition lasts two years, and each officer pays £90 a year. The average daily expenditure of the establishment amounts to £960.

The Hôtel de Ville is a quaint Gothic building belonging to the 16th century. It contains a museum of Roman and Druidical articles found in the neighbourhood. Among the "modern antiques" are to be seen some shoes of the reigns of Francis I. and Louis XIII., which would astonish some of the ladies' bootmakers in Edinburgh and London. Some of them exhibit heels from 3½ to 4 inches high! The quarterings at the insteps almost perpendicular.

This museum is a very entertaining repository. There are genuine *stone-wrought* tools found among the numerous Druidical remains of this neighbourhood, and a very rare relic of the Roman armies—a bronze trumpet, 4 feet 9 inches long, found in a camp 10 miles distant from Saumur, and many fine coins of the early emperors.

Near the quay, close to the old Hôtel de Ville, is manufactured and sold spun glass, in the form of fruits, flowers, and plants, so well imitated as to deceive the eye at the first glance. The mignonette and heaths are particularly beautiful.

The Castle, a plain structure, crowning the hill on which the town stands, is supposed to have been commenced in the 11th century by Geoffrey Martel, and finished in the 13th. It is now used as a powder magazine. Saumur has a few 15th and 16th century houses; among others, the "Maison de la Reine Cecile." In the suburbs, on the banks of the Loire, are a number of dwellings excavated, like those of the Moabites of old, in the rocks; out of whose little windows the children peep like rabbits from their holes.

A pleasant and interesting drive from Saumur is to the Druidical monuments or Dolmens, not above 2½ miles distant. They may be estimated to be 13 centuries old—being of pre-historic age, and without a mention in any, even the most ancient, records of the district. They are now considered to have been monuments erected over the dead, probably concealed under superincumbent ground during many centuries, the covering

EXCURSION XI.—FONTREVRAULT.

earth having been gradually removed by atmospheric influences. Under the slabs of stone skeletons have been found in layers, systematically arranged. Anjou exhibits many of these monuments, but those near Saumur are the most singular.

Another interesting drive is to Montsoreau, 8 miles distant, and Fontrevault, 10 miles distant, by the banks of the Loire.

At Montsoreau, on the main causeway, are the ruins of the Castle, containing the tower called the "Lanterne des Morts." It was inhabited by that Count of Montsoreau who murdered so many Protestants in Angers immediately after the massacre of the eve of St. Bartholomew. He was the devoted agent of Charles IX. and the infamous Catherine de Medicis.

The church at Candes should be entered. The vaulting of the vestibule inside the porch is supported by one single 12th century column. Near Candes, at the entry into the valley of the Maine, is an extensive plantation of walnut trees.

At the village of FONTREVRAULT (FONS EBRALDI)—(pop. 4000) stands the once rich and powerful Abbey, founded in the 12th century, now "La Maison Centrale de Detention," or prison for convicts undergoing a long term of confinement, but not for life. It can contain 1500 men. It has also an agricultural penitentiary for 500 boy criminals. The abbey buildings included originally five churches, of which only one remains, the largest and best. Here are those four remarkable monumental effigies which a few years ago produced such excitement both in France and England, on the occasion of preparations being made for their removal to England as gifts from the reigning emperor to Queen Victoria. "Our Correspondent's" (the Rev. George Musgrove) letter to the "Times" at that period originated the stir made in and out of Parliament; and many letters passed between France and England, when the people of Anjou rose as one man to protest against the removal. It was urged that these most interesting relics of the Plantagenet dynasty (Henry II., Eleonore de Guienne his queen, Richard Cœur de Lion, and Isabelle d'Angoulême) should not be kept in oblivion in the recesses of Fontrevault. They are all of stone, except Eleonore's, which is of oak, and were beautifully restored as to painting and gilding by Louis Philippe, with the intention of placing them in the Palace of Versailles. Henry II., the greatest prince of his time for wisdom, virtue, and ability, yielded up his spirit to the King of kings in the chapel of the castle of Chinon. Richard, on his gory bed at Chalus, had bequeathed his entrails to the people of Poitou, in testimony of the contempt in which he had long held them; and his (Lion) heart to his loved Rouen, that had been ever true to him. He gave his body to Fontrevault to be laid by his father, relying upon *death* to bring near to each other in permanence those whom *life* had failed to bind in parental and filial affection.

Eleonor of Guienne had even in life made Fontrevault her last resting-place upon earth.

PARIS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

ANGERS
MILES TO

The buildings contain a beautifully-restored cloister, and in the second court a most singular tower, called the Tour d'Evrault, supposed to have been a sepulchral chapel.

Four miles from Fontevrault is Roiffé, with the dolmen of the Petite Croix; and a little farther on, leaving the forest of Roiffé on the right, is the largest Druidical monument in France, a dolmen nearly 60 feet long, called La Pierre Folle.

Twenty-three miles from Port Boulet by diligence, passing through Fontevrault, is Loudon (pop. 4500), with another old castle, and a public walk commanding fine views. *Inns*: France, Poste. Here was born John Maigret, or Macrin, who, in 1631, published the first French newspaper.

²⁰⁶ TRÉLAZÉ (pop. 5000). With the famous slate quarries, employing 3300 workmen, and yielding 150 millions of slates per annum. An omnibus runs every hour between Angers and Trélazé—fare, 40 c.

²¹⁰ ANGERS (pop. 58,000). *Hotels*: Cheval-Blanc, Anjou, Londres, Faisan, etc. *Steamers* to Nantes and St. Nazaire. *Diligences* to Trélazé and Pont de Cé. For Angers to Nantes, see Route 17.

Angers is intimately connected with England by the Plantagenets, who were Counts of Anjou. In the beginning of the 13th century the citizens of Angers shut their gates both against Philip II. of France and King John of England, till they had proved whether King John of England or young Prince Arthur was the successful competitor for the English crown. Shakspeare says, in *King John*, Act ii. Scene 1.

Citizen upon the walls. Who is it that hath warned us to the walls?

K. Phi. 'Tis France for England.

K. John.

England for itself;

You men of Angers, and my loving subjects.

K. Phi. You loving men of Angers, Arthur's subjects,

Our trumpet call'd you to this gentle parle.

Cit. In brief, we are the king of England's subjects;

For him, and in his right, we hold this town.

K. John. Acknowledge, then, the king, and let me in.

Cit. That can we not: but he that proves the king,

To him will we prove loyal; till that time

Have we ramm'd up our gates against the world.

Angers is four miles from the Loire, on its affluent the Maine; by which it is divided into two parts—La Ville on the left side, and La Doutre on the right. Many of the streets are very narrow and steep, and bordered with houses covered with slates, and garnished with

EXCURSION XL.—ANGERS.

quaint pinnaced turrets ; yet in the modernised quarters these hoary relics have been replaced by streets and houses of the usual appearance.

At the south end of the town, and a little to the east of the chateau, is the Cathedral St. Maurice, belonging to the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries, adorned with two beautiful spires, a fine cupola, and a remarkably wide roof, resting upon fascicled columns. The interior is lighted by windows containing painted glass of the 13th century. The green marble stoup is said to have been a gift from King René. The statue of St. Cecilia in the choir is by David of Angers, while the high altar is the work of his father. West from St. Maurice, by the Rue St. Evroult, is the chateau, on a natural platform of rock, rising to the height of 70 feet above the bank of the river, and flanked by 17 stupendous towers, which, till Henry III. of France diminished their height by ten yards, rose to 100 feet. The ancient palace of the Dukes of Anjou constituted a considerable portion of this gigantic stronghold—one of the most terrific illustrations of despotic power that the eye can rest on. It has not a parallel in Europe. It contains a vast magazine, 1790 tons of gunpowder being stowed in the cellars ; and one section is appropriated as a military prison. The inspection of the interior, however, hardly requites the fatigue of going the round. The best mode of gaining a perfect conception of the immensity of this unique structure is to mount the tower of the cathedral, no difficult ascent, and thence the whole city is beheld to great advantage.

In front of the castle, in the Place du Chateau, is a bronze statue of King René, by David of Angers ; and behind, or on the southern side of the chateau, is the Académie, in which, while used as a military college, the Duke of Wellington was a student in the year 1786.

A little south of St. Maurice, by the Rue St. Giles, in the first street on the left (Rue Courte), is the Musée, in a vast antique edifice of the 15th and 16th centuries, called the Logis Barrault. It contains the Public Library and the Picture and Sculpture Galleries,—open from 12 to 4 on Sundays and Thursdays ; other days strangers are admitted on the payment of a small fee. Three rooms on the ground floor contain copies in stucco of nearly all the master-works of the famous sculptor David, who presented them himself to this his native town. In the other rooms are statues by Canova, Houdon, etc. In the first floor is the Picture Gallery, containing specimens of the French and Flemish schools, including Gerard, Girardet, Watteau, Teniers, Ruysdael, etc. The library contains 40,000 volumes, and a great num-

EXCURSION XL—ANGERS.

ber of important manuscripts. In the natural history department there is a valuable collection of minerals. The archaeological department received important additions while making the excavations for the foundations of the theatre in 1868 ; among others were discovered some fine monolith sarcophagi of the Merovingian period, with skeletons in an excellent state of preservation ; a number of female ornaments, including earrings of a very original character ; also a relic of the great Revolution, said to be unique in France—one of the receptacles used in 1793 to receive the blood of the victims of the guillotine, called a “*puisard*,” or drainer. When found it was full of dried blood. In the museum there is also one of those rare stone-hooded fireplaces, of which there is a specimen in Meare in Somersetshire.

Near the museum is the Prefecture, installed in an old convent ; and on the opposite side of the Rue des Lices is the tower of St. Aubin, whose arches date from the 6th to the 11th century.

The busiest and most frequented street in Angers, the Rue St. Lard, with its continuation the Rue Cornet, extends from the N.W. end of the cathedral to the Boulevard des Pommiers, at the north end of the town. Here, in the neighbourhood of the Jardin des Plantes, is St. Serge (11th century), with a remarkable choir and monument to Tillon (15th century). From the Rue St. Laud, the fifth street on the right hand (the Rue St. Georges) leads up to the Hotel de Ville, and behind it, the broad Boulevard de la Mairie, the Champ de Mars, the Avant Mail, and Le Mail. From the front of the western entrance into the cathedral the Montée St. Maurice leads down to the Grand Pont, across the Maine. Having crossed the bridge, walk up by the side of the river, passing the church of La Trinité and the École Royale des Arts et Métiers, to a large edifice on the Quai de l'Hôpital, the Hospice St. Jean. It is a magnificent monument of the benevolence of Henry II. —some chroniclers say the worthy record of his *repentance*, as it was founded soon after the murder of Thomas à Becket, to which the king was always considered as accessory. The great hall (in which used to be 300 beds) is 160 feet in length and 63 in breadth ; 24 pointed arches divide the nave from two aisles ; 25 doors lead into it, and 21 windows admit light. It is one of the finest remains of the 12th century, and exhibits the Gothic style in its most attractive aspects. The visitor should make a point of seeing the roof, the ascent to which is very easy. It is only rivalled by that of King's College Chapel, Cambridge—a blending of stone and wood absolutely marvellous. The

EXCURSION XI.

adjacent granary, also erected by Henry, is equally superb. Norman monolith columns are there standing in grand array, 700 years old, yet appearing to be of the last century.

Angers does a great trade in slates from the quarries of Trélazé, 4 miles distant, approached either by rail or by omnibus. Another omnibus runs to the prettily-situated town of Ponts-de-Cé (pop. 4000), distant 2 miles. Here is a fine chateau overlooking the Loire; and here in 1570 the Catholic army, by the advice of Strozzi, one of their commanders, drowned in the river 800 unfortunate women who had accompanied them.

Eighteen miles west from Angers by rail is CHAMPTOCÉ (pop. 2500), with the ruins of Bluebeard's Castle, whose real name was Gilles de Laval, Maréchal de Retz, born in 1396. His high rank, at a time when noble blood was considered almost sacred, enabled him to commit with impunity the most atrocious crimes. Yet, at last, when the popular indignation had risen to such a pitch that it was feared they would take the law into their own hands, he was summoned into the presence of the Bishop of Nantes and the Sénéchal of Rennes, who condemned him to be strangled, and his body to be publicly burned. He had been in the habit of seizing children of both sexes, and putting them to death by excruciating torture. Their blood he used in alchemy, while of their hands and eyes he made sacrifices to the devil to propitiate his favour, while God he sought to conciliate by the frequent sacrifice of the mass. Although the castle of Champtocé was the chief seat of these infamous and blasphemous deeds, he committed similar crimes in the castle of Suze, overlooking the Sarthe, 48 miles N. from Angers by rail, and 12 S. from Le Mans; and also in the family chateau of Tiffauges on the river Sevre, 28 miles N.E. from Napoleon-Vendée, or 9 miles E. from Montaigu, which is the best station from which to visit it. Montaigu is on the Napoleon-Vendée and Nantes railway (see Railway Map), 22 miles from Nantes, and 23½ miles N. from Napoléon. Tiffauges, however, must have been the abode of the heroine of the well-known tale, for it was chiefly grown-up women he murdered here.

ANGERS
MILES FROM

ANGERS TO PARIS. Distance 192 miles.

PARIS
MILES TO

ANGERS. For Time-Tables, see under "Paris à Angers" in ¹⁹² the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest.

⁸¹ SABLÉ (pop. 6000). *Inn*: La Croix Verte. Situate on a ¹⁶¹ hill containing mines of anthracite and marble, by the side of the river Sarthe. Here is the Chateau Colbert, built by Mansart, furnished as it was in his time, and containing many fine decorative and historical paintings.

ANGERS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI

PARIS
MILES TO

Two miles distant is the Abbey of Solesmes (open only to gentleman visitors), of which the Romanesque church is one of the most curious buildings of the 12th century. In an underground part are some singular groups of statuary—an Entombment composed of eight figures dressed according to the 15th century; and the burial of the Virgin Mary, consisting of eighteen figures, etc.

⁴⁹ SUZE, on the Sarthe (pop. 2500), with its Castle of the 11th ¹⁴³ century, one of the residences of Gilles de Laval, better known as Blue-Beard (see p. 155).

⁶¹ LE MANS (pop. 38,000). *Hotels*: Boule d'Or; Dauphin; ¹⁸¹ France, all near each other, in the Place des Halles. A modernised ancient town on the Sarthe, on whose banks, between the two old bridges, still stand parts of the old walls. Junction with rail to Surdon, 62 miles N. (see Route 20); with rail to Brest, 257 miles W. (see Route 21); and with branch line to Tours, 62 miles S.E. For the time-tables to Surdon, see under "Le Mans à Meziidon à Caen," in the *Indicateur* of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest. For Brest in the same time-tables, under "Paris à Brest."

At the W. end of the town, at the fine promenade, is the cathedral St. Julien, founded in the 11th century, and built at irregular intervals during a period of 600 years. It rises in three stages, surrounded by slender buttresses, springing from between the low lateral chapels. From the southern angle rises a great square tower 200 feet high, of the 12th century. On this same side is also the best portal, and in the S.W. corner, beside a well, is a Druidical stone called a "peulven." The church is 390 feet long and 200 high. Up each side of the nave runs a series of Romanesque arches, while the choir, of the 13th century (two centuries later than the nave), is surrounded by a double row of tall lancet arches, with 13 chapels, lighted by beautiful windows. In the S. transept is the tomb of the widow of Richard Cœur de Lion, Queen Berengaria, Countess of Maine; and the house she is said to have inhabited is in No. 9 Rue Grande, the street commencing just opposite the S. portal. Scarron's house is No. 1 Place St. Michel, near the tower. Though unfit for the church, he took orders in 1635, and eventually became a canon of Le Mans. In 1651 he won the hand of Mdlle. D'Aubigné, and died in 1680, aged 50. His widow married Louis XIV., and died a "dévôte" in 1719, as Madame La Marquise de Maintenon.

ANGERS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

PARIS
MILES TO

That large house nearly opposite the Druid's stone is the Grabatoire, in the Renaissance style. The street most remarkable for old houses is the Rue Grande. Yet even there the relics of ancient times are fast disappearing. On the other side of the Sarthe is the church of Notre-Dame-du-Pré, of the 11th and 12th centuries, with crypt and mural paintings.

To the N.E. of the Place des Halles are the abbey buildings of the Couture, the best part being occupied by the Prefecture, and between it and the church are the Museum and Picture Gallery. The church is of the 13th century.

⁸⁷ LA FERTÉ-BERNARD (pop. 3000.) *Hotel*: Ouest. Situate ¹⁰⁵ on the river Huisne. Has a fine Gothic church and a curious old gateway, in which is established the Hotel de Ville.

⁹⁹ NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU (pop. 8000). *Hotel*: Dauphin. ⁹³ Pleasantly situate on the river Huisne, at the foot of the hill on which stands the castle of Saint Jean, formerly the property and favourite residence of Maximilien de Bethune, Duke of Sully, the distinguished minister of Henri IV, who died in December 1640. In the "hospice" of this town is his monument, with that of his wife, by Boudin.

¹⁵⁴ CHARTRES (pop. 20,000). Diligences to Dreux, Illiers, and ³⁸ Chateaudun. *Hotels*: Duc de Chartres, Monarque, France—all in the Place des Epars, where there is in the centre a bronze statue of General Marceau, a native of this town, of whom it is written, that "Soldat à 16 ans, général à 23, il mourut à 27."

"Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career.

His mourners were two hosts, his friends and foes ;

And fitly may the stranger lingering here

Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose ;

For he was freedom's champion." . . .

Childe Harold, canto iii., stanza lvii.

Chartres, the ancient Autricum (Civitas Carnutum), and one of the most uninteresting towns in France, is graced with a glorious cathedral, which in magnitude, elegance, and purity of style, is unequalled by any church in France. It is in shape cruciform, with the apse pointing N.E., is supported by 30 flying buttresses in tiers, with colonnettes arranged like the rays of a wheel, occupies 5697 square yards, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary on the 17th of October 1260, in the presence of St. Louis and family. It possesses three façades. The

EXCURSION XI.—CHARTRES.

southern is rich in sculpture, and is supported on columns, the shafts of which are nearly all monoliths. The western façade is the main entrance, and more remarkable for magnitude than ornament. It is 157 feet wide, and was built in 1170. The central doorway is called the "Porte Royale," because by it the kings of France used to enter. The spires on each side are unequal. One is an admirably proportioned pyramid 378 feet high, commenced in 1145 and finished in 1104. The other, called the "clocher neuf," because rebuilt after the fire of 1506, is elaborately adorned with pinnacles and delicate open work, and is 414 feet high. The N. façade, dedicated to the Virgin, is the richest of all, and is covered with 700 sculptured figures. Immediately to the left of this portal, on entering, we have the Virgin's Chapel, and on the altar, flickering with wax lights, is the gaudily-dressed, black-faced wooden image of the "Vierge du Pilier," visited annually by above 70,000 pilgrims, of whom the largest proportion are mothers, who come to put their children under her protection. The nave is 426 feet long, 105 feet wide, and 121 feet high. The transept is 207 feet long, and the choir 124 feet long.

52 pillars and 40 pilasters support the vault of the temple, and 125 coloured windows, with 3 gems of roses, all of the 13th century, pour into it their gorgeous light. The southern rose window was given by St. Louis. The choir is surrounded by a double arcade, with five chapels, and the sanctuary by a beautifully sculptured stone screen, with spirited figures representing the history of the life of our Saviour and of the Virgin. It was commenced in 1514, and finished in 1706. Round the inner or sanctuary side of the screen are marble slabs with figures in relief presenting similar subjects.

That fine white marble group over the altar is by Bridan, who spent 2½ years in Carrara in search of this block, which measures 1640 cubic feet. He finished this chef d'œuvre in 1773, after three years of assiduous labour.

The crypt, or underground church, was consecrated in 1020, and is 360 feet long and 19 feet wide. When France was invaded by the Romans, the Druids fled to this place, which was originally a great cave situate in the midst of a dense forest, to worship in secret their divinities. Along with their own altars they had (it is said) one to a virgin who was to bear a child, in conformity to a legend which had been prevalent among them for many generations. The crypt is *entered from the outside*; a ticket indicates the way.

ANGERS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

PARIS
MILES TO

To inspect the exterior work of the cathedral it is necessary to ascend the "clocher neuf"—fee 75 centimes. The roof is covered with copper plates on iron joists, put up in 1841. Formerly it was of beautifully wrought wood, which was entirely consumed by the fire of 1836.

In the lower part of the town is St. Pierre, which, like the cathedral, has also suffered from severe conflagrations. Originally built in the 6th century, it was burnt down by a terrible fire in September 1134. The nave and choir were rebuilt between 1150 and 1270, but the apse is of the 14th century. In form it is an irregular parallelogram, 269 feet long and 67 wide. The lower clerestory windows, in counterparts, are of exquisite tracery; so delicate that they might be imagined to have been carved out of ivory or boxwood rather than stone. If this interior were but cleared of all that is modern, it would be accounted one of the most beautiful in Touraine.

The other buildings worthy of notice are the Episcopal Palace, the old abbey church of Saint-Martin-au-Val, with its curious crypt, and the Hôtel de Ville, containing the museum.

¹⁴⁹ MAINTENON (pop. 2000). *Inns*: St. Denis, opposite the ⁴³ Château; and St. Pierre, in the town. A clean little village on the Eure, which owes its celebrity to Françoise d'Aubigné (Marquise de Maintenon), who, 24 years after the death of her first husband, became the wife of Louis XIV., who reconstructed the castle for her and embellished the surrounding grounds.

The Château is a low building, chiefly of brick, of which the four towers, including the "Pavillon," or "Tour Carrée," are of the 13th century; but the Chapel and "Grande Galerie" were built by Louis XIV. The estate now belongs to the Noailles, whose family portraits occupy the "Galerie."

During the residence of the proprietors the public are only admitted to the picture gallery and to the apartments of Madame Maintenon, where are the excellent portrait of her by Mignard, her bed, sedan chair, writing-table, etc. The furniture of the chateau exhibits great taste. The windows look out upon the grounds, where the arches of the fine aqueduct are seen mingling with the trees.

From the house walk down the avenue, and pass through below the aqueduct, as from the other side a complete view is obtained of the 48 arches, 92 feet high, 53 broad, and 42 feet span. It was constructed

ANGERS
MILES FROM

EXCURSION XI.

PARIS
MILES TO

by Louis XIV. at an enormous expense, to convey the water of the Eure to Versailles, but was never finished.

In the neighbourhood are some menhirs and dolmens.

182 RAMBOUILLET (pop. 5000). *Inns*: Lion d'Or, Croix 80
Blanche, Dauphin, all at the end of the town most distant from the railway station, and near the Chateau or Palais Royal and the stables, which are more imposing than the Palace itself.

For permission to visit the Palace, the Laiterie (dairy) of Marie Antoinette, and the Coquillage, apply at the office in the stable buildings. The permission is readily granted.

Rambouillet is a long straggling town with few nice houses. The palace, which has never been anything better than a mere royal hunting-box, is a plain, square brick building flanked with towers, of which the largest and most prominent was built by Hugh Capet. The interior of the Chateau contains nothing very attractive. On the ground floor is the summer dining-room, lined with slabs of marble. Above are the apartments of Charles X., including the room where he signed his abdication. In an adjoining room is a map of the forest of Rambouillet, in part executed by Louis XVI. Then the toilet-room of Marie Antoinette, with the walls and ceiling lined with carved oak. In a miserable chamber of the third storey of the old tower Francis I. died in 1547. The grounds around afford delightful walks. In them, about one mile from the palace, is the "Laiterie of Marie Antoinette;" and a little beyond, in the Jardin Anglais, is a small house lined with common shells, called the "Coquillage." A few yards from the house is a great flat stone, on which Napoleon I. planned his Russian campaign.

The forest and park contain 33,600 acres, and include the grotto of Rabelais and the ruins of the Chateau d'Epemon.

178 ST. CYR (see page 91, and Map of the Environs of Paris). 14

182 VERSAILLES (see page 84). The trains enter Paris by the 10
left side of the Seine.

192 PARIS. Arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse. (See S.W. side of Plan of Paris.)

Cabs, and private and public omnibuses, await passengers at the station.

As a supplement to this tour we add the line between Paris and Tours, distance 146 miles, passing Brittany, 20 miles from Paris and

EXCURSION XI.

126 from Tours ; Dourdan, 35 miles from Paris and 111 from Tours ; *Chateaudun*, 83 miles from Paris and 63 miles from Tours ; and *Vendôme*, 110 miles from Paris and 35 miles from Tours.

Of these the most important towns are CHATEAUDUN (pop. 7000). *Hotel*: Grande Monarque. This town has been almost entirely rebuilt since the conflagration which destroyed it in 1723. It has a fine castle, with a great cylindrical keep or dungeon-tower of the 12th century, ascended by a handsome staircase. The other public buildings are the Hotel de Ville, the College, and the Parish Church. Bonneval (pop. 4000), the first station 10 miles N. of Chateaudun, has the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 11th century, and many Celtic monuments in the neighbourhood.

VENDÔME (pop. 10,000). *Hotel*: Lion d'Or. Vendôme is pleasantly situated on the Loire, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, and crowned with the imposing and picturesque ruins of its old castle. It is well built and clean, and surrounded by fine walks. Among the public buildings the principal are the Church of La Trinité, of the 15th and 16th centuries, and its beautiful belfry 262 feet high ; the Lycée, built by Cesar de Vendôme ; the large cavalry barracks ; the Palais de Justice ; and the curious bridge across the Loire.

Nine miles west from Vendôme is the village of LES ROCHES, with most of the houses hewn in the rock. About the same distance to the east from Vendôme is SELOMMES (pop. 900), with the ruins of an old castle, and numerous strange monumental stones.

On the line between TOURS and LE MANS, distance 62 miles, there is nothing of much importance, excepting METTRAY, noticed under Excursions from Tours.



MAP OF FRANCE IN PROVINCES.

ROUTE 1.

APPROACHES TO PARIS IN PICARDY.

See Map of Picardy and Railway Map.

CALAIS AND BOULOGNE TO PARIS.

CALAIS
MILES FROM

PARIS
MILES TO

CALAIS (pop. 13,000). Distance from Dover 21 miles ; time ¹⁸⁶ 3½ hours. From Paris, time by express, 5½ hours. Refreshment-rooms at the stations of Calais, Boulogne, and Amiens. For time-tables in England see under "London to Paris and Back, *via* Calais," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. In France see under "Londres, Calais, Boulogne, St. Valery, et Amiens, à Paris," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord," sold at all the stations on the line between Calais and Paris, price 6 sous. When the tide is favourable passengers are landed close to the railway station ; on other occasions they are landed about half-way along the mole, whence they are conveyed by rail to the station. For Calais to Brussels by Lille, see Route 5, page 199.

Hotels.—At the station opposite the landing-place from the steamers, the "Restaurant and Hotel de la Gare." Within the city wall, in the Rue de la Mer, are the "Hotel de Paris" and some second-rate hotels and restaurants. In No. 390 of this same street is an excellent exchange banking office. The best hotels in the centre of the town are the Flandre, Dessin, Commerce, and Meurice. Their omnibuses await passengers at the station.

On the side of the dock opposite the station are the Casino, and the bathing establishment with gardens. On the long mole there is another bathing establishment of a simpler description.

Musée (Picture Gallery and Museum), No. 18 Rue Royale. Open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays. The public library is in the Hotel de Ville.

As the traveller approaches Calais from the sea the principal objects which present themselves to his view are—the lighthouse, rising in front of the Courgain or fishermen's suburb to the height of 180 feet, ascended by 253 steps ; the tower of the parish church Notre Dame ; the Tour de Guet, an old watch-tower built in the 14th century ; and close to it the fine belfry of the Hotel de Ville. On the mole, not far from the

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 1.—CALAIS.

PARIS
MILES TO

station, stands a column commemorating the return of the Bourbons and the landing of Louis Philippe at this spot in 1844. In the Place d'Armes is the Hotel de Ville, built in the 18th century, but the belfry was built in 1609.

On the balcony in front is a bust of Eustache St. Pierre. Standing by themselves on pedestals are busts of Cardinal Richelieu, the founder of the citadel and arsenal of Calais, and of the Duc de Guise (Le Balafré), who, as a large picture in the north transept of the church of Notre Dame relates, "Sous le règne de Henri II., le VII. Janvier MDLVIII., les troupes françaises commandées par Fr. de Lorraine, Duc de Guise, reprennent Calais sur les anglais et conservent la ville au Catholicisme." This church of Notre Dame is directly south-east from the Hotel de Ville by the Rue des Boucheries, and was built in the 14th century. The high altar is of marble, with ornaments of alabaster. The painting on the reredos is by Seghers. To the right of the principal entrance is rather a curious Entombment.

A few yards south from the church are the Public Gardens, where the band plays on Sundays and Thursdays. Walking along these gardens westwards, and passing through the fortifications by the first gate, we find ourselves on the high road to St. Pierre. Here, on a rectangular piece of ground planted with trees, just beyond the outworks of the fortifications, was interred Emma Harte (Lady Hamilton), whom Lord Nelson so touchingly recommended to the care of Captain Hardy in his last moments. She died in extreme destitution, and was buried, through the kindness of an English lady, in her garden, which afterwards, on having become the property of the town, was converted into the public cemetery. Lady Hamilton lived in the Rue Française.

12 CAFFIERS. From the station a coach runs to Guines, 2½ 174 miles distant. Guines (pop. 5000). Inn—Ville de Calais. Famous for draught horses. Two and a half miles distant on the road to Ardres is Balinghem, the scene of the meeting between Francis I. and Henry VIII. (See Ardres, in Route 2, page 173).

17 RINXENT MARQUISE, the station for Marquise (pop. 5000), 169 with marble quarries. From Marquise a road leads N. W. by Bazinghen to Cape Gris-Nez, 19 miles from Dover pier, crowned with a lighthouse 164 feet high. Directly W. from Marquise, or on the coast road between Gris-Nez and Wimereux, is Ambleteuse (pop. 900), where James II. landed, December 23d, 1688.

PICARDY.

ROUTES FROM CALAIS, BOULOGNE & DUNKERQUE TO PARIS & BRUSSELS.





CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 1.—BOULOGNE.

PARIS
MILES TO

25 WIMEREUX. Station for the Boulogne race-course, and 3 **161** miles N. from Boulogne. The steeple-chases are run in the valley between Wimereux and Wimille.

26 WIMILLE. The village (pop. 2400) is nearly a mile inland **160** from the station. It was from this neighbourhood that Cæsar is supposed to have invaded Britain in 55 B.C.

28 BOULOGNE (pop. 40,000), 30 miles from Folkestone. An **158** omnibus conveys passengers from the tidal trains to the steamer, and from the steamer to the trains. Cabs also await the arrival of the steamer; fare 1½ fr., or by the hour, 2 fr. For time-tables in England, see under "London to Boulogne and Back," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Or in France under "Londres, Calais, Boulogne, St. Valery, et Amiens, à Paris," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord," sold at all the stations on the line.

Post-Office.—For letters Poste Restante, No. 28 Rue des Vieillards.

Telegraph Office in the Rue Napoleon, at the Hotel du Nord.

Hotels.—Of these there are very many at different parts of the town. Opposite the landing-place from the steamers are the Boulogne and Albion; the Folkestone and Douvres; and the Marine. Adjoining the mole are the Casino and Etablissement des Bains, with their gardens. Next to the Etablissement des Bains, and on the beach, is the Hotel de Pavillon, with bathing machines. Up the river, on the quay, at the statue of Jenner, are the Hotel des Bains, and farther up on the same side, at the bridge, the Hotel Christol. Close to the station are the Hotels Castiglione, Louvre, etc.; and in the town, along the principal streets, numerous other good hotels and excellent furnished lodgings.

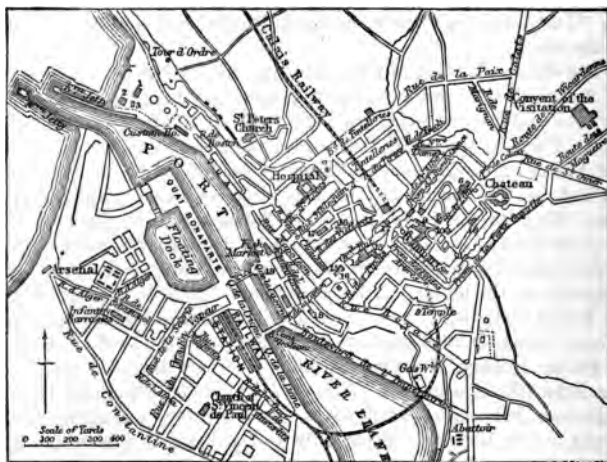
Public Library, Museum and Picture Gallery in the Grand Rue. The latter (the Museum and Picture Gallery) are open to the public on Thursdays, Saturdays, and Sundays; on other days a small fee is expected. The Library is closed only on the Fridays, and during the vacation.

English Churches.—Trinity Church, Rue de la Lampe; British Episcopal, No. 9 Rue de Temple; The New British, No. 137 Rue Royale; Upper-town Church, Rue St. Martin; Wesleyan Church, Rue de l'Ancienne Comedie; English Roman Catholic service held in St. Nicholas in the Grand Rue.

Diligences.—To Marquise, daily, from the Dernier Sou, Rue de

Railway Service.—The station for Amiens, Paris, and Calais, is situated at Capecure, opposite the Pont-du-Barrage. The distance from Boulogne to Paris is 158 miles. The express takes five, and the ordinary train seven hours.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.



- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Etablissement. | 8. Mairie. | 14. Museums. |
| 2. Bathing-school. | 9. Convent (Annon- | 15. St. Nicholas. |
| 3. Aquarium. | ciades). | 16. Market-place. |
| 4. Place Navarin. | 10. Place Godefroi. | 17. Theatre. |
| 5. Rue Wissocq. | 11. Porte Gayolle. | 18. English Churches. |
| 6. Cathedral. | 12. Sous Prefecture. | 19. Place Fr. Sauvage. |
| 7. Palais de Justice. | 13. College. | 20. Hôtel Christol. |

ROUTE 1.—BOULOGNE.

Boulogne, at the mouth of the river Liane, is one of the pleasantest towns in France. The Rue de la Lampe, and its continuation the Grande Rue, lead from the E. end of the station bridge up to the Promenade de la Bienfaisance. To the right of this Promenade is the Porte des Dunes, the entrance into the Haute Ville, containing the Hotel de Ville, the Cathedral, and the Château. Not far from the top of the Grande Rue is the Museum, which possesses several objects of interest. Among the medals of the race of the Napoleons, is one with the figure of a man being carried off. This medal was struck before Napoleon's projected descent on England, but it was not required. The collection of Roman and Merovingian antiquities belonged to the city of Gesoriacum (the original name of Boulogne), a seaport of the Morini—"Extremique hominum Morini, Rhenusque bicornis" (Virgil, *Æneid*, lib. viii., v. 727). The mummy in the Egyptian department is 3500 years old, and is one of the finest in the world. At the Western end of the Gallery de Coursel are models of the Colonne Napoleon, and of the Tour d'Ordre.

Among the pictures the best are—No. 38, "The Taking of Jerusalem"—Salvator Rosa. No. 16, "St. Sebastian," by Martin de Vos. No. 2, "A Descent from the Cross," attributed to Vandyke.

The Library contains 38,000 volumes, and some valuable manuscripts; a Carolin Gospel of St. Matthew, of the 11th century; a Psalter, of the 10th century; a Bible, of the 13th century.

At the top of the Grande Rue, in the garden before the Sous Préfecture, is a fine bust of Henri II., by David of Angers. Then follows the Esplanade, or the Promenade de la Bienfaisance.

In the Haute Ville, just within the Porte des Dunes, is the Hotel de Ville, a square brick building, erected in 1754. The massive tower attached to it belongs to the 13th century, and is 104 feet high. Near the Hotel de Ville, in the house No. 5 Rue St. Jean (a street running parallel to the ramparts), the poet Campbell died, on June 15, 1844; and on the 17th November 1747 Le Sage died in the house No. 3 Rue de Chateau. On the loftiest part of the Haute Ville stands the church of Notre Dame, commenced in 1827 and finished in August 1866. The roofs of the nave and aisles are composed of a series of cupolas, adorned with frescoes. The great dome over the high altar is ascended by 325 steps. From the top is a good view of the Colonne de la Grand Armée, nearly two miles distant, and 160 feet high, with a statue of Napoleon I., by Bosco, on the top. It is commemorative of the armies which

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 1.—BOULOGNE.

PARIS
MILES TO

assembled on these plains in 1804 to invade England. Fee to ascend, half a franc. The altar below the dome is of most costly marbles, and was made in Rome, and presented to the church by Prince Torlonia. The twelve figures on the panels are exquisite mosaics, and the twenty surrounding colonnettes are of malachite.

Below is a curious crypt of the 12th century. It contains some mural paintings, a group of statues representing our Lord and his Apostles on the Mount of Olives, and a few antiquarian curiosities. Fee to visit the crypt, 1 franc; and 1 franc to ascend to the top of the dome. The respective entrances are on the opposite sides of the church.

Behind the church is the Château—now barracks. It is an ugly circular building (13th century), supported by six attached towers. Napoleon III. was confined here in 1840, prior to being sent to the state prison of Ham.

Just at the mouth of the harbour is the Quai des Paquebots (Steam-boats' Quay); and a little beyond, fronting the sea, an excellent Casino, with on one side the bathing establishment, and on the other the Aquarium, amidst an artistic group of rocks. Here commences the Eastern Jetty (1638 feet long), a favourite promenade. The Western Jetty is 1968 feet long. A steep road, with flights of steps, leads from the vicinity of the Casino up to St. Pierre, the fishermen's quarter, where the most conspicuous object is the Church of St. Pierre. Taking the road that runs along the top of this hill in front of St. Pierre, we reach the Tour d'Ordre, a corruption of *Turris ardens*, built by the Emperor Caligula, A.D. 34, before invading Britain, from which he brought back cockle-shells as emblems of his triumph over the ocean.

Cæsar invaded Britain twice, and sailed, at least the first time, from Boulogne, or rather from Wimille, to Deal, B.C. 55.

Behind the Tour d'Ordre is a statue of Napoleon I., on the spot which his tent occupied when he was preparing to invade Britain in 1804.

⁵² VERTON. Station for Verton about a mile distant towards the ¹³⁴ sea; and Berck (pop. 3500), with a bathing establishment, and hospital for scrofulous children. Six and a half miles inland from the station is Montreuil (pop. 4000). *Hotels*—France, Europe. With fortifications by Vauban.

⁶⁹ NOYELLES-SUR-MER.—In the neighbourhood of this station ¹¹⁷ the army of Edward III. forded the Somme on Friday, the 25th August 1346, on their way to Crecy. A branch line from this station goes to

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 1.—ABBEVILLE.

PARIS
MILES TO

Valéry-sur-Somme, 4 miles distant, and seen distinctly from Noyelles station.

Valéry (pop. 4000 ; *Hotel*—De France) is situated at the mouth of the Somme, and has good sea bathing. It possesses two gates, built in the 12th century ; the tower, Harold, 11th century ; and the parish church, 13th century.

This is the port from which William the Conqueror sailed when he invaded Britain in 1066.

Comfortable diligences await passengers at Valéry station for Eu, 16 miles distant, and thence to Tréport, 2 miles farther—(see map of Picardy). For description of these towns, see Route 17, under Dieppe.

77 ABBEVILLE (pop. 21,000.) *Hotels*—France, Commerce, Tete ¹⁰⁹ de Bœuf. A diligence awaits passengers at this station for Eu, corresponding with another running between Eu and Dieppe, by Tréport. See Route 17, under Dieppe.

From the Hotel du Commerce a coach runs to St. Riquier.

Gigs and cabs must be hired for Crecy ; fare there and back, 10 francs. Coach, with two horses, to Tréport, 29 francs.

Abbeville is a modernised old town on the Somme, with some good streets, such as the Rue St. Gilles and the Rue des Lingens. In the third street up the latter—the Rue Minimes or Rue Boucher-de-Perthes—is the Museum of Antiquities, etc.

The Cathedral, St. Vulfran or Wlfran, belongs to the 15-17th centuries. The façade, in the florid Gothic style, is flanked by two square buttressed and mullioned towers, 170 feet high, rising over the side doorways. To the left, at the transept, is a leaning tower, surmounted by a mitre. The interior does not correspond with the exterior in decoration. The chapels are separated from the aisles by bare walls, with plain window openings. The best walks are on the ramparts.

Twelve miles from Abbeville, or 10 miles from Noyelles, is the village of Crecy. *Inns*—Canon d'Or, Commerce. On these plains Edward III. encamped his army on the afternoon of Friday, the 25th of August 1346, saying : " Let us post ourselves here, for we will not go farther till we have seen our enemies. I have good reason to wait for them on this spot ; as I am now upon the lawful inheritance of my lady mother, which was given her as her marriage portion, and I am resolved to defend it against my adversary, Philippe de Valois." The two armies met on Saturday, the 26th of August, 1346. The old windmill, from which Edward III. viewed the English army led on by his son, the

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 1.—CRECY.

PARIS
MILES TO

Black Prince, stands on the eminence just behind the village. It is easily distinguished from the other mills by its massiveness, and being of stone. Two miles from Crecy, by the Fontaine and Noyelles road, a cross indicates the spot where the King of Bohemia was slain.

"There lay upon the field of Crecy two kings, eleven high princes, eighty bannerets, one thousand two hundred knights, and more than thirty thousand private soldiers.

"The meeting of Edward and his son took place by torchlight after the battle was over. 'Well have you won your spurs!' said the brave king; 'persevere in the career which you have opened, and you will become the brightest honour of the noble kingdom of which you are the worthy heir.'

"The battle of Crecy was one of the greatest victories ever gained by a King of England, and Edward prepared to avail himself of it, in a manner which should produce some permanent advantage."—SIR WALTER SCOTT'S *Tales of a Grandfather*.

Five miles from Abbeville by diligence (fare, 1 franc), or 9 miles from Crecy, is St. Riquier (pop. 2000). *Inn*—Ange Gardien. In this small village is the church of St. Riquier, built in the 15th and 16th centuries. The fine crucifix over the high altar is a *chef d'œuvre* of Girarden.

96 PICQUIGNY (pop. 2000). With a curious old church, and 90 surrounded by turf beds. Two miles distant is the Roman camp of Tirancourt.

103 AMIENS (pop. 62,000), 76 miles from Boulogne. A large and 83 important station, with good refreshment rooms. *Post-office*—No. 37 Rue Dumeril, second street south from the Hotel de Ville.

N.B.—Before visiting the town study carefully the annexed plan.

The most important place to visit is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, within ten minutes' walk from the station by taking the second street to the right, the Rue de Gloriette, and approaching the cathedral by the sacristy. If, however, not pressed for time, the best way is by that broad street, the Rue Noyon, then through the Place St. Denis and the Street St. Denis. In the Rue Noyon is a comfortable hotel, the Ecu de France; and in the Place St. Denis, the Hotel Univers and the Hotel Rhin.

The first stone of this majestic cathedral, towering above the whole town, was laid by Evrard de Fouillay, forty-fifth Bishop of Amiens, in 1220, and was completed during the occupation of Picardy by the English, in the reign of Henry V. of England. It occupies an area of

AMENS

Scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 1914.

100 200 300

continued

NORTH

NOTES

WEST

J. Bartholomew, Edin.

ROUTE 1.—AMIENS.

26,250 square feet. Its greatest length is 394 feet, and 220 feet at the transept. The nave is 230 feet long, and the roof 140 feet above the pavement. One hundred and twenty-six pillars sustain the massive, yet graceful, arches, which carry the triforium gallery, so justly famed for its elegance and beauty. Over the beautifully sculptured portal of the great façade, is a brilliant rose window, 100 feet in circumference, flanked by square towers, 210 and 180 feet high, and linked together by richly sculptured galleries. The portal of the south transept is also beautiful.

The first chapel to the right on entering is St. Christophe's. The next is the chapel of the Annunciation; the fine figures in relief in white marble are by Blasset in 1655, the sculptor of the "enfant qui pleure." In front of this chapel, along the right side of the nave, is the bronze tomb of Evrard Fouillay. The effigy was cast in 1226, when he was still alive. Opposite, on the other side of the nave, is the tomb of the bishop in whose time the cathedral was finished. On the western side of the south transept are coloured stone figures (16th century), representing the history of St. James. The four statues of stone on the altar, against the pillar opposite, are by Blasset; the wooden female figure is modern. The rose windows in the transept, 98 feet in circumference, glow with 15th century glass, symbolising fire and water. The figures on the south side of the screen of the sanctuary represent the histories of St. Firmin and St. Saulve; while those on the north side represent the history of John the Baptist. They are all of the 16th century. The two stone heads, over a small door on the south side of the apse, are likenesses of the couple who gave the ground on which the church is built. On the part of the screen immediately behind the high altar is the *Tomb of the Canon Lucas*, on which is seated, leaning on a skull, the beautiful figure of the "enfant pleureur," a weeping little cherub, the masterpiece of Blasset, 1628. There are here seven apsidal chapels, containing some good glass, especially in that of Our Lady, 13th century.

The Sanctuary (or the space enclosed by the screen) contains 110 admirably carved stalls, 16th century. The reredos of the altar is of stone.

In the north transept is a large stone font above six feet long, which belonged to the original church, built in the 7th century, and called then St. Firmin's.

The sculptured figures here represent passages in the life of David.

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 1.—AMIENS.

PARIS
MILES TO

Carefully locked in the tabernacle of the altar, against the pillar of the north transept, is "a bone" of John the Baptist; while "his skull" is preserved in the sacristy, where there is also a silver image of the Virgin.

In the second chapel from the north transept is a marble image of Our Lady, by Blasset, by whom is also the monumental tomb against the corner. In the third chapel from the entrance is an ancient Byzantine crucifix.

There are several other churches in the town, but none of them are of any note.

If time permit the stranger should pass by the Rue Henri IV. to the Promenade de la Hotoie to the west of the town, extending over 52 acres, and return so as to fall in with the Rue des Trois Cailloux, a continuation of the Rue de Noyon leading to the station.

In the centre of the town, to the south-west of the cathedral, is the Hotel de Ville, where, in 1802, the treaty was signed between the French Republic and England. Near the Préfecture (see centre of south side of plan) is the Museum adjoining the library.

Amiens is the native town of Peter the Hermit, who persuaded the faithful to undertake the first crusade. His statue is beside the cathedral.

From Amiens a branch line leads 73 miles west to Rouen, by Forges les Eaux (see Route 17).

Forty miles eastward by rail from Amiens is Ham (pop. 3000) on the Somme (see Route 6A, page 204).

107 LONGUEAU, where this line joins the other line from Calais 79 by Arras and St. Omer (see Route 2, page 175).

137 BRETEUIL station. The town (pop. 3000) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east. 49 Hotel de l'Ange. Ruins of an abbey of the 11th century. Breteuil station serves also Montdidier, 9 miles west by diligence (pop. 5000). Hotel—Cygne. The Church of St. Pierre, 16th century, contains the tomb of Raoul III. and some Byzantine tapestry.

145 CLERMONT DE L'OISE (pop. 6000). Hotels—Deux Epées; 41 Mouton Blanc. This town overlooks the railway on a hill bordered by the promenade, called the Chatellier. The château is now used as a female prison; it contains 1000 cells. The square tower, 82 feet high, was built in the 10th century. The parish church, St. Samson, built in the 18th century, has good glass.

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 2.

PARIS
MILES TO

150 LIANCOURT (pop. 4000). The parish church, 16th century, 36 contains a monumental tomb by Coustou. Manufactories of agricultural instruments, etc.

154 CREIL. On the Oise. The junction of five important railways. 32 The Chemin de Fer du Nord has here large workshops; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of that fine-grained sandstone of which a large part of modern Paris is built. The inns cannot be recommended; the best are the "Chemin de Fer" and the "Commerce." One mile from Creil is the straggling village of Nogent-les-Vierges, with an old Gothic church and curious three-storeyed spire.

186 PARIS. Arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord, No. 18 Place Roubaix (see page xiii.)

ROUTE 2.

CALAIS TO PARIS, BY HAZEBROUCK AND ARRAS.

Distance 204 miles. Time 7 hours 40 minutes. For Time-tables see under "Calais et Dunkerque à Paris," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord."

CALAIS (pop. 13,000), (see page 163).

204

7 ARDRES (pop. 2600). *Inn*: Debruyne, where the coaches run- 197 ning between the station and Ardres, and between Ardres and Guines, stop. The town is 3 miles from the station—fare 40 c.; and 5 miles from Guines—fare 1 fr.

Ardres is a poor quiet town, only worthy of the tourist's notice as the best point from which to visit the hamlet of Balinghem, 2½ miles distant, by the road to Guines the length of the third kilometre stone, where take the first road to the right. If approached from Guines, take the road to Ardres the length of the fourth kilometre stone, where take the first road to the left.

The famous interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. in 1520 took place at Balinghem. The pavilions of the monarchs were draped with cloth of golden tissue, which gave the well-known designation to this place. Cardinal Wolsey was master of the ceremonies, and Queen Catherine was present with all her ladies. Two fountains ran with claret and malmsey wine. Nearly 6000 persons and 4325 horses were

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 2.—ST. OMER.

PARIS
MILES TO

assembled at this interview between the two "loving brothers," for which, almost a year beforehand, 2000 English workmen were sent over to make preparations in scaffolding, towers, and pageants.

28 ST. OMER (pop. 22,000). *Hotels*: La Porte d'Or, etc. St. **178**
Omer is a well-built fortified town. The principal objects of interest are—the Church of Notre Dame, built during the 11th–14th centuries, situated at the western extremity of the town; and the ruins of the Abbey of St. Bertin, built about the same time, and situated at the eastern extremity of the town, near the arsenal and the railway station. The massive square tower of St. Bertin is 190 feet high, and is ascended by 294 steps. From the top eastwards are seen Cassel, and an extensive tract of flat marshy land, where large quantities of vegetables are cultivated, the cultivators inhabiting chiefly the small adjoining villages of Haut Pont and Lyzel. To the west are seen the graceful steeple of St. Sepulcre; and on the left the broad dome of the Hotel de Ville, commenced in 1834 and finished in 1841. In the same square in which it is situate is the Museum, open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays. Farther to the left we have St. Denis, Notre Dame, and the church of the Jesuits, now forming part of the Lycée. Of these buildings Notre Dame is the most important. Walking up the nave of this church, we have on the left the tomb of St. Omer, a work of the 13th century; at the north transept below the bright-coloured rose-window, is a curious clock; and in the southern transept is the chapel containing the wooden image of Our Lady of Miracles, venerated and visited by numerous pilgrims. The wonders which have been performed by her are carefully recorded in large letters on the walls and pillars. St. Louis and his mother visited this image in 1231. In a chapel in the south aisle is a curious Entombment. The figures, as usual, are painted. On this side, below the organ, is a Descent from the Cross by Rubens, and an uncouth stone figure of the god Théroutanne with his two attendants. The organ and pulpit are both fine pieces of workmanship.

The chief manufactories here are linen and pipes.

39 HAZEBROUCK. Junction with line from Dunkerque to **165**
Paris (see Route 8, page 177); and line to Lille and Brussels (see Route 5, "Calais to Brussels," page 199).

Between Hazebrouck and Arras are the stations of Aire-sur-la-Lys, Lillers, Bethune, and Lens. Of these the most important is Bethune (pop. 9000). *Hotels*: Nord and Lion d'Or. The town is situate on the

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 2.—ARRAS.

PARIS
MILES TO

river Brette, and on the Lawe and Bassée canals. The most notable edifice is an embrasured belfry of the 14th century.

84 ARRAS (pop. 28,000). Refreshment-room. *Hotels*: Petit 120
Saint Pol; Univers; Griffon. An omnibus conveys passengers from the station to the hotels. Junction with line to Douai, 16 miles distant (see Route 6, "Lille to Paris," page 201).

Arras is a strongly fortified town on the Scarpe. The Grande Place contains 7½ acres. Nearly adjoining is the Petite Place, surrounded by houses of the 17th century, terminating in gables occupied by pigeons. The Cathedral was built in the 18th century, and contains some good statues and pictures. Among others a Descent from the Cross, attributed to Rubens, and a Christ at the Tomb, by Vandyke. The Library, with nearly 40,000 volumes, and the Museum, with a collection of paintings and antiquities, occupy, along with the Savings Bank, that large building to the south of the cathedral, formerly the Abbey of St. Vaast.

Eastwards, in the Petite Place, is the Hotel de Ville, a richly sculptured Gothic edifice, built in 1510. The beautiful tower, containing a chime of bells, is 230 feet high. The church of the Saint Sacrement, built in 1843, is one mass of sculpture, even to the top of its elegant spire, 193 feet high.

Arras has given birth to men distinguished in the annals of science and in the annals of crime. Among the former may be mentioned Baudouin the historian, Lecluse the physician, and Palissot the botanist; and among the latter the two Robespierres and Joseph Lebon.

107 ALBERT (pop. 4700). Hotel de la Gare. A coach awaits 97
here passengers for Peronne, 11 miles distant.

PERONNE (pop. 5000), on the Somme (*Inn*: St. Claude), is a quiet old town. The church of St. Jean, built in 1509, contains good glass. The bell-tower in the market place was built in the 11th century. The château is now used as a barrack. It was in the Tour Herbert that, in 1468, the incidents mentioned in chapter xxvii. of Quentin Durward took place, between Louis XI. (Louis of Valois) and Charles the Bold of Burgundy.

125 LONGUEAU. Here the train goes 1½ mile westwards to 79
enter Amiens (see page 170).

145 BRETEUIL (pop. 3000), (see page 172).

63

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 3.

PARIS
MILES TO

163	CLERMONT (pop. 6000), (see page 172).	41
165	LIANCOURT (pop. 4000), (see page 173).	36
172	CREIL JUNCTION (see page 173).	32
204	PARIS. The train arrives at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord, 18 Place Roubaix. See description of station (page xiii).	

ROUTE 3.

DUNKERQUE TO PARIS.

Distance 190 miles. Time 10½ hours. For Time-table see under "Calais et Dunkerque à Paris," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord," sold at the stations on the line; price 6 sous.

DUNKERQUE
MILES FROM

PARIS
MILES TO

DUNKERQUE (pop. 33,000). Steamboat communication between London, Hull, and Leith, to Dunkerque. Dunkerque, besides being one of the ports of Paris, is now a convenient landing-place for tourists bound to Belgium by the railway passing Furnes, Lichtervelde, and Thourout to Bruges, distant 49 miles from Dunkerque. Bruges is 63½ miles from Brussels. For Bruges see Route 4A, Part 1, page 185. For the railway between Dunkerque and Brussels see Map of Picardy.

Hotels: Flandre; Chapeau-Rouge; Bains, etc.

Dunkerque is a fortified seaport on the Northern Ocean, provided with a first-class lighthouse 170 feet high, and 100 acres of docks. The entrance is rather narrow, between two jetties, of which the eastern is 2556 feet long. The harbour is commodious, and on account of the five canals which centre here, is crowded with great, long, Noah-ark-like barges, constituting the houses as well as the ships of the owners and their families. Adjoining the eastern jetty is the Hotel des Bains, and eastwards the Casino. Between these two establishments stretches a smooth sandy beach, sloping gently towards the sea, affording excellent bathing ground. Behind the Casino a straight road leads inland to the Jardin Royal, the favourite holiday resort of the inhabitants.

After the lighthouse, the next prominent object observed out at sea is the ancient belfry of St. Eloi, a square Gothic brick tower, 300 feet

DUNKERQUE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 3.—DUNKERQUE.

PARIS
MILES TO

high, ascended by 255 steps, and commanding a prospect of 30 miles round. From the top the astronomers, Cassini, Biot, and Arago, made many of their important observations. Similarly constructed towers are seen in many of the towns in the neighbourhood.

Opposite the belfry is the church of St. Eloi, re-constructed in 1560. A little beyond is the great square, having in the centre a statue, by David of Angers, to the memory of Jean Barth, a fisherman of Dunkerque, who rose to the rank of admiral, and is celebrated in the annals of France for his valour and naval exploits. He died in 1702.

In an opposite direction from St. Eloi is the Exchange, containing the museum and picture gallery. The church of St. Jean Baptiste has also some pictures.

5 BERGUES (pop. 6000). *Hotels* : Tête d'Or ; Canon d'Or. 188
Surrounded by a strong wall, and possessing another of those curious belfries built in the 16th century. It possesses also two other towers, the Tour Blanche and the Tour Bleue, and the remains of the Abbey of St. Winoc.

19 CASSEL (pop. 5000). *Hotels* : Sauvage ; Lion d'Or. Built 171
on an eminence. Its fine terrace, occupying the site of a Roman castellum, commands a view of the ocean, and of 32 towns and upwards of 100 villages, with their towers and steeples peering through the clumps of trees which stud the plain. In the principal square are the museum and the ancient residence of the Counts of Halluin.

25½ HAZEBROUCK. Here the Dunkerque passengers, both for 164½
Paris and Lille, change carriages. From Hazebrouck this route is the same as Route 2, which see (page 174).

In PARIS the train stops at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord, 18 Place Roubaix.

ROUTE 4.

PARIS TO BRUSSELS,

BY CREIL JUNCTION, TERGNIER JUNCTION, BUSIGNY JUNCTION,
AND ATH.

See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine. Time by express $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Refreshment-rooms at Tergnier and Busigny.

French custom-house at Feignies, and the Belgian custom-house at Quevy. The Belgian railway time is ten minutes before the French railway time.

For Time-tables see under "Paris à Bruxelles, pour la ligne de Maubeuge à Mons," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord."

PARIS
MILES FROM

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the "Chemins de Fer du Nord. 193

32 CREIL JUNCTION. See page 173. 161

52 COMPIÈGNE (pop. 13,000). See Excursion IV. from Paris, 141
page 102.

67 NOYON (pop. 7000). *Hotel*: du Nord. Noyon is well built 126
and paved, and traversed by the stream Vorse, an affluent of the Oise. The fine cathedral, originally erected by Pepin-le-Bref and Charlemagne, was re-constructed in 1180. Its greatest length is 330 feet, and the height of the towers over the entrance 213 feet. The transepts have circular terminations. The interior contains numerous monuments and some good sculptures. Hugh Capet was elected in Noyon in 987 King of France; Charlemagne was crowned here; and John Calvin was born in Noyon on the 10th of July 1509.

77 CHAUNY (pop. 10,000). With bleachfields and works for 116
the polishing of mirrors. This is the station for Coucy-le-chateau (pop. 1000), 8 miles southwards by coach. It is situated on a steep hill, overlooking the ancient castle of the lords of Coucy, which, according to the great French architect, Viollet-le-Duc, is the most beautiful military construction of the middle ages.

At Chauny a branch line goes to St. Gobain, 10 miles southwards (pop. 3000). *Hotel*: Soleil d'Or. With the most extensive glassworks in France.





PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 4.

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

81 TERGNIER JUNCTION (pop. 600), 12 miles from Ham (see 112 Route 6A, page 204), and 4 miles west from La Fère; with military institutions. Refreshment-room in the station, and opposite the station the Hotel Chemin de Fer.

Tergnier, although a most important railway junction, is a most uninteresting village, and a most unfortunate place to be detained at. Those who cannot remain quietly in the waiting or refreshment-rooms may stroll through the village to the canal, and perhaps see a barge passing the locks. Thence walk down to Tergnier, and visit the poor old church and churchyard. Round the chancel, between the painted glass windows, are curious ancient canopies bedaubed with whitewash. In this part of France the communicants supply in turn the bread used every Sunday for the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

95 ST. QUENTIN (pop. 33,000). *Hotels*: Cygne and Angleterre. 98 "Temple Protestant." Cambrai, Valenciennes, and St. Quentin, are kindred towns, employed in the manufacture and bleaching of linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs; and in the working of the coal-mines in this neighbourhood.

St. Quentin stands on a hill on the banks of the Somme. It is poorly built and paved, and the Cathedral, which, from a distance, is a most conspicuous object, is in the town itself concealed by houses. In the principal square is the Hotel de Ville, a handsome building of the 15th century, completely restored. Some of the walls of the halls are hung with beautifully embossed leather, and the beams of the roofs are adorned with strange-looking painted heads, made by the Spaniards. The Rue St. André leads directly from the Hotel de Ville to the Cathedral (15th century). Just behind the Hotel de Ville is the Palais de Justice, containing the ball-room of the town; and the Musée, possessing some paintings and water-colours of merit. A canal passing by the south side of St. Quentin connects the Somme with the Scheldt. Twelve miles west by coach is Peronne. *Hotel*: St. Claude. (Pop. 5000.) For description, see page 175.

114 BUSIGNY JUNCTION. Here the north branch goes to Cam- 79 brai, Douai, and Lille (see Route 6A, page 202; and for Time-tables see under "Lille, Douai, Somain, et Valenciennes, à Maubeuge," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord").

PARIS	ROUTE 4. BRUSSELS.	BRUSSELS
MILES FROM		MILES TO

142 MAUBEUGE (pop. 11,000). A fortified town, with manu- 51
factories of firearms and linen.

143½ FEIGNIES. French custom-house station. 49½

146 QUEVY. Belgian custom-house station. The Belgian rail- 47
way time is ten minutes before the French railway time.

155 MONS (Flem. Berghen) (pop. 27,000). *Hotels*: Garin, Royal, 38
Couronne. Mons, on the Trouille, is a fortified town, surrounded
by strong fortifications pierced by five gates.

The streets are in general wide and regular, and the houses handsome and well built. There are eight squares, the most important of which is the Place d'Armes, which contains the government-house and the council-hall. Mons possesses five churches, the principal of which is that of St. Wardru, a building in the Gothic style, commenced in 1460. The chief of the other buildings are the town-hall, a Gothic edifice with a handsome steeple; the castle, court-house, college, theatre, and arsenal. The manufactures of Mons are important and various, consisting of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs; hardware, firearms, etc. The chief wealth of the place, however, is derived from the coal-pits in the neighbourhood, in which a large number of men are employed.

193 Miles from Paris is BRUSSELS (pop. 310,000).

For London to Brussels, *via* Dover and Calais, or Dover and Ostende, see the Continental Time-table of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria Station, Pimlico, price 1d.; or by letter to the manager of the station, enclosing 1½. in stamps.

Hotels.—In the Place Royale are the Flandre, Belle Vue, and Europe, and near the Place the Hotel Regence. At No. 75 Rue Royale the Hotel Mengelle, and the Hotel de Suede near the Theatre de la Monnaie.

The following are less expensive:—The Hotel Britannique, No. 3 Place du Trône; France, in the Rue Royale; the Windsor, in the Rue de la Regence; the Saxe, No. 77 Rue Neuve; and the Campine, No. 45 Marché aux Poulets, next to the new Bourse. The table-d'hôte hour in all the hotels is 5.

There are, besides, hotels opposite the different stations.

Excellent restaurants abound in Brussels, where a good dinner may be had for from two to five francs, not including wine.

ROUTE 4.—BRUSSELS.

Railway Stations.—Brussels has three railway stations : the station of the Chemin de Fer du Nord, at the northern extremity of the Rue Neuve, and the station of the Chemin de Fer du Midi, at the southern extremity of the same street ; and the Chemin de Fer du Luxembourg, near the Zoological Gardens, at the eastern end of the town.

The Belgian time-tables, or the "Indicateurs des Chemins de Fer de Belgique," specify the stations from which the trains start.

CAB TARIFF.	From 6 A.M. to 11 P.M.		From 11 P.M. to 6 A.M.	
	One Horse.	Two Horses.	One Horse.	Two Horses.
	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.	Fr.
The course within the town, including the Luxembourg station and Zoo- logical Gardens	1	1½	2	2½
Per hour	1½	2	2½	3
For every additional ¼ hour	¾	1	1	1½

Omnibuses.—Every ten minutes between the Northern and Southern Railway stations. Every twenty minutes between Ixelles, near the Zoological Gardens, and Molenbeek-St.-Jean at the opposite or western end of the town. Every forty minutes between Schaerbeek, to the east of the northern railway station, to Cureghem, west from the southern railway station. Between the Place Liedts, north from the northern railway station, to St. Gilles, near the southern railway station.

The tramway omnibus starts every ten minutes from the north extremity of the Rue Royale to the Bois de la Cambre, the Bois Boulogne of Brussels ; fare the whole way ½-franc. It runs along the entire length of the Rue Royale, and then enters the boulevards by the Place des Palais and the Place du Trône.

For Waterloo.—In summer a four-horse coach leaves the Hotel de Saxe every morning at 7, and is back again at Brussels by 4 p.m.

Or by train from the Luxembourg station to Groenendaël, whence an omnibus conveys passengers through the forest of Soignes to the village of Mont St. Jean. Return ticket, including omnibus, 4 francs.

ROUTE 4.—BRUSSELS.

From the top of the mound on which the lion stands are seen to the right the Château de Hougoumont, where the French, led on by King Jérôme, attacked the English; to the left, on the Charleroi road, the farm of the Haie-Sainte; and beyond the Belle Alliance, where Blucher and Wellington met after the battle.

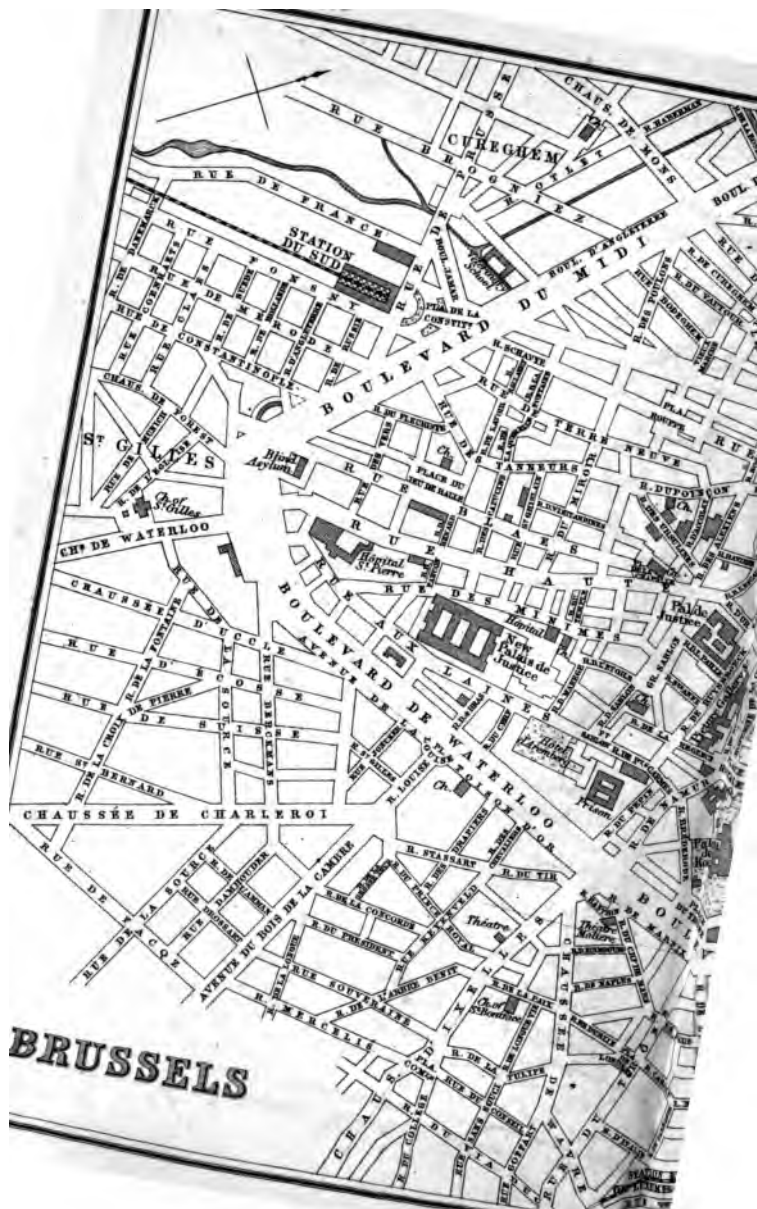
For Laeken.—An omnibus leaves every ten minutes, from the corner made by the Rue Fripiers and the Rue Marché aux Poulets, near the Bourse. On arriving at Laeken walk up towards the new parish church, and take the causewayed road to the right by a brick wall, which encloses the park of the palace. The entrance is about half-a-mile distant. Laeken is the Versailles of Brussels.

English Church Service.—Chapelle du Musée, near the Museum; service at 9 and 3. Chapelle Belliard, in the Leopold district; service at 1 and 3. Chapelle de l'Observatoire; service at 1 and 3.15.

Post-office in the Rue de Montagne, near the cathedral.

Brussels consists of an upper and lower town. In the former is the park, having at one end the Palais de la Nation, and at the other the Palais du Roi and the Palais Ducal; while around them are handsome modern dwelling-houses, and broad well-paved streets.

In the lower town are narrow streets and ancient buildings, of which the most important is the Hotel de Ville, in the Grande Place. It was built in 1442, and has a frontage of 262 feet. The basement consists of six four-centred arches on one side of the tower, and of eleven on the other. Above the six arches rise two storeys, each having eight plain square-headed transomed windows, and between each window a plain pinnacle, and over each a four-centred arch. Above the eleven basement arches on the other side of the tower are ten square-headed transomed windows, with statues ranged in canopied niches, both over and between them. Above them rises the second storey, which is less ornamental, and is surmounted by an open rectangular balustrade. The tower is square up to the fourth storey, and the continuation octagonal in three diminishing stages, terminating in a crocketed pinnacle 344 feet high, and ascended by 407 steps. The doorway is set in square mouldings with pinnacled buttresses on each side. The tympanum is sculptured and slightly recessed, and over it are rows of elaborately sculptured niches, with statues. The halls of the Hotel de Ville are of no great merit. A few are hung with Flemish 15th century tapestry. On the ceiling of the *Salle du Conseil* is a remarkable painting by Jansens. In it



BRUSSELS



ROUTE 4.—BRUSSELS.

the figure of fame with his trumpet seems to have his head turned towards the spectator at both ends of the room. Iris performs a similar feat, while Ceres changes her position. In this room are shown also the silver-gilt salver and keys of the town. In the great Gothic room banquets are given. In the room adjoining the new Salle des Mariages, the Duke of Alba condemned to death the Counts of Egmont and Hornes, who were beheaded on the spot where their monument stands, opposite the Hotel de Ville, and in front of the Maison de Roi, rebuilt in 1515.

The room of the concierge, or door-keeper, is in the lobby through the inner door of the court. Fee to visit the rooms, 1 fr.; and to ascend the tower, 1 fr. The view is extensive, though many will prefer the view from the Colonne du Congrès in the Rue Royale, a little way beyond the Park. It occupies a more elevated position, and is only 154 feet high, and ascended by 192 steps. Behind the Hotel de Ville, at the intersection of the Rue de l'Étuve with the Rue du Chêne, is the odd statuette fountain called the "Man Ken pis," by Duquesnoy, placed here in 1619.

None of the churches contain objects of great art.

The Cathedral of Saints Michel and Gudule occupies an elevated and unincumbered position, a few paces west from the Rue Royale. The proportions are large, with very little ornament, excepting in the first chapel on the left hand of the choir. Two truncated towers, each 224 feet high, separated by a large painted glass window over the portal, compose the façade. The pulpit, by Verbruggen in 1699, represents the Expulsion from Paradise. East from the Cathedral, by the Rue de Ligne, is the Colonne du Congrès.

Passing under the arch in the corner of the Place Royale, opposite the church of St. Jacques, with a fresco painting by Portaels on the tympanum, we reach, on the left hand, a large building, of which the part behind the tall railing is the Public Library, open daily excepting Sundays; while the door of the part adjoining the street leads to the **Museum**. The Natural History Museum is on the ground-floor; the Picture Gallery is in the first storey, and the Historic Gallery in the second.

The pictures have on each of them a small tablet bearing the name of the artist and subject. This collection is rich in works of the great masters of the Flemish school; among others are Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt, Jordaens, Teniers, Ph. de Champagne, Ostad, Brueghel.

ROUTE 4.—BRUSSELS.

Swart, etc. Here also are the two folding-doors with the pictures of Adam and Eve, belonging to the famous painting, by Van Eyck, in the church of St. Avon in Ghent. At the Zoological Gardens, behind the Luxembourg railway station, is the Musée, containing the works of Wiertz, an artist of great merit, who died in 1865. The composition of his pictures is generally startling.

In the Place des Martyrs, off the Rue Neuve, is the martyrs' monument, erected to the memory of those who fell in the war with Holland in 1838.

The principal manufactures of Brussels are those of lace and tulle, carpets, linen and cotton fabrics, jewellery, and articles of vertu. The most remarkable of these is that of lace. The finer sorts of flax used in the manufacture cost from £12 to £16 sterling per lb. An English yard of this lace costs £8. The persons who spin the thread work in rooms almost completely darkened, and are thus compelled to concentrate their attention. The thread spun in this way is said to be finer and more delicate than any that has hitherto been produced by other means.

There is another route between Paris and Brussels. (See under Paris à Douai, Valenciennes, Quévrain, Mons, et Bruxelles, in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord." Distance 214 miles. Time 12 hours.)

For Ostende to Brussels, see Route 4A, Part 1, page 184.

For Brussels to Luxembourg, see Route 4A, Part 2, page 189.

For Antwerp to Brussels, see Route 4B, page 195.

For Calais to Brussels, see Route 5, page 199.

ROUTE 4A.

OSTENDE TO LUXEMBURG, BY BRUSSELS. Distance 246 miles.

In Two Parts.

ROUTE 4A, PART 1.—OSTENDE to BRUSSELS. Distance 77 miles.

ROUTE 4A, PART 2.—BRUSSELS to LUXEMBURG. Distance 169 miles.

See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178.

For London to Brussels, *via* Dover and Ostende, see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. In Brussels, full particulars will be had at the office of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, *Si Montagne de la Cour*. For Time-tables in Belgium, use the "Guide Officiel des

ROUTE 4A.—PART I.—OSTENDE.

Voyageurs sur tous les Chemins de Fer de Belgique," price 4 sous; sold at the stations. For the route from Ostende to Brussels, see under "Ostende à Gand, Alost, Bruxelles," in these Time-tables.

ROUTE 4A.—PART I.

OSTENDE TO BRUSSELS. Distance 77 miles.

OSTENDE
MILES FROM

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

OSTENDE (pop. 18,000). The railway is prolonged to the new 77 Jetty, so that passengers with their luggage are embarked and landed precisely as at the Admiralty Pier in Dover,—the steamer leaving as soon as the mail is on board.

Hotels.—On the beach, the Océan and Plage; near the Digue, the Hotel Fontaine; in the town, the Hotel Royal de Prusse; near the railway station, the Hotel d'Allemagne; on the quay, the Ship Hotel.

English service in the new church at the end of the Rue Longue. Kursaal on the Digue.

Ostende is a fortified seaport and a pleasant watering-place. The best of the promenades, and at the same time the most noteworthy object in the town, is the stone digue, or breakwater, 30 feet high, and extending three-quarters of a mile parallel to the ocean. The harbour forms the termination of a magnificent net-work of canals.

13½ BRUGES (pop. 44,000). Railway to Dunkerque by Thourout, 63½ Lichtervelde, and Furnes—distance 49 miles (see Route 3, Dunkerque to Paris, page 176).

Hotels: Singes d'Or, Londres, Comte de Flandres, all opposite the railway station.

English church in the Rue d'Ostende.

On arriving, walk from the station right down the main street, the "Rue des Pierres;" the first church passed on the right hand is the Cathedral of St. Sauveur, easily recognised by its massive turreted tower; and a stone-throw beyond it is the church of Notre Dame. After passing St. Sauveur, the street des Pierres enters the Grande Place, and continues its course by the Tour de la Halle to the Place du Bourg. In this short space are all the most interesting places of Bruges. As it is the Belgian custom to conceal the finest works of art in the churches whenever possible, the aid of the sacristan is always necessary; fee 1 fr.

Bruges is a dull town, built in an oval form. The cathedral is

ROUTE 4A.—PART 1.—BRUGES.

a great brick edifice near the station, constructed in the 14th century. The interior contains several objects of rare beauty, of which the most striking is the jubé or rood-loft in front of the sanctuary. The main group over the centre is of one piece of white marble. The stalls in the sanctuary were used by the knights of the Golden Fleece, whose escutcheons are painted over them.

Of the pictures the best are, commencing at the right hand of the nave from the main entrance, The Death of St. Hypolitus, by Jean Hemling, 1430, and a Crucifixion, by Van der Méeren. In the first chapel of the choir there is a curious wood-carving representing the consecration of a bishop; second chapel, Flight into Egypt, by Van Oost; third chapel, brass inlaid black marble tombstone, and a Mater Dolorosa, by Van Eyck; fourth chapel, Last Supper, by Porbus; seventh chapel, the mausoleum of an archbishop. Against the first pillar of the north side of the choir a "Descent," by Claeysens, 1509. Here is also the shoemakers' chapel, and beyond, another beautifully inlaid brass tombstone.

Of the church of Notre Dame, completed in 1297, the gems are the mausoleums of Charles the Bold and of Mary of Burgundy, in the closed chapel behind the altar; fee 1 franc; but for more than one person a $\frac{1}{2}$ franc each. In the chapel of the South aisle is an image of the Virgin Mary, supposed to be by Michael Angelo. Close to the church of Notre Dame is the entrance to the Hospice de St. Jean, which contains a good collection of the paintings by Memling.

On reaching the Grande Place we have, on the left, the tall brick house, with mullioned windows, in which Charles II. resided. On the right is the fine belfry, 360 feet high, containing a chime of 47 bells.

Continuing in the same direction, we speedily reach the Place du Bourg, with the beautiful Hotel de Ville, 84 feet wide, founded by Louis de Male, Count of Flanders, in 1376. Adjoining is the house of the Ancien Greffe, built in 1537 in the Renaissance style. Close to it is the Chapelle du Saint Sang, of which the crypt dates from the 9th century. In the upper chapel, which is modern, is a silver gilt shrine made by Jean Crabbe in 1617, said to contain the blood of our Lord, which Thierry of Alsace, fifteenth Count of Flanders, brought with him from the Holy Land.

In the Place du Bourg is also the Palais de Justice, containing in the room called "*la chambre collegiale*" the beautifully carved oak

OSTENDE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 4A.—PART 1.—GHENT.

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

chimney-piece executed in honour of Charles V. Leaving the Place du Bourg by the Rue Haute, then taking the Rue Pré aux Moulins, we reach the Eglise de Jerusalem, built in the 13th century, in a very curious style, by Opicé Adornes. There are still some other places which may be visited, such as the Church of St. Anne, near the Eglise de Jerusalem, the Convent des Dames Anglaises, instituted in 1629, and the Academy of Paintings. It is best to visit on foot all the places between the station to the Place de Bourg; and for the rest hire a cab from the stand in front of the Hotel de Ville. Remember also that the churches are shut between 12 and 4.

41 GHENT or GAND (pop. 123,000). Junction with line to Antwerp, **36** 31 miles north-east. *Hotels*: In the Place d'Armes, the Hotels Royal and Poste. In the Marché aux Grains, the Hotels Vienne and Etoile. *Post-office* opposite the east side of the Palais de Justice. Station for Antwerp at the north-east end of the town. Station for Brussels in the modern part of the town, south-east from the cathedral. Temple Protestant in the Rue de Brabant. The cabs carry with them their tariffs. Those who visit the town in a cab should make the coachman drive to the places in the order we give.

Ghent is situated on the Scheldt and Lys, the ramifications of which divide the town into 26 islands, connected by 42 large and 46 small bridges. All the streets are crooked, and most are narrow and roughly paved. The houses, like those of Antwerp, have large portes-cochers and courts, broad staircases, and large windows.

The most important of the buildings is St. Avon, standing nearly in the centre of the town. The greater part of the crypt is of the 9th century, but an addition was made to it in the 13th, when the choir also was built. The nave is of the 15th century; it is nearly 390 feet long, 150 feet wide at the transepts, and 100 feet high to the roof. The tower is 272 feet high; fee to ascend it, 2 fr. The fee for the belfry is the same, but the staircase up the tower is not only much better, but the view from it, being from a platform, is not interrupted.

The windows of St. Avon have quatrefoil and heart-shaped tracery. On plain piers rest simple pointed arches, and over them are painted the arms of the knights of the Golden Fleece.

In the north or left transept is the font at which Charles V. was baptized. The globular basin alone is ancient. Here also is the door leading into the sacristy, where the sacristan is to be found, whose ser-

ROUTE 4A.—PART 1.—GHENT.

vices are indispensable for those who desire to see the curtained pictures ; fee 1 fr. each visitor.

The finest part of St. Avon is the choir, where all the works of art in sculpture and painting are preserved. In the nave the only thing worthy of notice is the pulpit.

In the first chapel in the choir, counting from the right or south transept, is "Jesus among the Doctors," by Porbus ; in the third, a "Crucifixion," by Van Méeren ; in the sixth, "The Adoration of the Lamb," by Van Eyck, his great masterpiece, of which the folding-doors, with pictures of Adam and Eve, are in the gallery of paintings of Brussels. In the seventh, "Our Lord," by Van Honthorst, 1633 ; in the ninth, "St. Avon renouncing his profession of a Soldier and becoming a Monk," by Rubens, containing portraits of himself and of his two wives ; opposite, "The Resurrection of Lazarus," by Venius, 1608. While making this circuit, observe the beautiful brass and marble work of the doors, and the inlaid marble tombstones.

The high altar is surmounted by a marble statue of St. Avon, and on the left is the mausoleum of Antonius, seventh Bishop of Ghent. The four large copper candlesticks before the altar belonged to Charles I. of England. The bishops whose mausoleums adorn the sanctuary are interred in the crypt below.

Within a stone-cast is the belfry, built in 1183, consisting of an octagonal tower surmounted by a pinnacled spire. Within a few yards of it is the Hotel de Ville, of which the richly ornamented florid Gothic façade was built in 1482, and the other with rows of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, in 1600.

A short distance north from the Hotel de Ville is the largest and most interesting of the squares, the Marché du Vendredi, where the Duke of Alba burned the victims of the Inquisition ; and where, in happier times, the Counts of Flanders were inaugurated. At one end is the old cannon, Mad Margaret, in size and manufacture resembling Mons Meg in Edinburgh Castle ; close by is the venerable church of St. Jacques. From the Marché southwards by the Rue Longue de la Monnaie, then crossing the canal by the first bridge, we pass the Fish-market, and in a corner of a small square (the Place de Pharailde) we see a specimen of one of the old turreted gateways of the town. Almost due west from the Place de Pharailde, by the Rue de Bruges, we reach one of the entrances into the *Great Béguinage*, a nunnery settlement, in the shape of tidy brick-gabled houses, built round an

OSTENDE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.—LOUVAIN.

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

open space with a church in the centre. On the door of each is the name of the convent, together with that of the patron saint. The number of nuns averages about 800, while in the smaller settlement at the other end of the town there is only about half that number. Near the Great Béguinage are a large penitentiary and asylum. From the Béguinage pass by the Rue du Poudre and the Rue Haute to St. Nicolas, the oldest church in the town, in the Marché aux Grains, then southwards to the Palais de Justice and the Place d'Armes. The Palais de Justice is a very handsome building. On the ground-floor is the Bourse.

77 BRUSSELS, 35 miles from Namur and 27 miles from Antwerp (see page 180). There are two railways between Brussels and Luxemburg. The more direct of the two passes by Ottignies Junction, Namur, and Arlon, a custom-house station. Distance 137 miles. (See Map of Paris, Brussels, and the Rhine.) For time-tables, see under "Bruxelles à Ottignies, Namur, Arlon, et Luxembourg," in the "Guide Officiel des Chemins de Fer de Belgique," sold at all the stations, price 30 centimes. The distance between Brussels and Luxemburg, by Louvain, Liege, and Spa, is 169 miles, which journey forms the second part of Route 4A, between Ostende and Luxemburg.

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.

BRUSSELS TO LUXEMBURG AND TREVES.

From Treves, down the Moselle, to Coblenca. Distance between Brussels and Treves 203 miles. (See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178; and Map of the Rhine and the Moselle, page 232.) From Luxembourg a direct line goes southward to Nancy by Thionville and Metz (see Route 8). And from Treves a line runs 55 miles south to Saarbrücken, on the route to Strasburg (see Route 11).

BRUSSELS
MILES FROMTREVES
MILES TO

BRUSSELS (see page 180). Start from the station "du 203 Nord." But if the direct route to Luxemburg be chosen, start from the Luxemburg station.

18 LOUVAIN (pop. 34,000), on the Dyle. *Hotels*: Suede, Cour 185 de Mons, Sauvage.

In this quiet town the best buildings are:—The Hotel de Ville, commenced in 1448 and restored in 1842. The exterior is beautiful, but the interior contains nothing of importance. The Church of St. Pierre, founded in 1040, was, in consequence of destructive fires, re-

BRUSSELS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.—SPA.

TREVES
MILES TO

erected in 1358. In the second chapel, in the S. aisle, is a curious black image of our Lord, venerated and visited by pilgrims. Many famous paintings of the old Flemish school ornament the church. Among others, in the chapel of the Trinity, is the Last Supper, by Stourbout. In the chapel next to it, the Holy Family, by Quentin Matsys, and next to this last chapel, a Descent from the Cross, by Rogier van der Weyden. The beautiful tower-shaped tabernacle near the high altar is the work of Layens (1433), the architect of the Hotel de Ville.

61 LIEGE (pop. 106,000). (See Route 7, Paris to Frank- 142
fort ; page 223.)

73½ PEPINSTER JUNCTION. Here change carriages for Spa; 129½
Luxemburg, and Metz.

83 SPA (pop. 6000). 130

Hotels.—Commencing at the railway end of the Avenue du Marteau, the Grand Hotel des Bains, and the Hotels Midi, Belle Vue, and Angleterre. In the Place Royale, opposite the "Etablissement des Bains," the Hotel Limbourg. In the Rue d'Amontville, the Hotel de Flandres, the largest hotel in Spa. In the Place Pierre le Grand, the Hotels Palais Royal, Pays Bas, and Poste. In the Rue de la Cascade, the Hotels York and Europe.

Numerous furnished apartments. Large school for girls. In the Avenue du Marteau are several stables, where carriages and riding-horses are kept for hire.

For London to Spa see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Sold at the Victoria Station, Pimlico, price 1d.

The Elixir of Spa is a liqueur resembling in composition, taste, and colour the liqueur manufactured at the Grande Chartreuse (see Route 25). The London agent is E. B. Scott, 8 Duke Street, Adelphi. At Spa it costs 5 francs the litre bottle. In the bathing establishment an ordinary bath, with a large sheet and two towels, costs 1fr. 80c. The water is recommended for chlorosis, poverty of the blood, visceral obstructions, and dyspepsia, and is drunk in the pump-room from the spring Pouhon, which is sulpho-ferruginous, clear, sparkling, pungent, and agreeable to the taste.

Post-office in the Rue Neuve, off the Place Royale.

Spa, the oldest of the great watering-places, is a clean little town,

BRUSSELS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.—LUXEMBURG.

TREVES
MILES TO

partly surrounded by wooded hills, whose slopes are furrowed with paths and roads, provided with seats and pavilions at the best points for views. The finest edifices are the Bath-house built in 1868, facing the Place Royale, and the Pump-room facing the Place de Pierre le Grand. Between them is the theatre and the café, called the Redoute. Large and broad avenues intersect the town in all directions. Excellent plans of the town and neighbourhood are sold at the booksellers' shops.

169 LUXEMBURG (pop. 14,200, and 950 feet above the sea- 34 level). *Hotels*: Cologne and Europe, opposite each other in the Rue de la Porte Neuve; and the Luxembourg. Their omnibuses await passengers at the station. The English sovereign is worth here 25 francs, or 6 thalers 20 silber-groschen. In Luxembourg French coins are preferred.

Luxemburg is situated on a small plateau nearly completely surrounded by lofty escarpments and dismantled forts, which add greatly to the natural picturesqueness of the position. The best view is from the parapet at the foot of the Rue de Beaumont, the first street to the right in going from the Hotel de Cologne up the Rue Porte Neuve towards the gardens. A similar view is had from the gardens to the right of the gate, or rather of the place where the gate used to be.

Below are the valley of the Petrusbach, and the Unterstadt, or Low Town, and opposite, high cliffs, crowned with dismantled forts.

To descend to this quarter, take the first street going downwards to the left of the Hotel de Cologne, the Grand Rue, or Grosz Strasse, and its continuations, the Rues Marché aux Herbes, Boucherie, Marché aux Poissons, and St. Michel, whence pass through the Porte de Treves or Trièr. At Luxembourg junction with line to Thionville or Diedenhofen, 23 miles south, from which Metz is 17 miles farther south. See Route 8,—Paris to Metz by Rheims. Sedan is 73 miles west from Thionville. Junction also with line to Longuyon, 41 miles west (see Route 8).

193 WASSERBILLIG. This village, on the Moselle, at its junc- 9½ tion with the Sauer, is the station to alight at to visit the Ygel monument, in the village of Ygel, about 2 miles east from Wasserbillig (see map of the Rhine and the Moselle, page 232). Opposite the station is an inn where a glass of beer and some light refreshments may be had. Walk up to the other end of the village, cross the Sauer by the donkey-backed bridge, then walk down the Moselle by a good road among vineyards, and alongside the railway, which the road crosses near the

BRUSSELS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.—TREVES.

TREVES
MILES TO

entrance to the village of Ygel. At the other end of the village, to the left, is the monument, consisting of a square tapering reddish quadrangular pillar, 70 feet high, 16 long, and 13 broad. It is covered with partially defaced sculptures in relief. On the top is a pediment, over which rises a peaked roof, terminating in a finial in the form of an eagle. This most remarkable structure is supposed to have been erected in the 2d century by Secundinus Aventinus, and is one of the most perfect Roman monuments north of the Alps.

198 CONZ, a most important railway junction; but rather a small **5** station. Junction with line to Saarbrücken, 47 miles south (see Route 11, Metz to Strasburg, page 315).

203 TRIER, or TREVES (pop. 24,000), on the Moselle.

Hotels.—Roths Haus, in the Hauptmarkt. Before the entrance into the Roths Haus, a short street, the Fleisch Strasse, leads directly to the Kornmarkt, in which are situated the Post-office and the Post Hotel. From the Hauptmarkt a short narrow street leads to the cathedral, and a long broad one in the opposite direction to the Porta Nigra. At the foot of the Brod Strasse, and opposite each other, are the Hotels de Treves and de Venice or Venedig. Their omnibuses await passengers at the railway station.

Cab-stands in the Hauptmarkt and in the Kornmarkt. Fares— from any one point to another in the town, 6 groschen for two persons, and for every other $2\frac{1}{2}$ groschen more

By the hour, for from 1 to 2 persons, 15 groschen; from 3 to 4, 25 groschen.

Junction with line to Duren, 108 miles north. Duren is 15 miles west from Cologne (see Route 7, Paris to Frankfort. Eighty-seven miles south from Trier, at the station of Enskirchen, a branch line of about 15 miles extends to Bonn.

The railway station is a little above the bridge, on the left bank of the Moselle. The greater part of this bridge was built by the Romans.

The steamboat wharf is a little below the bridge, on the right bank of the Moselle. In winter the steamers sail for Coblenz at 7.30 a.m., and in summer at 6 a.m.: time 9 to 11 hours. Fare, 4 thalers. Coblenz is reached in 8 hours from Treves, by taking the rail by Saarbrücken.

On board the Moselle steamers refreshments are had at even a more moderate rate than at some of the hotels. Maps of the river are sold on board at 5 groschen each.

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.—TREVES.

Those wishing to break the journey must, before leaving the boat, request the purser to visé (bescheinigen) their ticket.

Fare to land by small boat, 1 groschen each, including luggage.

A diligence leaves the post-office daily for Coblenz : time 12 hours.

Churches closed after 12 A.M.

Beyond the Porta Nigra is the church of St. Paulin, with frescoes painted by Scheffer.

In the time of Julius Cæsar, Treves was a large and important town, the capital of the Treviri. At present it is remarkable for its Roman remains.

From the Hotel Rothes Haus across the Hauptmarkt, and then up a narrow street, the Stern Gasse, is the Dom or Cathedral, founded in the 4th century, but of the original church all that remains is a short massive granite column, lying near the main entrance.

The present edifice, built of alternate layers of stone and brick, is 362 feet long, 160 wide, and 100 high. Strong piers, adorned with curious sculpture, support semicircular segmental four-centred and equilateral arches. Behind the high altar is preserved the great relic of the church, the supposed tunic of our Lord, but it is shown only on great occasions. In the church of Argenteuil is another tunic (see page 99). Under the organ-loft, surrounded by marble colonnettes, is the mausoleum of Baldwin of Luxemburg. In the crypt under the church are more mausoleums, yet none of any remarkable beauty. Adjoining is the Liebfraukirche, built in a circular form. It was commenced in 1227, and finished in 1244. The interior rests on twelve round columns, with round gilded capitals, each bearing on the shaft a painting in fresco of an apostle, all of which are visible from the diamond-shaped piece of blue marble in the floor a few steps in advance of the entrance. Behind the pulpit is a painful-looking Entombment. Now go up the narrow street to the Pallast Platz, a very large square, of which one end is occupied by the palace barracks, or Caserne, and the Basilica, a great brick building, 235 feet long and 104 high, now used as a Protestant place of worship. At the opposite end of the square are seen the very interesting ruins of a Roman palace and baths. To reach them it is necessary to leave this square by the narrow street to the right of the Basilica, the Jesuiten Strasse, and then first street to the left, the Weberbach Strasse, leading to the Weber Thor. Those, however, who desire to visit the Library and Museum (open every week day from 10 to 12) should walk up the Jesuiten Strasse till they arrive

ROUTE 4A.—PART 2.—TREVES.

at a large building on the left hand, comprehending the gymnasium, the library, and museum. Among the MSS. the most precious is the Codex Aureus, containing the four Gospels written in gold letters on parchment, and superbly bound, and adorned with precious stones and a large onyx cameo. This MS. was presented by Ada, sister of Charlemagne, to the Abbey of St. Maximin. To reach the baths, having passed by the Weber Thor, or gate, turn to the left, and keep the road alongside the wall, till having reached a small house beside a wooden railing. The door-keeper lives here. Fee, 5 groschen each. These ruins were originally a Roman palace, built in the 1st century, of which the baths formed only a small part. From the top of the tower, ascended by 76 steps, there is a good view of the town.

The high road in front of this tower, leading in the direction towards the hill, conducts to the Amphitheatre, about ten minutes' walk distant, in an open space on the left of the road. But of that building little remains. Now return again to the Hauptmarkt, and walk up the Simeons Strasse to the Porta Nigra, a large gateway, erected probably about the beginning of the 4th century. It has a frontage of 125 feet, is 54 feet broad, and its highest part is 99 feet. The two gateways have semicircular arches, and are 24 feet high. Over them are two storeys, each having six windows, with stilted arches, separated by colonnettes with cushioned capitals. On each side rises a spacious tower, similarly constructed, of which one rises a storey higher than the rest of the building. By the side of this tower a modern addition was built, which was used as a church.

Six miles from Treves is the Ygel monument (see under Wasserbillig). Those who have no time to visit it can see an excellent model of it at Lintz's, the bookseller's shop near the Hotel de Treves, who has also good plans of the town.

From Treves we can take the line to Duren, 108 miles north, and join Route 7 at Cologne; or the line to Saarbrucken, 55 miles south, and join Route 11. Or take the steamboat to Coblenz (see map of the Moselle, page 232). The sail down the Moselle in the summer season, when fruit is plentiful, is preferred by some to the sail on the Rhine, as the Moselle is much narrower, and more sinuous, but it has neither such important towns nor such romantic castles on its banks.

The largest towns passed on the way down from Treves are—Neumagen (pop. 2000), with the ruins of a castle; Pörsport (*Inn.*: Hayn), whose vineyards produce one of the best Moselle wines; Berncastel

ROUTE 4B.—ANTWERP.

(pop. 2000), with a pier, at which the steamer halts. Above, on a hill, is a ruined castle built in 1086. Trarbach (pop. 2000, chiefly Protestants). *Inn*: Allmacher, near the pier. This is one of the cleanest and best towns on the Moselle. Zell (pop. 1800) with a pier, and near it the Rothes Haus inn. Alf (pop. 1500), *Hotels*: Post, Bellevue. This is the station to land at for the Baths of *Bertrich*, 6 miles distant. During the bathing season an omnibus awaits the passengers from the steamer. Bertrich lies in a hollow, protected from the north and east winds, and has, on account of the efficacy of its mineral waters, been increasing rapidly. Their temperature is 89° Fahrenheit, and in their composition are nearly similar to those of Carlsbad in Bohemia.

After Alf follow the ruins of the Marienburg, the largest on the Moselle. Cochem (pop. 2900), with an old castle. *Hotels*: Union, Kehr, near the pier. Moselkern, station to alight at to visit the beautiful and admirably situated castle of Eltz, built in the 10th century, on a cliff nearly 1000 feet above the sea-level. It is about 3 miles distant by the footpath up the Eltzer stream.

For the steamboat and railway stations of Coblenz, see Route 7, under Coblenz, page 235.

 ROUTE 4B.

ANTWERP TO BRUSSELS.

Distance 27 miles. Fares, 8½ fr., 2½ fr., and 1½ fr. For Time-table see under "Anvers, Malines, Bruxelles," in the "Guide Officiel des Chemins de Fer du Belgique," price, 30 c.; sold at the railway stations. In England, see under "London to Antwerp and Back," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. See map of Holland, page 208.

ANTWERP (pop. 120,000) on the river Schelde or Escant, 31 miles north-west from Ghent. The steamers from London, Leith, Grimsby, Harwich, and Rotterdam, arrive at the Quay Van Dyck, directly west from the Cathedral by the street called Canal au Beurre Sucre.

The Railway Station for Brussels and Rotterdam is on the eastern side of the town, near the Zoological Gardens; and for Ghent and Ostende in the Rue St. Michel, on the river, near the citadel.

Hotels.—In the Place Verte, near the Cathedral, the Hotel St.

ROUTE 4B.—ANTWERP.

Antoine ; adjoining the Cathedral the Hotel Flanders ; adjoining the Post-office the Hotel Europe ; in the Place de Meir the Grand Laboureur ; and near it the Hotel de la Paix. Post-office in the Place Verte.

The Cathedral is shown by the sacristan between 12 and 4 ; fee, 1 fr. Entrance then by the door from the Place Verte. Strangers can, however, quietly examine all the building (excepting the pictures) by themselves, without paying anything. The tower may be ascended from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; fee, 75 c.

The best way to visit Antwerp is to hire a cab, not later than 10. Make the driver first go by the Grande Place, passing the Hotel de Ville, to the church of St. Paul's ; and thence by St. Charles Borromeus to the Musée (picture gallery) in the Rue du Fagot. From the Musée visit St. Jacques, and thence down to No. 7 Rue Rubens, and back again to the Place de Meir, whence drive to St. André and the Cathedral. This does not include the docks, quays, public gardens, and fortifications, which, although extensive, are not characteristic.

Antwerp is a well-built fortified city, with spacious docks and quays on the river, and beautiful streets and buildings of great interest in the town. Of the latter, the most remarkable are the churches ; and of these the great characteristics are the beautifully carved woodwork as exhibited in the stalls, confessionals, and pulpits ; the sculptured marbles as exhibited in the columns and banisters of the altars, and not unfrequently in the statues over them. After the churches the most important edifice is the Hotel de Ville, an imposing structure in the Florentine style, completed in 1565, and adorned with paintings and frescoes.

The Cathedral was commenced in the 14th century, and completed in the 16th. It is 380 feet long from west to east, and 211 feet long at the transepts, and 169 feet broad at the nave, having on each side three aisles, of which the arches are supported on 125 pillars. These pillars or piers have no capitals, and the only decoration is a rectangular panelling with quatrefoil mouldings over the arches of the nave. The roofs are quadripartite, excepting at the transepts, where it is adorned with tracery. Over the transept is an octagonal tower, built in 1534. On the ceiling is a painting of the Assumption, by Schut.

The beautiful tower over the portal, commenced in 1352 and finished in 1518, is 397 feet high. Five hundred and fourteen steps lead up to la Galerie on the top of the tower, and 102 steps more through beautiful open mullion work to the top of the pinnacle. It contains a

ROUTE 4B.—ANTWERP.

clock made in 1458 with a chime of 40 bells, besides other 43 bells for ringing. Amongst those is the bell weighing 16,000 lbs., called Carolus, after its godfather Charles V., which takes 16 men to ring. Fee to visit the tower 75 c. In front of the tower is the famous canopied iron draw-well by Quentin Matsys.

In the interior of the church attention ought to be directed to the marbles, but especially to the carved woodwork. On the eastern side of the right or southern transept are St. Francis, by Murillo, and the gem of Antwerp, the Descent from the Cross, by P. P. Rubens—both covered. Opposite are the Last Supper, by Venius, the master of Rubens, and the Marriage at Cana, by Vos. On the eastern side of the north transept is the Elevation of the Cross, by P. P. Rubens (covered), and opposite Christ in the midst of the Doctors, by Franken, of which the faces are portraits of Calvin, Luther, and Melanchthon. In the second chapel from the right transept, in the choir, is the Resurrection, by P. P. Rubens (covered). On the reredos of the high altar is the Assumption, by P. P. Rubens (covered).

Leaving the cathedral by Quentin Matsys' canopied iron well at the foot of the tower, we enter the Grande Place, where, besides the Hotel de Ville, there are some curious houses. From this Place a short way north by the Rue de Change is the church of St. Paul's, generally recommended to travellers on account of an absurd representation of Mount Calvary and Purgatory, entered by the side door; but much more deserving of notice on account of its carved work, sculptured marbles, and curious pendants. A short distance east from the cathedral is St. Charles, re-built in 1718 by the Jesuits, and loaded with ornaments. The most beautiful part is the Chapel of the Virgin, to the right hand on entering. A little way north from St. Charles is the Picture Gallery or Musée, in the Rue Fagot, containing a fine collection of paintings. Each picture bears the artist's name. Admission free on Sundays and Thursdays, other days 1 fr.

Among the artists are Rubens, whose chair stands at the entrance; Quentin Matsys, whose *chef d'œuvre*, recently restored, occupies the centre of the second room; Jordaens the elder, Cuyt, Van Dyck, Ruysdael, Tennaiers, Vos, etc.

Directly east from the cathedral, by the broad street Rue Neuve, is St. Jacques, finished in 1431, full of beautiful marbles and woodwork, of which the high altar and screen, and roodloft enclosing the sanctuary, afford beautiful examples. The chapel behind the high altar contains

ROUTE 4B.—MALINES.

the tombs of Rubens and his family. The altar-piece (generally covered) was painted by him, and represents Mary presenting the child Jesus to St. Jerome. The white marble reclining figures represent the dying Christian and Eternity. A short way south is the Place de Meir.

At the eastern end of the Place de Meir is the Rue Rubens, where all that remains of the once splendid mansion built by him in 1611, and in which he died in 1640, is the portico, which stands in the garden of the house, No. 7 of this street. At the western end of the Place is the entrance to the new Bourse, the last having been destroyed by fire in 1858.

Half-way between the cathedral and the citadel is the Church of St. André, rebuilt in 1756. It contains an imposing high altar and a very beautiful pulpit, representing Christ appearing to Peter after the draught of fishes. Against the pillar of the S. or right-hand transept is the tomb of Barbara Maubray and Elizabeth Curle, ladies of honour to Mary Queen of Scots, whose portrait, painted by Porbus, is over the inscription.

Fifteen miles north from Antwerp and 12 miles north from Brussels is MALINES or MECHELN, an important railway junction, where carriages are generally changed. Large refreshment-rooms in the station.

In the town, which is at some little distance from the station, the principal hotels are the Hotel de Brabant, near the cathedral; the Hotel St. Antoine, in the Rue d'Egmont, etc.

Malines (pop. 35,000). On the Dyle. A town consisting of broad and handsome quiet streets and squares. The cathedral, which is seen from a great distance, was commenced in the 12th and finished in the 15th century. The tower is 326 feet high. In St. Jean (a church near the cathedral) the reredos of the high altar bears four paintings by Rubens. In one of the chapels behind the high altar of Notre Dame, a church on the way from the station, is the famous painting by Rubens of the Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

Twenty-seven miles from Antwerp is BRUSSELS (see page 180).

ROUTE 5.

CALAIS TO BRUSSELS,

BY LILLE, TOURNAI, ATH, AND HAL.

Distance 134 miles. Time by quick trains, 5 hours. See Map of Paris, Brussels, and the Rhine, page 178. For Time-tables, see under "London to Brussels and Back *via* Calais," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway; sold at the Victoria station, Pimlico, price 1d.; or by letter to the manager of the station, enclosing a 1½d. stamp.

CALAIS MILES FROM	BRUSSELS MILES TO
CALAIS (pop. 13,000). See Route 1, Calais and Boulogne	134
to Paris, page 163.	
7 ARDRES (pop. 2600). See Route 2, Calais to Paris by Haze-	127
brouck, page 173.	
26 ST. OMER (pop. 22,000). See page 174.	108
39 HAZEBROUCK (pop. 10,000); junction with branch to Dun-	95
kerque (see pages 174 and 177).	
66½ LILLE (pop. 160,000). For London to Lille, see under that	67½
head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and	
Dover Railway. For Lille to Paris, see Route 6 and 6A., pp. 201 & 202.	

Hotels.—Europe; France; Gand; Villeroy; Singe d'Or; Flandre et Angleterre.

An omnibus conveys passengers from the station to and from the hotels.

Post and Telegraph offices are in the Rue de Marais.

Lille is a strongly fortified town, with the old ramparts converted into beautiful parks, and the new fortifications built so far distant as not to interfere, as formerly, with the traffic. It is a busy manufacturing town, with handsome new streets and houses, yet retaining sufficient of the antique to impart an interesting appearance to it, such as is seen in the Grande Place, where the Bourse occupies the most prominent part. This edifice was commenced under the dominion of the Spaniards. In the centre of the court is a statue of Napoleon I., made from cannon taken at Austerlitz.

In the middle of the "Place" stands a column, testifying to the valour displayed by the citizens in 1792. A street leaving the south-west corner of the Place leads to the Hotel de Ville, containing the

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 5.—LILLE.

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

Picture Gallery and the Industrial Museum, devoted especially to the illustration of the products and manufactures of the town, such as silk, cloth, glass, beet sugar, imitation precious stones, colours, pipes, tiles, pencils, etc. etc. The picture gallery contains some of the best works of the Italian, Flemish, and French schools; and some of Michael Angelo's architectural drawings. Open every day to the public from 9 to 4.

The citadel is considered one of Vauban's masterpieces; admission readily granted. At the entrance is a spacious exercise ground, used also for the fairs. In the vicinity is the fine new Prefecture, opposite the Post-office. From the north-west corner of the Grande Place a street leads to the Cathedral Notre Dame de la Treille et Saint Pierre, commenced in 1855, on the site formerly occupied by the Castle of Buc, constructed by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 50. West is the Rue Royale, another of the perfectly straight streets, with the church of Saint Catherine. Here, above the high altar, is the Martyrdom of St. Catherine, by Rubens; and in one of the chapels the statue of Notre Dame de la Treille, venerated by the Lilleans since the 11th century. At the north end of the Rue Royale is St. Andrée, with a handsome pulpit and some good pictures of the Flemish school. At the north-east extremity of the city, on the other side of the Deule, by the Pont Neuf, is the Madeleine, built in 1675, and containing the Adoration of the Shepherds, by Rubens, and a Crucifixion by Van Dyck.

Lille has numerous foundries and manufactories, and 140 mills with 400,000 spindles.

73½ BAISIEUX. Station of the French custom-house. **60½**

76½ BLANDAIN. Station of the Belgian custom-house. **57½**

81 TOURNAI (pop. 32,000). A fortified town on the Schelde, **53** lined with broad quays and spanned by several bridges.

Hotels.—Near the station, the Bellevue. In the town, the Singe d'Or; Imperatrice.

The old town stands on the left bank, and the new town, which is distinguished by its neat regular streets and well-built houses, on the right. In the former, the most remarkable building is the Cathedral, a large, ancient, and beautiful edifice in the Gothic style, with five pointed towers. The interior, which is peculiarly impressive, contains, in the first chapel of the south aisle, a Crucifixion by Jordaens, and on

CALAIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 6.—DOUAI.

BRUSSELS
MILES TO

a pillar to the left of the high altar, the Rescue of the Souls from Purgatory, by Rubens. Adjoining the cathedral is the belfry, erected in 1190, and restored in 1852.

Tournai, or Tournay, is supposed to be the Civitas Nerviorum of Julius Cæsar, called at a later period Tornaius. Four miles distant is Mont St. Aubert, 300 feet high, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.

101 ATH (pop. 9000), on the Dendre, an important railway junction. 33

116 ENGHIE (pop. 3000), also an important railway junction. 18

125½ HAL (pop. 8000), on the Senne, with a beautiful church (Notre Dame) built in the 14th century. The high altar of alabaster was erected in 1533. But the great object of attraction is a miracle-working image of the Virgin, which, among other wonderful performances, caught thirty-three cannon-balls during a siege of the town.

134 BRUSSELS (see page 180).

For Brussels to Luxemburg, see Route 4A, Part 2, page 189.

For Brussels to Antwerp, see Route 4B, page 195.

For Ostende to Brussels, see Route 4A, Part 1, page 184.

ROUTE 6.

LILLE TO PARIS, BY ARRAS AND AMIENS.

See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178. Distance 156 miles. Time by express train, 5½ hours. Fares, 23 fr., 21 fr., and 15 fr.

LILLE
MILES FROMPARIS
MILES TO

LILLE (pop. 160,000), 66½ miles from Calais (see page 199). 156

14 CARVIN. 142

21 DOUAI (pop. 26,000). *Hotels*: Europe; Versailles; Flandre; 135
20 miles from Valenciennes by Somain Junction (see Route 6A).

A prosperous town in the great northern coal-fields of France, possessing important manufactories and foundries for the construction of machinery and cannon. The finest, and indeed the only remarkable building in Douai, is the Hotel de Ville, a profusely sculptured Gothic edifice of the 15th century. From the centre of the façade rises a

LILLE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 6.

PARIS
MILES TO

handsome square turreted tower, 130 feet high, surmounted by a curiously wrought spire, 48 feet higher. The Porte Notre Dame belongs to the same period. The Picture Gallery in the Museum contains some paintings by Velasquez, Van Dyck, Rubens, Champaigne, Teniers, etc. The Library contains 45,000 volumes and 1000 MSS. In the early part of July commences a five days' festival, when, at 9 A.M., the giant Gayant, attired in traditionary costume, sallies forth with his family from the gateway of the Museum. These stupendous figures are made to move along by men concealed within their robes and flowing vestments. It is a commemoration of the entry of the French into the town, July 6th, 1667. In the year following they took Lisle, Charleroi, and many other towns in the Netherlands. Gayant may have been a general in the French army of invasion.

The Benedictine College in this town is one of the great training schools for English and Irish Catholic priests. Douai gives its name to an edition of the Bible, with copious notes by Roman Catholic divines.

<u>36</u>	ARRAS (pop. 28,000), see page 175.	<u>120</u>
<u>59</u>	ALBERT (pop. 4700), see page 175.	<u>97</u>
<u>75</u>	LONGUEAU and AMIENS (see pages 175 and 170).	<u>81</u>
<u>115</u>	CLERMONT (pop. 6000). See Route 1, Calais and Boulogne to Paris, page 172.	<u>41</u>
<u>124</u>	CREIL JUNCTION. See Route 1, Calais and Boulogne to Paris, page 173.	<u>32</u>
<u>156</u>	PARIS. The train arrives at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord, 18 Place Roubaix (see page xiii.)	

ROUTE 6A.

LILLE TO PARIS,

BY VALENCIENNES, CAMBRAI, AND TERGNIER JUNCTION.

Distance 200 miles. See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine. For the Time-tables, see for Lille and Valenciennes, under "Chemin de Fer de Lille à Valenciennes," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord;" and for the rest of the journey, under "Lille, Douai, Somain, et Valenciennes, à Maubeuge, St. Quentin," etc., in the same Indicateur. A great part of this tour lies in the coal country.

LILLE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 6A.—CAMBRAI.

PARIS
MILES TO

LILLE (pop. 180,000), 66½ miles from Calais (see page 199). 200
30 VALENCIENNES (pop. 27,000); 20 miles from Mons and 59 170
 from Brussels (see Route 4, Paris to Brussels, page 178); and 20
 miles from Douai (see Route 6, Lille to Paris by Douai, page 201).

Hotels.—Commerce; Princes; Mouton-Blanc.

Valenciennes is a fortified and manufacturing town on the Escaut, in the centre of a great coal basin covering an area of 148,270 acres. It has a very large square, some wide streets, and many agreeable walks. The Picture Gallery is in the Hotel de Ville, built in 1612. The Porte de Lille is a curious specimen of a mediæval fortification. In the Jardin Froissart is a statue to the memory of Jean Froissart, the author of the celebrated chronicles, born at Valenciennes about the year 1337, and for some time the private secretary of Philippa of Hainault, wife of Edward III. and mother of the Black Prince.

St. Amand, 8 miles north by diligence; time 1½ hour (see Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178); with a large thermal bathing establishment, supplied by sulphurous and calcareous springs. Walks and drives in the forest.

42½ SOMAIN JUNCTION. By the direct line to Paris it is only 157½
 28 miles from Lille. See now under table Lille, Douai, Somain, etc., in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer du Nord."

43½ CAMBRAI (pop. 25,000). *Hotels*: France; Commerce; 128½
Messageries. A fortified town on the Escaut, the original seat of the manufacture of cambric (batiste), for which it is still famous. The fine cathedral, now in ruins, commenced in the 12th century, was finished in the 15th, and burned down in 1859. It was from the pulpit of this cathedral that Fénélon, who held the archbishopric of Cambrai, by the appointment of Louis XIV. in 1649, poured forth those eloquent discourses which have now become classic. When the misfortunes of the war which chastised the ambition of Louis brought the allied army into the diocese, Fénélon, by his firmness, wisdom, and eloquence, inspired the hostile commanders, Marlborough and Eugene, with pity and respect for the unfortunate province of Flanders.

58 BUSIGNY JUNCTION, 79 miles from Brussels (see Route 114
 4, page 179).

77 ST. QUENTIN (pop. 33,000). See Route 4, page 179. 35

LILLE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 6A.—HAM.

PARIS
MILES TO

81 TERGNIER JUNCTION (pop. 600), see Route 4, page 179. 81

This is a convenient place from which to visit the small town of Ham, 12 miles north-west, by rail.

HAM (pop. 3000). On the Somme. *Inns*: France, Nord. Diligences leave the Inn France for Noyon, 13 miles distant (see page 178), and for Peronne, 16 miles distant (see under Albert, page 175).

Ham is a quiet little town in the midst of marshes, with a church in part belonging to the 12th century. The interior walls are ornamented with panelled reliefs, mostly of stone. At the opposite extremity of the town, by the Grande Rue, on the road to the railway station, is the once formidable fortress of Ham, now abandoned. Here it was Napoleon III. was imprisoned in 1840, after having been for a short time detained in the Conciergerie jail in Paris (see page 38). The first two rooms on the ground-floor were occupied by General Montholon, then followed the guard-room, adjoining the Emperor's bath-room at the foot of the stair. Up-stairs were his bedroom and library. On the other side of the passage two small rooms, exactly similar, were occupied by his doctor and servant. The doctor's room served afterwards as a prison for General Cavaignac. Along the passage to the left, in a line with the servant's room, are the dining-room and the laboratory. On the esplanade, to the west of the Tour de Connetable (now a powder-store), is his garden, containing a cypress planted by him and some trellis-work.

The manner in which Napoleon III. effected his escape on the 25th of May 1846 is thus described by a writer in the *London Society* for January 1870 :—

"On the 25th the Prince rose early, cut off his moustaches and imperial, and put on the prepared disguise—a complete labourer's dress, consisting of blue linen blouse and trousers, a dilapidated cap, rough wooden shoes, and dirty apron. The costume was completed by blackened eyebrows, a rough black wig hanging about his ears, a painted face, and a short clay pipe. In spite of the risk of keeping about him papers which might betray his identity, he would not part with a couple of letters, one from his mother, the other from the Emperor. He might especially value the latter, from its containing the sentence: 'I hope that Louis Napoleon, as he grows up, will make himself worthy of the destinies which await him.'

"At seven in the morning the masons entered the fortress to resume their work. Thélín offered them something to drink, and having got them together round the table in the vestibule, ran to tell his master that the moment was come. The Prince, shouldering a plank procured beforehand, walked down the stairs, avoiding the vestibule where the men were drinking. Thélín, dressed as for a journey, also stepped into the courtyard leading his dog by a string, and walking a few paces before the *Prince*. As he had obtained permission the previous evening to go to

LILLE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 6A.

PARIS
MILES TO

St. Quentin, the keepers wished him a pleasant journey; at which he stopped to chat with them, to divert their attention from the Prince, who was gravely advancing with the plank on his shoulder, held in such a way as to screen his face. So impossible was it to guess who he was, that a labourer, taking him for one of his comrades, went up to him to speak to him; but Thélín, with great address, directed his attention to something else. A little farther on he met an officer, who, luckily, was busy reading a letter. Then he had to pass through a group of thirty soldiers assembled in front of the guard-house. Finally, having passed through all the courts, he came to the outer lodge. The porter, fearing a blow from the plank, quickly drew back his head. A few paces beyond the last sentinel, who followed him with his eyes, the Prince dropped his pipe and picked it up again. This movement served to hide his face, already half-concealed by the plank.

"At last, crossing the two drawbridges, he was free!"

In 1815 Marshal Moncey was imprisoned in this fortress for refusing to sit in judgment on his colleague Marshal Ney; and in 1830 Prince Polignac, the minister of Charles X. But the most extraordinary case was that of Generals Lamorcière and Cavaignac, whom Napoleon III. himself shut up here after the *coup d'état* in December 1851.

95 CHAUNY (pop. 10,000), see Route 4, page 178. 77

105 NOYON (pop. 7000), see Route 4, page 178. 67

120 COMPIÈGNE (see Excursion 4, page 102). 52

140 CREIL JUNCTION (see Route 1, page 173). 32

172 or 200 miles distant by Valenciennes is PARIS. Arrive at the station of the Chemins de Fer du Nord No. 12 Place Roubaix (see page xiii.)

HOLLAND

Is for the most part an intricate net-work of rivers and canals intersecting interminable meadows, with rows of stunted willow trees, and groups of windmills, and sheets of water, bounded by dreary mounds of sand.

The Dutch are called a cleanly people. This character they owe to their habit of rubbing and polishing their houses, which the extreme humidity of their climate renders imperative. They are inveterate smokers of a vile tobacco, which nauseous indulgence is not prohibited even in the railway stations. The canals that traverse in every direction their largest and finest cities are impregnated with sewage, which

ROTTERDAM.

on account of the want of fall, is floated out to the sea principally by the action of the tide. There is not a water-mill in all Holland. Nearly all the towns are built on piles, from 50 to 60 feet in length, driven into the ground by means of a machine called a heiblok. After having pierced through a mixture of peat and sand, they reach, at about the depth of 40 feet, a bed of firm clay, which forms a good foundation.

ROTTERDAM (pop. 116,000). On the Maas.

London to Rotterdam by Harwich. Tickets procured at Bishopsgate station, and the other principal stations of the Great Eastern Railway.

London, Rotterdam, and the Rhine, sailing once a week from Blackwall. Apply to Messrs. Phillips and Co., St. Dunstan's Street, Dunstan's Hill, London. The General Steam Navigation Company have also boats between London and Rotterdam. Hull to Rotterdam once a week. Apply to Messrs. Ringrose, Hull. Leith to Rotterdam. First-class steamers. Apply to G. Gibson and Co., Leith. *The Leith boats do not carry cattle.*

Steamers between Rotterdam and Antwerp in nine hours. Amsterdam and Harlingen; Rotterdam and Dordrecht; and Rotterdam to Cologne and Mannheim.

Steamboat wharf on the quay of the *Boompjes*. From London to Rotterdam, by Dover, Calais, Lille, Brussels, and Antwerp; or by Dover, Ostende, Bruges, Brussels, and Antwerp. See under "London to Rotterdam and Back," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria Station, Pimlico, price 1d.; or by letter, enclosing 1½d. in stamps. (See Routes 4, page 178; 4A, Part 1, page 184; and 4B, page 195.)

For travellers in Holland the best Time-tables are the "*Officiële Reisgids voor Nederland*," price 20 cents. Sold at the station and booksellers' shops. It has also an excellent railway map.

Dutch Money.—The Dutch money is in gulden and cents. The gulden is worth 20d. English, consequently the 5-cent piece is equal to 1d.; or 2 sous French, Belgian, and Italian currency; or 10 pfennig Prussian currency. The Dutch gulden is current in Bavaria. At the railway stations English and French coins are taken at the current rate of exchange. The general value allowed is for—

	Gulden.	Cents.
1 Sovereign	11	90
A 20-franc piece	9	40
A 10-franc piece	4	70
1 Shilling	—	58
1 Franc	—	46

The 10, 20, and 40 cent pieces are made of white metal, and are worth respectively 1d., 2d., and 4d.

Letter Stamps in Holland are called "*post-zegels*," and are sold at the post-office, and also at some of the shops, where they cost a cent more.

Cabs (called *Vigilants*, pronounced *feshelants*) to and from the station, for 1 or 2 persons, 80 cents; for 3 or 4, 1 gulden; each trunk 10 cents extra. By the hour, from 1½ to 2 gulden. They carry with them their tariffs, which see.

ROTTERDAM.

In railway travelling, passengers who do not smoke must be careful to select a carriage with the words "Niet Rookten" on the door.

Hotels.—New Bath Hotel, on the Boompjes, near the Lower Rhine and Belgian Railway Station, the station for passengers bound to Antwerp and Brussels. A steamer takes them by Dordrecht to Moerdijk (time two hours), where the railway commences, and Antwerp is reached in other two hours. (For Antwerp to Brussels, see page 195.) Hotel des Pays Bas, in the Korte Hoog Straat, the best hotel for passengers bound to Cologne, who leave by the station at the south-west end of the town, near the Zoological Gardens.

Rotterdam is a busy clean town, with a multitude of canals bordered with trees and crammed with bright shining broad barges.

The best thing a traveller who has a little time to spend in Rotterdam can do is to find his way to the Hoog Straat, where he will see the best shops. At one part a narrow street, called the Naauwe Kerk Straat, intersects it at right angles—one branch terminating in the Groot Markt, with the statue of Erasmus, born in this town, October 28, 1467, and the other at the church of St. Lawrence, built in 1472, whose great roof is seen towering above the surrounding houses. When service is not being conducted enter by the door-keeper's house, facing the end of the Naauwe Kerk Straat; fee 10 cents. The interior is vast. The only ornamental works it contains are some mausoleums of Dutch admirals, and the handsome brass and marble screen of the choir. The famous organ is at the opposite end, and is furnished with 4762 pipes.

The best part of Holland, and the finest towns in it, are seen by taking the rail from Rotterdam to Amsterdam by the Hague ('S Gravenhage), Leyden, and Haarlem—distance 52 miles; time, 2 hours; fares, 4, 3, or 2 gulden. And returning to Rotterdam from Amsterdam by Utrecht and Gouda—distance 56½ miles. For Time-tables, see the "Officieele Reisgids voor Nederland," with a good railway map; sold at the stations and book shops, price 20 c. Those on their way to Cologne and the Rhine, instead of returning to Rotterdam, commence the route of Rotterdam to Cologne at Utrecht (see page 219).

ROTTERDAM TO AMSTERDAM BY THE HAGUE.

Distance 52 miles. See Map of Holland.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

AMSTERDAM
MILES TO

ROTTERDAM. Start from the station of the Holländische ⁵²
Spoorweg, near the Zoological Gardens.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

THE HAGUE.

AMSTERDAM
MILES TO

2 SCHIEDAM (pronounced Skiedam) on the Schie. Famous for 50 its distilleries of gin, a malt spirit flavoured with the essential oil of juniper ; hence the name gin, a contraction of the French word *genièvre*, a juniper berry.

8 DELFT (pop. 22,000). *Hotel*: Casino. Once famous for the 44 manufacture of that kind of earthenware, to which it gave its own name of Delft. In the Palace or Prinzenhof, now used as a barrack, William I. was assassinated on the 10th of July 1584, by Geerardt, of Burgundy, at the instigation of Philip II. of Spain. In the choir of the Nieuwekerk is the magnificent mausoleum of King William, and adjoining it the simple tomb of the celebrated scholar, jurist, and historian, Hugo Grotius, born at Delft, April 10, 1583. In the Oude Kerk is the mausoleum of Martin Harpertzoon Tromp, the Nelson of Holland. The town hall (Stadhuis) contains a collection of paintings.

14 DEN HAAG, or 'S GRAVENHAGE, or THE HAGUE (pop. 38 87,000). *Cab-fares*: From the station to any part of the town, 80 c., for two persons ; for four persons, 1 gulden.

Hotels.—Europe, in the Lange Houtstraat, near the museum or picture gallery. A little farther off, in the Toornooiveld, is the Hotel du Vieux Doelen. In the Buitenhof, also near the museum, is the Hotel des Deux Villes ; in the Park, the Hotel Belle Vue ; in the Spui, not far from the station, is the Hotel Baesjou.

An omnibus at the station awaits the passengers for the various hotels.

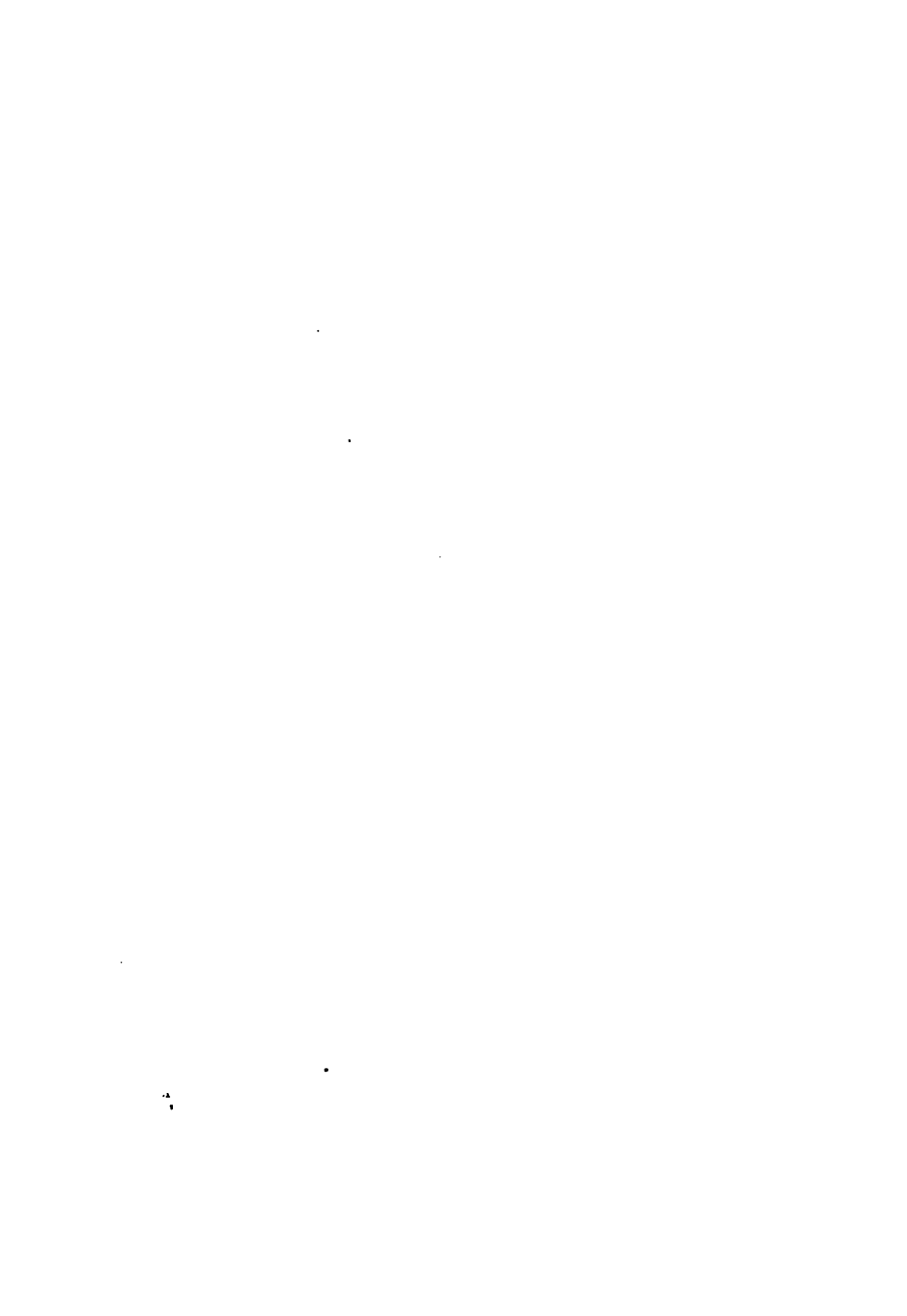
At No. 3 Kneuterdyk is the office and starting-place of the tramway carriages to Schéveningue, the Brighton of Holland.

Cab-stands are in the Buitenhof, the Plein, and in the Huygens Plein. Plein is equivalent to "Place" or Square.

The station of the Holländische railway, or of the direct line from Rotterdam, is at the southern end of the town. The station of the "Niederlandische Rhijn" railway, or of the line from Rotterdam and Utrecht by Gouda, is on the south-eastern side of the town, so that passengers having to leave in a different direction to that in which they arrived have to change the stations.

Post-office at the south-east end of the cathedral.

Travellers wishing to spend only two or three hours at the Hague, should, on arriving, hire a cab (vigilant) at the station, and drive to the Museum in the Plein. Having seen it, walk through the Binnenhof into the Buitenhof, and there

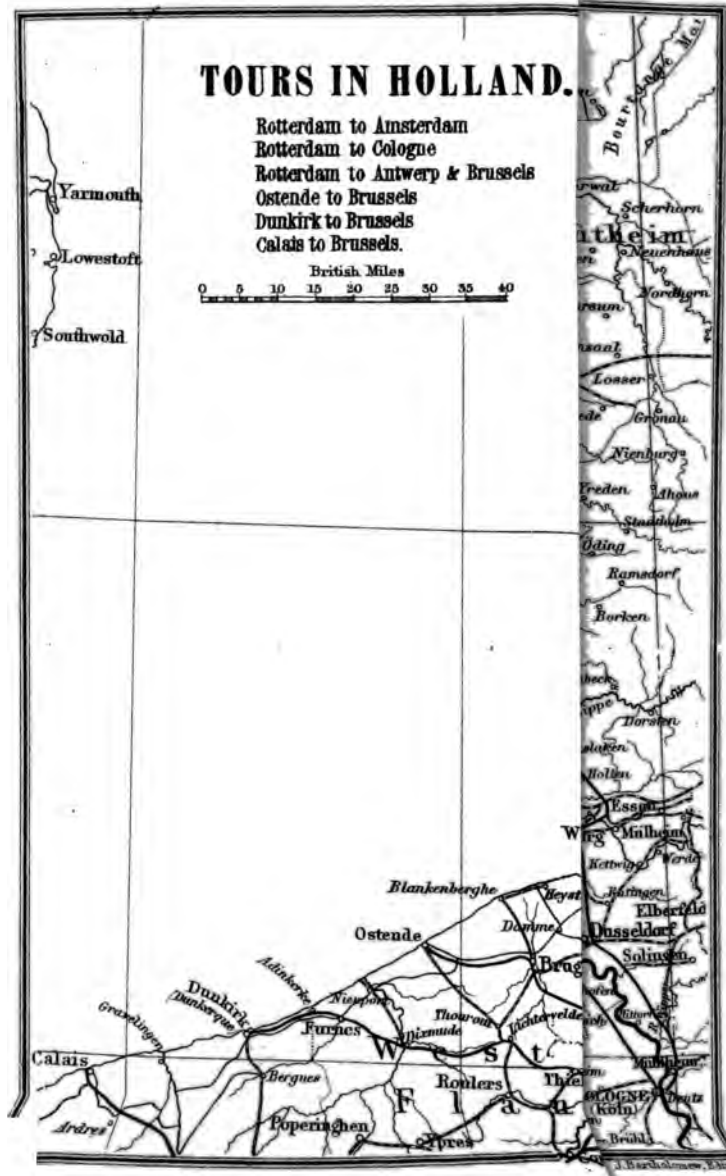


TOURS IN HOLLAND.

Rotterdam to Amsterdam
 Rotterdam to Cologne
 Rotterdam to Antwerp & Brussels
 Ostende to Brussels
 Dunkirk to Brussels
 Calais to Brussels.

British Miles

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40



THE HAGUE.

hire again a cab from the stand, and drive, if time permits, to the Willems Park and the Bosch (the Bois de Boulogne of the Hague) at the east end of the town, and thence back to the proper station.

The Hague is the residence of the Court, and consequently the most fashionable town in Holland.

The greatest traffic is in the south-west end, in the streets called the Hoog Straat and the Veenestraat. In the northern continuation of the Hoog Straat is situated the Royal Palace, and opposite to it is a bronze equestrian statue to Gulielmo Primo. But the most important place to visit is the Museum, situated in the Plein or Place, almost due north from the "Holländische" railway station. It is open from Monday till Friday, from 10 to 3, and on Saturday from 10 to 12. On the ground-floor are various curiosities from China, Japan, Java, etc. In the first room to the right on entering is No. 13, the model of a house constructed for Peter the Great. The artist took twenty-five years to execute it, and as the price (£2500) appeared to the Russian Court exorbitant, it was bought by a Dutchman, from whom it found its way into the museum.

Having ascended the stair, the first room to the right contains No. 116 (behind a railing), Rembrandt's picture of Professor Tulp lecturing on Anatomy. Near it (No. 142) is a picture by Steen, representing himself and family. Opposite to Rembrandt's great picture is No. 41, a painting by Everdingen, representing the family of the Grand Pensionary Steyne. In the next room, and to the left, is No. 40, Christ's Presentation to the Temple, by Rembrandt. Opposite are Nos. 123 and 124, portraits by Rubens of his first and second wife.

The room fronting the window at the top of the staircase contains the gem of the whole collection, the picture No. 112, by Paul Potter, representing a shepherd behind two stunted trees, with some sheep and an ox in the foreground. The ox is a masterpiece of skill, and a marvel of careful and minute painting. In the next room are some chalk drawings. The great rectangular pile of buildings near the museum is the Binnenhof, occupied by various public offices. In the large hall on one side of the edifice the members of the States General meet, and in another of the halls the lottery tickets are drawn. A passage from the Plein leads through the Binnenhof to the square called the Buitenhof, with a statue to William II. in the centre. The sheet of water here to the right is called the Vijver. A little farther west, by the Gravenstraat, is the principal church, the Groote Kerk, at the south-east end of which is the Post-office.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

SCHEVENINGUE.

AMSTERDAM
MILES TO

In the centre of the Plein is a statue to William I., and from the Plein the street called the Lange Houtstraat leads northwards, by the Hotel de l'Europe, to the Toornooiveld Square, with the Hotel du Vieux Doelen. Adjoining is Vijverberg Square, alongside the Vijver Lake. Now, by following the tramway lines, we pass through some of the best parts of the town, and arrive at the "Willems" Park, having in the centre an imposing monument to Willem Frederick, Prince of Orange and Nassau, of which the first stone was laid by Willem III., November 17, 1863. East from the monument is the church of St. Willem, and a short way west, still following the tramway, is the Grand Bazaar Royal, the most famous shop in the Hague. William III. of England, and Huygens, the inventor of the pendulum clock, were natives of the Hague.

Scheveningue (pop. 800), the Brighton of Holland, is two miles from the Hague, by an excellent tram-road, bordered with rows of elm trees. At the termination of this avenue commences the principal street of Scheveningue, the Keizer Straat, full of "Gemeubeleerde Kamers to huur"—furnished rooms to let—and shell shops. At No. 294 is the post-office, and at No. 31 a money-changer; while at the very end of this street, on one of the duns facing the sea, is the Hotel Zeerust, in an excellent position for observing the fishing boats. The tramway coach here turns to the right, and after going about a mile farther stops in front of the Grand Hotel des Bains, an enormous house, with every convenience, and the great resort of the Dutch fashionables during the bathing season. It stands on an eminence of sand or dun, along which a brick-paved road extends for about a mile to the Hotel Zeerust. Scheveningue is an excellent place for observing the means the Dutch adopt to consolidate the great masses of sand, as well as to sketch the clumsy but picturesque fishing boats, as fleets of them come here with their cargoes for the Hague market. King William III. of England arrived here in January 1691, in a small boat.

23½ LEYDEN, famous for its university and for its editions of 20½ the Greek and Latin classics (pop. 38,000).

Hotels.—Le Vieux Bourg, at the foot of the Bourg or Burcht and at the head of the Nieuwstraat. Hotel Lion d'Or, in No. 24 Bréestraat, between the Post-office, No. 44, and the "Rijks Museum van Oudheden," or Museum of Antiquities, No. 18 of the same street.

LEYDEN.

Although Leyden, the former *Lugdunum Batavorum*, is a very ancient town, it has not an ancient appearance. The houses are as bright, and the bricks and tiles of as glowing a red, as any in Holland. The best view of Leyden is from the "Burcht," a small circular castle on an eminence in the centre of the town, said to have been built by Drusus, though others ascribe it to Hengist, about A.D. 450; fee to enter 10 cents. From it are seen the St. Pancras Kerk, with an open circular spire in three stages, terminating in a crocketed iron finial. Eastward is St. Peter's, erected in 1315, a bulky building, with two small spiral spires. Below is the Hotel Vieux Bourg. From this hotel walk down the Lange Koornbrugsteeg, and pass over the covered bridge, to the first parallel street beyond the canal, the Bréestraat, which is the principal and best street in Leyden. A few paces westward in the Bréestraat is the Stadhuis; farther on, at No. 44, is the Post-office, and at No. 18, same side, the Rijks Museum van Oudheden (Royal Museum of Antiquities)—open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 11 to 4, and on Sunday from 12 to 4. It is rich in Egyptian and Carthaginian relics, and has a remarkable collection of Lusitanian and Iberian coins. Descend now to the end of the street, and turn to the left, up the Rapenburg to No. 28, the Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie (the Museum of Natural History)—open every week day from 10 to 4. It contains many rare specimens of animals from the far east and the Indian Archipelago, and a collection of specimens illustrative of comparative anatomy. On the opposite side of the canal is the Rijks Herbarium. The Rapenburg, with its continuation the Steenschuur, enters the eastern end of the Bréestraat and the commencement of the Hoogwoerd, which is just the eastern continuation of the Bréestraat. At No. 108 of the Hoogwoerd is the Rijks Ethnographisch Museum—open daily, fee 50 cents each. The specimens illustrate the manners and customs of the inhabitants of Java, Japan, Sumatra, New Guinea, the Corea, etc.

The University, Botanic Gardens, and Observatory, are all in the south-west corner of the town, on the east side of the canal which surrounds the town.

The University of Leyden, long one of the most distinguished seats of learning in Europe, was founded by the Prince of Orange in 1575. Grotius, Descartes, Goldsmith, and Fielding, were among its students.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

HAARLEM.

AMSTERDAM
MILES TO

42 HAARLEM (pop. 31,000). On the Spaarne. Good restaurant 10 opposite the station. Cabs await passengers.

Hotel: Funckler, in the Kruisstraat, between the railway station and the Groote Kerk.

Post-office, No. 62 Smedstraat, near the Groote Kerk.

Sunday service in the Groote Kerk commences at 10 a.m. Those who do not intend to remain during the entire service should keep as near as possible to the western or main door, the only one opened during worship. Organ concert every Tuesday and Thursday from 1 till 2. A private performance costs 12 gulden, or a sovereign.

In the centre of Haarlem stands the Groote Kerk, or St. Bavon, built in the 15th century. It is 403 feet long, 131 broad, and 138 high. The roof rests on four-centred arches, supported by thirty Romanesque columns. The pulpit has some good carving, and is surrounded by a singularly large sound-board. The chairs in the centre of the church are for women. The best seats for men are in those pews to the right and left of the pulpit; 10 cents each.

The organ, completed in 1738 and lately repaired, has 4 keyboards, 60 stops, and 5000 pipes, and is one of the largest in the world. The loft rests on 12 marble columns of the Ionic order. Opposite the western entrance stands a statue to Laurent Janszoon Coster, who discovered the art of printing in 1423. He first employed beech blocks, which he afterwards exchanged for blocks of lead and tin. Fronting the statue is the entrance into the Stadhuis, containing the Picture Gallery. Take the low door, not the one at the top of the double stair. On the lintel of the low door is printed "To Engang tot het Museum,"—The Entrance to the Museum. Pass through the large hall to a small door on the right hand. The museum is open on week days from 10 to 3, and on Sundays from 12 to 3; fee 25 cents. The pictures belong chiefly to the Dutch school. Among them is an unfinished painting by Hals, the great portrait-painter. In the room of antiquities is the flag which was used when Haarlem was besieged by the Spaniards under Federico de Toledo, son of the Duke of Alva, and a portrait of a Dutch Jeanne of Arc. From the south side of the church the Groote Hout Straat leads southward to the Hout or Park of Haarlem. Shortly after having entered this park we have on the left the "Pavilion," a large yellow mansion, containing, on the ground-floor, a Museum of the Productions of the Dutch Colonies, and above

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM
MILES TO

a Picture Gallery, with some excellent paintings of the modern school ; catalogue 50 cents. Entrance to the museum of Dutch produce by the western door, but to the picture gallery by the southern side, from the top of the horse-shoe staircase. The largest of the pictures is by Pieneman, and represents the Duke of Wellington and his staff at the battle of Waterloo. Open on Saturdays from 9 to 3 ; other days a fee of 25 each cents is expected.

Near the Pavilion are the famous gardens for the cultivation of tulips, hyacinths, and jonquils, which forms an important branch of trade. While travelling on the railway during April and May large beds of them may be seen in the fields.

At Overeen, near Haarlem, is the nursery garden belonging to Ant. Roozen and Son. The shipment of bulbs commences at the end of August and continues till the end of December.

Three miles to the north-west of Haarlem is the pretty village of Bloemendaal, surrounded by great sand-hills. The highest, the Brederode'sche Berg (250 feet) commands an extensive view.

52 AMSTERDAM (pop. 270,000). On the Amstel, at its junction with the Y, an inlet of the Zuidersee. There are two railway stations, the "Holländische" or Dutch railway station, at the west corner of the city, which is the station for Rotterdam by Haarlem and the Hague. At the eastern, or at exactly the opposite corner of the town, is the Rhenish railway station for Utrecht and the Rhine.

Every half-hour a steamer crosses from the Nieuwe Stads Herberg to the Tolhuis or Custom-house on the other side of the Y.

The Dutch steamers sail from the mole at the Harking Parkerij at the foot of Martelaars Gracht.

An excellent Guide and Plan of Amsterdam is published by Brouwer, 63 Kalverstraat.

Hotels.—The chief hotels are : the Amstel Hotel, near the Rhenish railway station, the Crystal Palace, and the Botanical and Zoological Gardens. It is, however, rather far from the centre of the city. In the Warmoesstraat, near the Dam, the Bijbel Hotel ; in No. 316 Nieuwendijk, the Oldewelt Hotel ; 23 Kalverstraat, the Hotel Neuf, and near it the Hotel de France ; at 38 Kalverstraat the Keizers Kroon Hotel.

AMSTERDAM.

CONVEYANCES.

Yellow Omnibuses (Koens).

From the Dam or Botermarkt, to or from the railway stations . 20 cents.

**Blue Omnibuses (Langeveld), only from and to the
Dutch Railway Station.**

From the station to the Dam, or *vice versa* 12 cents.
 " " Botermarkt 15 "

C A B S.

From one station to the other : one to four persons . . . 1 gulden.
 From one of the stations to any part of the town : one to three
 persons 80 cents.
 Four persons 1 gulden.
 A drive per hour from one to four persons . . . 1 "
 Fee to the driver optional.

Post-office behind the Palace.

For London to Amsterdam by Dover, Calais, Lille, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Utrecht ; or by Dover, Ostende, Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Utrecht, see under "London to Amsterdam and Back," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria Station, Pimlico, price 1d. ; or by letter enclosing a 1½d. stamp. See Routes 4 ; 4A, Part 1 ; and 4B.

Amsterdam consists of eight semicircular concentric canals or grachts, intersected at right angles by smaller canals, extending from the exterior large canal, the Buiten Singel Gracht, to the Y. The best and largest houses (all built on piles) are ranged along the banks of the large canals. They are of brick, from four to five storeys high, and differ little from each other in appearance. The best streets for shops are the Kalverstraat, extending from the southern side of the Dam southwards ; and the Nieuwendijk, extending from the northern side to the Y northwards, to the western dock or wharf of the Dutch steamers. The Dam, or principal square, is at the western side of the city. On the western side of the Dam is the Palace, and adjoining it the Nieuwe Kerk or New Church. The Exchange is on the north side of the Dam. The Palace (originally the town-house of Amsterdam) is the finest edifice in the city, and was built in 1648. It rests on a foundation of 13,695 piles, and is 282 feet long, 235 wide, and 116

AMSTERDAM.

high. The steeple, 41 feet higher than the roof, contains a set of chimes and a clock. The interior of the palace contains a profusion of marble and ornaments, and is adorned with paintings by Flinck, Bol, Helst, Jordaens, and Wit. The best of the paintings in the Audience Chamber represents the Sacrifice of Van Speyk, who, in 1831, blew up his ship and perished rather than yield himself up to the Belgians. The most elegant hall is the ball-room, 56 by 120 feet, and 100 feet high. The walls are of white marble, and the doors lavishly sculptured. Fee to visit the palace, 50 c.; and 50 c. more to ascend the tower: good view. The Nieuwe Kerk, founded in 1421, contains, near the main entrance, a cenotaph to the memory of Van Speyk; and in the choir, on the site of the high altar, the mausoleum of Admiral de Ruyter, who was killed in 1676. The pulpit is admirably carved. The choir is separated from the nave by handsome brass gates. The Beurs or Exchange is a fine building, with a colonnade of Ionic columns; entrance fee, 25 c. North from the Exchange, by the canal called the Damrak, is the Oude Kerk, founded in the 14th century. West from the Nieuwe Kerk, by the Post-office and the Lillie Gracht, is the Wester Kerk, containing the tomb of Rembrandt. The tower is 280 feet high, and has an excellent chime of bells. The statue to Rembrandt is in the Botermarkt, situated at the south end of the Kalverstraat, on the other side of the bridge. Straight down from the Botermarkt, by the Utrechtsche Straat, is the Glass Palace.

The chief object of attraction in Amsterdam is the Museum or Picture Gallery. To reach it, walk up the Damstraat (a narrow street commencing from the side of the square fronting the palace), and having crossed the third bridge turn to the left, to a large house lettered Rijks Museum, No. 293 Kloveniers Burgwal; open daily from 10 to 4, excepting on Saturdays and Sundays. Catalogues and photographs sold at the door. This Picture Gallery contains some of the most famous paintings of the Dutch school. In the room on the first floor, left hand of staircase, are the two gems of the collection—No. 295, *The Night Watch*, by Rembrandt, protected by an iron railing; and opposite, No. 125, *The Banquet of the Arquebusiers*, by B. von der Helst. Nearly all the paintings in this room are labelled. In the right, or opposite room, are also two large paintings—No. 294, Rembrandt, *The Clothmakers' Guild in Consultation*; and opposite, Jardin, *The Weavers' Guild in Consultation*. Now ascend the stair to the second floor, first room right hand. Dutch landscapes and all

AMSTERDAM.

labelled ; and in the third or end room from it, No. 285, Rubens, An Old Man in chains being fed by his Daughter. In the room to the left hand of the stair is No. 375, Weenix, Dead Poultry ; and No. 288, Ruysdael, Waterfall, etc. etc.

On the Keizersgracht, near its intersection by the Vijzelstraat, is the **Museum Voder**, containing a valuable collection of ancient and modern paintings ; open on Sundays and Tuesdays from 10 to 4, fee 50 c. Other days from 11 to 4, fee 25 c. The **Museum van der Hoof**, containing 198 paintings, is in the Royal Academy of Sculpture, Kloveniers Burgwal, near the Doelenstraat. To be seen daily. Sunday after 12 o'clock ; other days from 10 to 4. Fee, Sunday, 10 c. ; Monday, 25 c. ; other days, 50 c. Near the Museum van der Hoof is the tower of the Zuiderkerk, with a fine chime of bells. All the bells throughout the city are in tune with each other. The smallest and largest, or highest and lowest, differ exactly an octave ; while the two middle ones are between both to a fifth or a third.

Directly east from the Rijks Museum are the Botanical Gardens ; and immediately beyond them the Zoological Gardens and the Plantation, with villas. From this, crossing the Gracht, we reach the Muiderpoort, the only one remaining of the original eight city gates. In front of this gate is the cemetery, and to the left the custom-house, harbour and warehouses, and the naval dockyard. In the shipbuilding yard of the Dutch East India Company Peter the Great wrought as a carpenter. West from the Zoological Gardens is the Houtmarkt, with the Portuguese and Dutch synagogues on opposite sides. The first *small* bridge to the south of this Markt or Square crosses the Leprogen Gracht into the Zwanenburgerstraat, in which street are the principal diamond-cutting establishments. This island, or district, is chiefly inhabited by Jews, by whom the art of diamond-cutting is exclusively exercised. In the Nieuw Markt is the city weighing-house, which in former times was one of the city gates. Near it is the head office of the "Society for the Promotion of the Public Good," which originated in 1784 with John Nieuwenhuizen, a humble Baptist minister at Edam. It now pervades the whole kingdom with its cheerful and benign influence ; promoting the establishment of schools, asylums, and works of public utility, and is ever alive to the interests of the people, especially of the poorer classes.

Near the eastern end of the Damstraat is the Stadhuis or town-house. In former times it was a cloister, in which Amsterdam hospitably

AMSTERDAM TO ROTTERDAM.

entertained its distinguished guests ; such as the Earl of Leicester, Prince Maurice, Maria de Médicis, and the Queen of Charles I. It contains a small collection of paintings and curiosities, an armoury, and the archives of the city. Access to the interior before 10 A.M., or after 4 P.M. Apply to the doorkeeper in the court, left side ; fee, 50 c.

Excursions.—To Broek : cross by steamer from the Nieuwe Stads Herberg to the Tolhuis, whence take the canal boat to Broek ; time 3 hours. BROEK (pop. 1500), considered the cleanest of the Dutch towns, is famous for the manufacture of those small round cheeses called Edam cheeses. The village of Edam is 6 miles northwards on the Zuider Zee. Nearly the whole fleet of Admiral de Ruyter was built at Edam. At Zaardam (opposite Amsterdam) Peter the Great worked as a ship-builder before removing to Amsterdam.

North from Edam is HOORN (pop. 9000), a fortified seaport, carrying on a considerable trade in shipbuilding and the curing of herring. The art of curing herring was discovered in Holland, where it has been practised since the 12th century. Hoorn was the birthplace of the navigator Schouten, who, in 1616, doubled the point of South America, and called it Cape Hoorn, or Horn, after his native village. Tasman, the discoverer of Van Diemen's Land and of New Zealand, was also born at Hoorn.

A steamboat starts twice daily from the Nieuwe Stads Herberg for Harlingen ; time $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours. HARLINGEN (pop. 10,000) (*Hotel : Heerenlogement*) is an important harbour at the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

AMSTERDAM TO ROTTERDAM, BY UTRECHT.

Distance $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

See Map of Holland, page 208.

AMSTERDAM
MILES FROM

ROTTERDAM
MILES TO

AMSTERDAM. Start from the " Rijn Spoorweg " or Rhenish ^{56½} railway station on the Amstel, near the Amstel Hotel. The line between Amsterdam and Utrecht passes over a great plain of peat. Dutch peat, when once ignited, burns with an incandescent heat for hours, and then moulders away into a fine white ash. It is extensively used for keeping articles of food hot.

AMSTERDAM
MILES FROM

UTRECHT.

ROTTERDAM
MILES TO

^{22½} UTRECHT (pop. 60,000). There are two railway stations ³⁴ here: the station of the railways of the State (Staatspoorwegen) leading southwards to Hasselt, Liège, Maastricht; and the station of the lines belonging to private companies (van bijzondere Maatschappijen), running west to Rotterdam, etc.; and east to Arnheim, etc. *Hotels*: Pays Bas; Kasteel van Antwerpen; and Europe. Opposite the station is the Hotel de la Station.

Utrecht, the Trajectum ad Rhenum of the Romans, is situated on a rising ground on the banks of the old Rhine. It is well-built, and is higher above the level of its canals than any other town in Holland. The Cathedral of St. Martin's, founded in 720, has been partially restored. The tower (which now stands apart) has a chime of 42 bells, and is 321 feet high. It commands from the top an extensive view of meadow-land, intersected by canals and ditches; fee to ascend, 25 c. each. Adjoining the cathedral is the University, conducted by twenty-two professors, and attended by 500 students. In the Stadhuis (also near the cathedral) is a Museum, containing Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood. In Utrecht are the head-quarters of the Jansenists, a sect which hardly exists anywhere now but in Holland. They deny the infallibility of the Pope, yet consider themselves as belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Thirty-one miles east from Utrecht is Arnheim, whence there are two lines to Cologne: one by Cleve or Crefeld, distance 95 miles; and the other by Emmerich and Düsseldorf, distance 93 miles (see page 219). From Utrecht, a line passing 'S Hertogensbosch, Boxtel, Eindhoven, Achel, Hasselt, and Lanaeken, reaches, in 7 hours, Maastricht (see page 224). At Boxtel and Eindhoven change carriages. The longest halt is at the clean quiet town of Hasselt. *Hotels*: Limbourg and Verre à Vin. Another line goes by Venloo, which is passed over in less time.

⁵⁰ GOUDA (pop. 16,000). On the Yssel, at its union with the ⁶⁴ Gouw. A well-built town surrounded by fine trees. The Groote Kerk, or Church of St. John, is celebrated for its organ and its 31 beautifully painted windows, executed about the year 1560 by the Brothers Krabeth. The faces of the figures display great skill; while their robes, though rather stiff and formal, shine with extraordinary lustra. The greater part of the inhabitants of Gouda are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes and bricks. Gouda is also a famous cheese market.

^{50½} ROTTERDAM. Arrive at the station next the Zoological Gardens.

ROTTERDAM TO COLOGNE, by Rail. Distance 172 miles.

Time 8 hours. By the steamboat this journey takes 27 hours; or down the Rhine, from Cologne to Rotterdam, about 17 hours. See Map of Holland, page 208.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

COLOGNE
MILES TO

ROTTERDAM. Start from the station near the Zoological Gardens. 172

6½ GOUDA (see page 218). 165½

34 UTRECHT (see page 218). 138

69½ ARNHEIM (pop. 29,000). *Hotels*: Zan, near the station and 102½ steamboat pier of the Netherland Company's boats. Pays Bas, near the pier of the Cologne and Düsseldorf Company's boats. Rail to Cologne 5 hours; distant by steamer 13 hours.

Arnhem is a clean town in the most picturesque part of Holland.

At Arnhem junction with line to Gröningen, Harlingen, and Zwolle.

72½ ZEVENAAR. Last Dutch station. Junction of the two 99½ lines to Cologne; the one on the right side of the Rhine passing Emmerich and Düsseldorf is 13 miles longer than the other on the left side of the Rhine, passing Cleve and Crefeld.

78 ELTEN. The first Prussian town. 94

90 EMMERICH. *Inn*: Niederländischer Hof; Hotel Royal— 82 both near the station. The two best buildings are the Münsterkirche and the Aldegundiskirche.

111 WESEL (pop. 19,000). *Hotel*: Dornbusch. A strongly 61 fortified town at the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine. It is an antique town, with an old town-hall, a citadel, several churches, and a monument to eleven Prussian officers, shot in 1809 for having been engaged in Schill's revolt.

128 OBERHAUSEN. Junction with branch to Ruhrart. 44

133 DUISBURG (pop. 19,000). *Hotel*: Rheinischer Hof. An 39 ancient city with a beautiful church, the Salvatorkirche, 15th century.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

DÜSSELDORF.

COLOGNE
MILES TO

141½ CALIUM. Station for the ancient town of Kaiserwerth on 30½ the Rhine.

149 DUSSELDORF (pop. 64,000). At the confluence of the 23 Düssel with the Rhine. *Hotels*: Europe and Prinz v. Preussen.

The principal public buildings are:—The Palace, the seat of the Düsseldorf School of Art, especially famous for its paintings, of which some were injured in the conflagration of 1872; the Town Hall; and the Church of St. Lambert, containing monuments of the former princes of Düsseldorf.

172 COLOGNE (see page 227). Branch to Cologne by Cleve and Crefeld.

ROTTERDAM (see page 207). 159

ROTTERDAM TO COLOGNE, BY CREFELD.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

COLOGNE
MILES TO

69½ ARNHEIM (see page 219). 89½

72½ ZEVENAAR. The train, after having been conveyed across 86½ the Rhine, reaches

88 CLEVE. *Inns*: Maywald; Styrum; Loock, opposite the 71 Post-office.

118 KEMPEN. Thomas A'Kempis was born here in 1378. In 41 his twenty-second year he entered the convent of St. Agnes, at Zwolle, 47 miles north by rail from Arnheim, where he remained till his death, which took place in 1471. The greater part of this long period he spent in transcribing books of devotion. His transcript of the famous essay on the "Imitation of Christ" has given rise to a controversy as to the authorship of that work, which is still as far from being decided as ever.

126 CREFELD (pop. 42,000). One of the finest towns in Rhenish 33 Prussia, and the seat of most important silk and velvet manufactures. *Hotels*: Oberheim; Wilder Mann.

186½ NEUSS (pop. 14,500). *Inns*: Rheinischer Hof; Francken. 23½

This town, founded by the Ubii, in B.C. 35, and fortified by Drusus is frequently mentioned by Tacitus under the name of Novesium.

ROTTERDAM
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7.

COLOGNE
MILES TO

It is situated at the confluence of the Erft with the Rhine, opposite to Düsseldorf. The Church of St. Quirinus, founded in 1209, is a fine specimen of the transition from the round to the pointed style of architecture.

¹⁵⁹ COLOGNE, see page 227; and page 231 for the continuation of this route to Mayence and Frankfurt.

ROUTE 7.

PARIS TO FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, BY COMPIÈGNE.

Tergnier Junction, Erquelines, Charleroi, Namur, Liège, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, Coblenz, and Mayence. See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178. Time, by quick train, 22 hours; distance, 444 miles; fare, 84 fr. Passengers from Calais for the Rhine can either go by Brussels (see Route 5), or take Route 5 only the length of Lille, and join Route 7 at Charleroi. See the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, under "London to Cologne and Back." For Wiesbaden, Ems, Homburg, and Frankfurt, see the same Time-tables.

In Two Parts.

PART 1.—PARIS TO COLOGNE. Distance 306 miles.

PART 2.—COLOGNE TO FRANKFORT. Distance 138 miles.

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.

PARIS TO COLOGNE. Distance 306 miles.

PARIS
MILES FROM

COLOGNE
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer du ³⁰⁶
Nord.

Consult their Time-tables under "Paris à Erquelines, Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, et Frankfurt sur Mein." Sold at the omnibus stations in Paris, and at the railway stations on the line.

³² CREIL. On the Oise. An important railway junction (see ²⁷⁴
page 173).

⁵² COMPIÈGNE (pop. 13,000), see page 102.

⁶⁷ NOYON (pop. 7000), see page 178.

²⁵⁴

²³³

PARIS MILES FROM	ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—NAMUR.	COLOGNE MILES TO
81	TERGNIER (pop. 600), see page 179.	225
95	ST. QUENTIN (pop. 33,000), see page 179.	211
114	BUSIGNY (see page 179).	192
126	LANDRECIES. A fortified town on the Sambre.	180
135	AULNOYE. Branch to Hirson. (See Time-tables under "Aulnoye à Hirson.")	171
143	MAUBEUGE, 12½ miles from Mons (see page 180).	164
148	JEUMONT. French time and Custom house.	158
150	ERQUELINES. Belgian time and Custom house.	156
162	THUIN, with the ruins of the abbey of Lobbes.	144
168	CHARLEROI (pop. 10,000). <i>Hotel</i> : Pays Bas. An important railway junction.	138

Charleroi, on the Sambre, was founded by Charles II. of Spain in 1666. The large building resembling a castle, near the station, is the prison. Brussels is 33 miles north by rail.

178 TAMINES. In the former Abbey of St. Maria d'Oignies is a large manufactory of mirrors.

190 NAMUR (pop. 26,000); 35 miles by rail south from Brussels. *Hotels*: Arschamp, first-class. In the Grande Place, the Hotel Industrie. In the Place de la Monnaie, the Hotels La Monnaie and Hollande. At the station, the Hotels Recher; Couronne; Nord. Excellent refreshment-room in the station.

Post-office in the Place de la Monnaie.

The Citadel of Namur, restored and strengthened under the direction of the Duke of Wellington, in 1817, occupies the hill on the tongue of land between the Meuse and the Sambre. The town is renowned for its manufacture of cutlery. The Cathedral is a modern stone and brick building in the Corinthian style. The belfry, with a good chime of bells, is of the 11th century.

St. Loupe, in the neighbourhood, has a façade consisting of two superimposed rows of banded Ionic columns. In the interior two rows of the same style of columns, with marble shafts and bases, but stone capitals support the sculptured roofs of the nave and of the two *aïales*.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—LIÈGE.

COLOGNE
MILES TO

The line from Namur to Liège runs between the Meuse and high cliffs. The country abounds in iron and coal.

From Namur, rail up the beautiful valley of the Meuse to Charleville, 71 miles south by Dinant and Givet. (See under Charleville, in Route 8, Paris to Metz by Epernay and Sedan, page 306).

²¹⁰ HUY (pop. 11,500). *Hotels*: Aigle Noir; Poste. ⁹⁶

Picturesquely situated on the Meuse, and defended by a strong citadel, whose bastions and casemates rise in terraces from the river. The Collegiate Church was founded in 1311. In the neighbourhood is the castle of Chokier, and beyond the Castle of Aigremont.

²²³ FLEMALLE-HAUTE. At this station there is a general ⁸³ changing of carriages.

²³⁸ LIÈGE (pop. 106,000). Excellent refreshment-room in the ⁷⁸ station.

Hotels: Suede, Angleterre, Europe, Divan, and Schiller—all in the Place du Theatre. Opposite the Guillemins station are the hotels Chemin de Fer, Paris, Cologne, Univers.

Omnibuses at the station await passengers, taking them to the Place du Theatre for 25 c.

CABS.

	One Horse.	Two Horses.
The course	1 Fr.	1½ Fr.
The hour	1½ Fr.	2½ Fr.

On the Quay d'Avroy, near the statue of Charlemagne, is the station for the steamers. Steamers from Liège to Seraing every half-hour. Seraing contains important foundries. Steamers daily to Maestricht. *There are two great railway stations*, Guillemins and Longdoz.

Liège is a busy manufacturing town, in a hollow surrounded by hills. It contains some handsome streets and squares, and important buildings, the best being near the Place de la Cathedrale and the Place du Theatre. Descending from the station Guillemins, by the Rue Guillemins, to the Quay d'Avroy, and then crossing the bridge near the statue of Charlemagne, we reach the Church of St. Jacques, entered through a long narthex or arched porch. It was built in the early part of the 16th century. The arches of the windows are drop and segmental pointed, and their tracery trefoiled and entwined. An open balustrade runs round the top of the building. In the interior, plain piers support arches hung with a double fringe from impost to impost. In each spandrel is a linear decoration round a head in bold relief, to the

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—LIÈGE.

memory of men whose names are written over them. The roof of the nave is richly groined. In the choir are statues under rich canopies.

On leaving the church turn from the long portico to the right ; then first street left leads to the Place de la Cathedrale, with the Cathedral of St. Paul's, which was built at the beginning of the 14th century. It is in two stages, supported by double flying pinnacled buttresses. The windows have equilateral arches and quartrefoil and trefoil tracery. The roof of the nave is painted and groined, and hung with gilt pendants. The stained glass in the south aisle and choir is of the 15th century. The stalls and pulpit are beautifully carved. There are also some good pictures and statues. From the cathedral a street, passing the "Passage Lemonnier," leads directly to the Place du Theatre, in the neighbourhood of the Palais de Justice, built in 1523. The large court is surrounded by an arcade of depressed four-centred arches on short-banded and bulging pillars with heavy square foliated capitals. The roof of the arcade is of brick with stone groining. Above runs a row of transomed windows, and over them, on one side only of the parallelogram, crocketed and pinnacled dormer windows, united by an open balustrade.

All this may be visited by means of a cab in a very short time. The court of the Palais de Justice is always open, but the churches are shut from 12 to 4. Many of the most interesting incidents related in Quentin Durward happened in Liège.

Liège possesses large manufactories of firearms. A few miles from Liège, by rail, is Chaudfontaine, with a spring 104° Fahrenheit. *Hotels* : Bains ; Angleterre.

Nineteen miles north, by rail, leaving from the Longdoz station of Liège, is MAASTRICHT or MAESTRICHT (pop. 33,000), on both sides of the Maas or Meuse. At the railway station sovereigns are taken for 25 francs. There are two railway stations, both on the right bank of the Maas and near each other.

Hotels : Levrier, in the Boschstraat. Near the Petersthor, the Hotel Mauel, in the Peterstraat. At No. 2675 of the same street is the house of Dorlo, one of the guides to the caves or quarries of the Petersberg. Charge 6 fr., or 3 gulden. Carriage to and from the cave, 9 fr.

Post-office in the Vrythof, or Place d'Armes.

The object of interest in Maastricht is the *Petersberg*, about one mile and a half up the river. From the station walk up to the bridge, which cross, and having reached the top of the Rue du Pont or Brugstraat, turn to the left and walk to the Peterstraat, or Rue de St. Pierre, passing by the Church and Place de Notre Dame. At the end of the Peterstraat

PARIS ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—AIX-LA-CHAPELLE. COLOGNE
MILES FROM MILES TO

keep to the left till the road bordering the canal is reached. Continue this road for about a mile to a small house at the foot of a hill, on which stand the ruins of the castle of Lichtenberg. At this house procure a guide, if one has not been already got in the Rue St. Pierre.

At the mouth of the cave there is a Casino, where refreshments can be had. The view of the plain from this part is very pleasing. The cave is penetrated by miles of broad roads, the roofs of which are in some places 50 feet high, supported on massive piers of a soft sandstone, similar, though inferior, to the Caen stone. It is sawn out in blocks. Near the part which was quarried by the Romans are the remains of a fossil tree. Up in the vault are the branches, from which water drops down to the stump of the trunk below.

The town contains nothing of interest. In the Vrythof or Place d'Armes is the Cathedral, 12th century. Observe the pulpit and the confessionals. In the centre of the Groote Plaat is the Maison de Ville, with the town library containing 12,000 volumes. Passengers from Maastricht towards Luxemburg arrive at the Longdoz station of Liège, from which it is necessary to take a cab to the Guillemins station to go in the direction of Luxemburg.

²⁴⁰ PEPINSTER. Junction with rail to Spa, Luxemburg, and ⁶⁶ Metz. (See Route 4A, Part 2, Brussels to Luxemburg and Treves.)

²⁴³ VERVIERS (pop. 29,000). The last Belgian station. ⁶³

Hotels.—Opposite the station, Hotel de Chemin de Fer. In the town, the Pays Bas. A town full of extensive cloth manufactories.

Between Verviers and Cologne there is some very interesting railway engineering.

²⁵³ HERBENSTHAL. Prussian Custom-house station and Prus- ⁵³ sian time.

²⁶³ AIX-LA-CHAPELLE or AACHEN (pop. 64,000). For ⁴⁴ London to Aix-la Chapelle, *via* Calais or Ostende, see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Excellent refreshment-room in the station. German Custom-house station.

In the Friedrich Wilhelm Platz is the drinking fountain called the Elisenbrunnen, under a handsome colonnade of fluted Doric columns. Opposite is the Hotel Nuellens, and a little farther off the Hotel Belle Vue. In the Büchel is the Hotel du Grand Monarque; then the hotel and bath-house of the Grand Bain Neuf; and at the head of the street the principal bath-house and hotel, called the Kaiserbad, a very large establishment. The Kurhaus is in the Komphausbadstrasse, opposite

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

the hotel and bath-house of Cornelius ; almost adjoining is the hotel and bath-house of the Rose. On the other side of the Kurhaus are the Grand Hotel and the Hotel Dragon. Opposite the station are the Hotels Royal and Spa. English chapel in the Anna Strasse.

Cab-fares.—From the station to the hotels : For one person with luggage, 8 silbergroschen. For one person without luggage, 7½ silbergroschen. Two or more persons with luggage, each 5 silbergroschen.

The money used here is the Prussian, or the thaler and silbergroschen. Thirty silbergroschen make one thaler. The thaler is worth from 2s. 11d. to 3s. The silbergroschen, or simply groschen, is a silvered copper coin, rather less than a sixpence, and worth a penny.

The waters of Aix-la-Chapelle are sulphureous, temperature 136° Fahr., and are recommended for rheumatic and anarthritic pains.

Aix-la-Chapelle lies in a valley surrounded by hills. The handsome streets and houses are all in the neighbourhood of the Elisenbrunnen. In the centre of the town is the Cathedral, built by Charlemagne in 796, as a chapel for his place of sepulture, and consecrated by Pope Leo III. in 804. The choir, built by Gerhard Chorus in 1353, is lighted by nine small and four large modern painted windows. The exterior is supported by richly ornamented buttresses. The central part, or octagon, built by Charlemagne, is of rough masonry. Two tiers of semicircular arches surround the interior ; the arches of the upper tier being divided by columns, of which the capitals were presented to the church by Pío Nono. The roof of the octagon is in the form of a dome, with eight triangular divisions like the keels of ships. In the vault, under the large slab in the centre of the floor of the octagon, with the words "Carolo Magno" inscribed on it, Otho III., in the year 1000, discovered the body of the emperor arrayed in imperial robes, seated on a white marble throne covered with plates of gold. His feet were resting on a beautifully sculptured sarcophagus. On his head was the crown he had worn during life, a sceptre was in his right hand, and a jewelled mantle of state over his shoulders ; a sword was buckled to his side, and a copy of the gospels lay upon his knees. Otho, having removed all the valuables, closed the vault, which, however, was again opened, in 1266, by Frederick Barbarossa. This time the body on being touched crumbled into dust, excepting the skull and some of the large bones now in the reliquary. The marble chair is now in a box in the gallery under the second tier of arches, and the sarcophagus in a kind of cupboard to the left. To see the throne and the relics apply to

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—COLOGNE.

COLOGNE
MILES TO

the sacristan. The door of the sacristy is on the right hand of the choir, below the pulpit. There are two classes of relics, the small and the great : the former are shown at any time ; fee 1 thaler, for from one to eight persons : the latter are shown only every seventh year, from the 10th to the 24th of July (which falls in 1874), and consist of a cotton dress of the Virgin, the swaddling clothes of our Lord, and the linen he wore round his loins on the cross. Among the small relics are shrines, monstrances, pyxes, chasubles, chalices, crosses, etc., which belonged to archbishops and bishops. The church is open the whole day.

Near the cathedral in the Markt Place is the Rathhaus or Hotel de Ville, erected in 1353 on the site of the palace of Charlemagne. The hall in the upper storey is ornamented with eight modern fresco paintings illustrating the history of Charlemagne. One of them represents the opening of his vault by Otho III. Immediately below this hall is the council-chamber, which contains, among other paintings, a full-length portrait of Charlemagne, painted in the 16th century. In front of the Rathhaus is an ancient well, with a statue of Charlemagne on a pedestal rising from the centre of the basin. To visit the Rathhaus, apply to the doorkeeper. His bell is on the left hand of the vestibule.

A short way out of town by Jacob's Thor is the suburb of Burt-scheid, with mineral baths supplied by springs similar to those of Aachen ; and on the opposite side of the town the hill Lusberg, laid out in walks, commanding views of the valley.

²³⁹ DUREN, a manufacturing town in a manufacturing district. ¹⁷
At Duren is the junction with the railway to Treves, 108 miles south, by the beautiful valley of Kylthal. For Treves, see page 192, and Map of the Rhine, page 230.

³⁰⁶ COLOGNE (pop. 126,500). Large refreshment-room in the station. From London to Cologne, or *vice versa*, see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Hotels.—Near the railway station, and in front of the cathedral, the Domhof, Dom Hotel, and Hotel Ernst. On the Rhine, at the side of the railway bridge to Deutz, and near the cathedral, the Hotel du Nord. Farther up the river, on the wharf of the Cologne and Mayence steamers, the Hotels Hollande, Cologne, and Royal. In the centre of the town, in the Brücken Strasse, the Hotels Disch, Vienne, Mayence. Opposite the Museum, the Hotel de Paris. The Disch is considered the first hotel, but the most conveniently situated hotels for the cathedral,

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—COLOGNE.

the railway, and the steamers, are the Nord, Ernst, and Dom Hotel. In Deutz, on the opposite side of the Rhine, are the Hotels Belle Vue, Prinz Carl, Fuchs.

Post-office in the Glocken Gasse, near the Hotel Disch. At No. 4711 of this same street is one of the shops for the sale of J. M. Farina's Eau de Cologne.

English Chapel, No. 8 Rheingasse.

Steamers leave for Bonn, Coblenz, Mainz, and Mannheim, every three hours.

Cab-fares.—(Droschken.) Between any two points within the walls, or to Deutz, for 1 or 2 persons, 5 groschen; for 3 persons, 8 groschen; for 4 persons, 10 groschen. Per hour, for 1 or 2 persons, 15 groschen; for 3 or 4 persons, 20 groschen. Toll of bridge, 7½ groschen.

The iron bridge between Cologne and Deutz is 1332 feet long, and 51 broad. One half is used by the railway, and the other by foot passengers and carriages. It cost £600,000.

J. M. Farina's Eau de Cologne is sold at No. 129 Hochstrasse; at J. M. Farina's, No. 4 Jülichplatz; and in most of the hotels.

For route to Cologne from Rotterdam, see page 219.

Cologne occupies the site of the *Oppidum* or *Civitas Ubiorum*, the chief town of the Ubii, who were settled here by the Romans about 37 B.C. In A.D. 51 a Roman colony was planted in the town by the Emperor Claudius, at the instigation of his wife Agrippina, who was born here. From her it took the name of *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*.

Among the numerous objects of interest in Cologne is the **Cathedral**, begun in 1248, by Archbishop Conrad of Hochsteden. Its total length is 466 feet, and the transept 238 feet. The breadth of the nave, including the aisles, is 144 feet, and the height of the vault 143 feet. The western façade, commenced in 1347, and still unfinished, consists of four gigantic grooved buttresses, enclosing at the basement a three-doored portal and two large windows. Above these rise two tiers of four tall canopied windows. The façade of the south transept is the most elaborately decorated. It is 130 feet wide and 240 feet high. The arches of the three doorways are full of statues in niches, and the tympanum of the centre doorway contains besides 72 figures in bold relief. On the triangular canopy over it are five figures, each 6 feet high. Above the doorways runs an open balustraded gallery, and over it a

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—COLOGNE.

beautiful window 52 feet high and 25 broad. The finial on the top of the gable measures 13 feet. The exterior of the church is supported by double flying pinnacled and crocketed buttresses. Fifty-six clustered pillars run round the nave and choir in two rows, and round the transept in one row. Those of the nave are 106 feet high, while those of the aisles are only 42½ feet. The five stained glass windows in the north aisle, of which two are half windows, date from 1508, and are the best in the church. They are on the left hand, entering by the main or western entrance. At the northern end of the choir is a Byzantine crucifix. In the St. Agnes Chapel behind the high altar is the famous picture of the **Adoration of the Magi**, by Stephan Lothener, painted in 1410. On the reredos of the altar of St. Stephen (the first chapel on the south side of the choir) is a fine painting of the Assumption, by Frederic Overbeck, finished in 1855. The carved stalls in the sanctuary are 400 years old. The treasury and relics are in a room at the northern end of the choir. Of these the most highly valued is the shrine containing the skulls of the three Magi—Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar. There is also a great assortment of thuribles, pyxes, crosses, monstrances, etc. 329 steps lead up to the top of the tower over the intersection of the nave and transepts. The ascent is easy and of great interest. The view is splendid, and on the way the triforium gallery running round the interior of the church may be visited. The star on the summit of the tower is 350 feet high.

None of those men who so officiously press their services on visitors are of any value in visiting the church, as for the nave and transepts no guide is necessary; while for the choir, treasury, and tower, the services of men belonging to the church must be procured by tickets sold by the beadle, who is always walking up and down the church.

A ticket to visit the reliquary and treasury, for one to five persons, 1 thaler 15 silbergroschen. A ticket to visit the choir, for an equal number of persons, 15 silbergroschen. A ticket to ascend to the galleries and to the top of the tower, for an equal number of persons, 15 silbergroschen.

In a building on the south side of the cathedral is the *Erzbischöfliches Museum*, near the Dom Hotel; entrance 5 groschen. Beyond it, by a short cross street, in a large building surrounded by a garden, is the town *Museum*, containing on the ground-floor some ancient paintings and antiquities, and in the storey above a collection of paintings, chiefly modern.

ROUTE 7.—PART 1.—COLOGNE.

From the museum descend to the Hoch Strasse, and on reaching the Augustiner Platz, the first street to the left leads to *St. Maximin Capitol*, erected in 1000, on the site of a former church, founded in 700 by Plectrude, wife of Pepin. Plain square piers support the stilted arches of the nave, and round columns, with plain truncated capitals, those of the choir. Elaborately sculptured and banded marble columns support the still more profusely ornamented marble parapet of the organ loft. The walls and domes are painted in fresco. Returning to the Hoch Strasse, and leaving it again by the Stern Gasse, on the right hand, we come first to No. 10, where stood originally the house in which Rubens was born on the 29th June 1577, and in the same room in which he was born Maria de Médicis died July 3, 1642. This unhappy woman had been exiled eight years from France. At No. 65 of the Stern Gasse is the house of the "Kapellan" of the church of St. Peter, whose services are necessary for those wishing to see the Crucifixion of St. Peter on the reredos of the high altar. The picture has two sides, and as the painting of Rubens is on the interior side it requires to be turned round. It may be seen at any hour after 11. Rubens was baptized in St. Peter. From this the Cäcilien Strasse leads into the fine square called Neu Markt, at the head of which is the Aposteln Kirche, built in the 13th century, with semicircular arches, and columns with truncated capitals. The St. Apern Strasse leads from it to the church of St. Gereon, founded in the 10th century, containing the bones of the Theban legion of martyrs, in large coffins, in the chapels round the dome and within the walls of the choir. The floor of the choir is about 10 feet above the floor of the dome. From it, by the Gereon Strasse and the handsome Appellhof Platz with the theatre, we reach another ancient edifice, the church of St. Ursula, containing the skulls and bones of herself and of her 11,000 virgins, which are stored up in much the same way as those of the martyrs in the church of St. Gereon. Some allege that the Huns put only two to death, St. Ursula and her single attendant—"undecemilla," and that the error arose from translating undecemilla as the numeral undecem millia—11,000. From St. Ursula we return to the cathedral by the Jesuiten Kirche, near the railway station. The peculiar pulpit, and the statues on consoles in the same style, standing against the columns, give the interior of the church a striking aspect. It possesses the crozier of St. Francis Xavier and the rosary of Ignatius Loyola. All the churches excepting the cathedral are shut

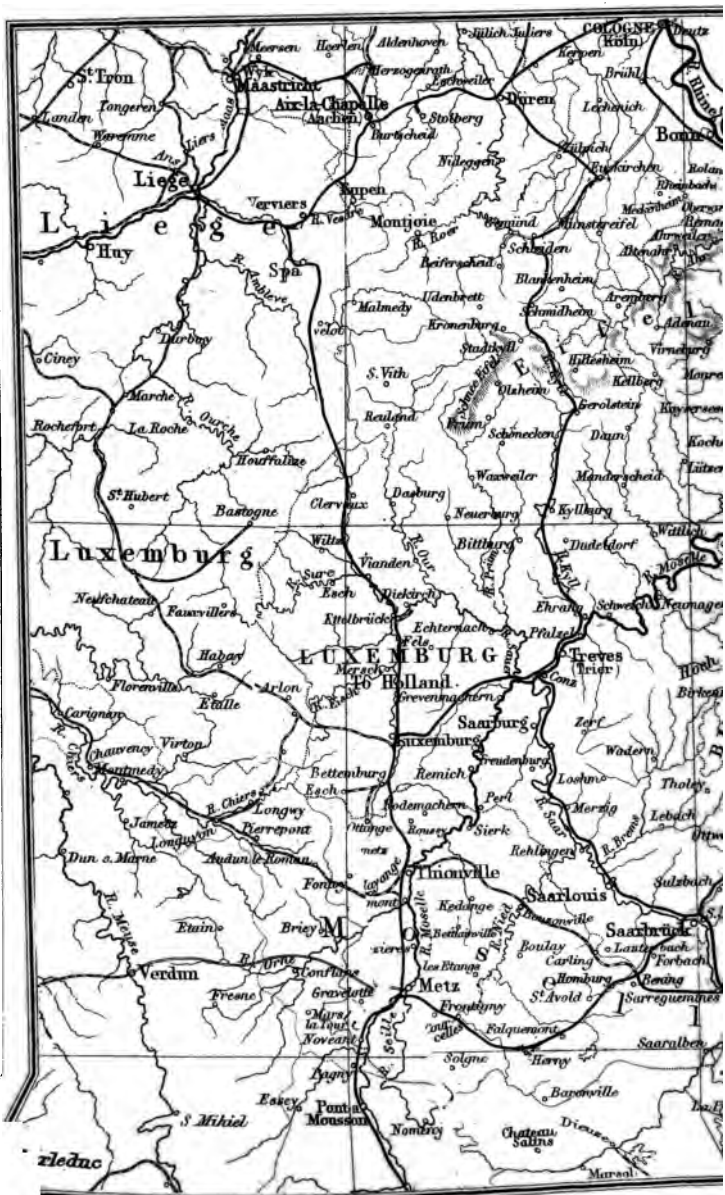
THE VALLEYS OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE

IX-LA-CHAPELLE & SPA, KMS, WIRSBADEN,
BERG, BADEN-BADEN & WILDBAD.

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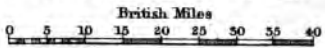
10 15 20 25 30 35 40





THE VALLEYS OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE

THE BATHS OF AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE & SPA, BMS. WIESBADEN
HOMBURG, BADEN-BADEN & WILDRAH.





ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

between 12 and 2. Having walked to the cathedral and the museum, a cab may be taken for the other places, which should be visited in the order we have given. A pleasant walk is across the Rhine to Deutz by either of the bridges.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

COLOGNE TO FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

Distance 188 miles, by Rail.

See Map of the Rhine, page 232.

COLOGNE
MILES FROM

FRANKFORT
MILES TO

COLOGNE. Those intending to sail up the Rhine should be ¹³⁸ careful to inquire when the "Express" sails. It generally starts about 10 A.M. All the hotels have a copy of the steamboat Time-tables. There is a railway on each side of the Rhine. For Ems and Wiesbaden take the line on the east side by Deutz, Königswinter, Linz, Neuwied, Braubach, Kaub, and Rudesheim.

^{20½} BONN (pop. 24,000). On the west side of the Rhine. The ^{117½} railway station is between the Hofgarten and the Poppelsdorfer Allee. The steamboat wharf is at the foot of the Rhein Gasse, in front of the Hotel Rheineck.

Hotels.—The Stern, in the Markt near the railway station. It and the Rheineck are the most convenient for passing travellers. Those making any stay should take either the Hotel Kley, or Royal, or Bellevue, all outside the Coblenzer Thor, with one front towards the Hofgarten and the other towards the Rhine.

Post-office in the Munster Platz, just behind the statue of Beethoven.

Scotch Church at the end of the Lenné Strasse; a square brick house with a small belfry.

In the Rhein Gasse, left hand, a few doors up from the Rhine end, is the house where Beethoven was born. A marble slab with an inscription is over the door. A road from the Marktplatz, up the Sternen Strasse and through the Sternen Thor, leads to the Kirchhof or cemetery. About 100 yards from the entrance, right side, against the wall, is the tomb of Barthold George Niebuhr: born August 27, 1776; died January 10, 1831. A little farther up is the tomb of Schiller's

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—BONN.

widow and their eldest son. The third tombstone, left hand on approaching from the entrance toward the two plane trees, marks the grave of Augustus Wilhelm von Schlegel, born 5th September 1767, died 12th May 1845. A brass medallion is on the tombstone.

Cab-fares.—Per course, for one or two persons, 7 silbergroschen ; for each person more, 2½ silbergroschen ; per hour, 10 silbergroschen ; each trunk extra, 1 silbergroschen.

Guides through Bonn, 20 groschen per hour.

Bonn affords one of the most pleasant residences on the banks of the Rhine, both from its vicinity to Cologne and to the Siebengebirge, and from its own delightful promenades and important scientific institutions. In front of the University is the Hofgarten, which extends to the banks of the Rhine, where it terminates in a balustraded terrace overlooking the river near the hotel Kley. From the Hofgarten the Poppelsdorfer Allee extends from the railway to the Schloss of Poppelsdorf, now a museum ; and thence a road leads to the top of the hill of the Kreuzberg, one mile distant, crowned with a church commanding an extensive view.

The most important edifice in Bonn is the University, formerly the Churfürstliche Schloss. The great hall, "Aula," is ornamented with four large frescoes ; fee to see them 5 groschen. Close to the hall is the library, containing 200,000 volumes. The Numismatic Museum contains 5000 medals. Under the library is the Museum of the Fine Arts (Kunst Museum) ; entrance by the Koblenzer Thor ; fee 10 groschen ; if a party, 20 groschen. In the western wing of the building is the Museum of Local Antiquities. Adjoining is the Münsterkirche, built in the 13th century, surmounted with five towers, the centre one being 300 feet high. Below is a crypt 100 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 10 feet high. Near the Münsterkirche, among some tall firs in the Martins Platz, is the house in which Prince Albert resided while a student at the University.

Opposite to Bonn is Beuel, connected by a steamboat and fly-bridge.

WEST BANK.		EAST BANK.	
COLOGNE	FRANKFORT	COLOGNE	FRANKFORT
MILES FROM	MILES TO	MILES FROM	MILES TO
26 MEHLEM.	Hotels : 112	27 KONIGSWINTER. Station	111
Krone ; Goldenes Schiff. Connected with Königswinter on the opposite bank by a fly-bridge.		to stop at to visit the Siebengebirge. Hotels : On the steamboat wharf, Europe, Berlin. In the Haup-	





ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

WEST BANK.

COLOGNE	FRANKFORT
MILES FROM	MILES TO

Half-way between Bonn and Mehlem is Godesberg (*Hotel: Belle Vue*), a pleasant little place with an old castle.

29 ROLANDSECK. *Hotels:* **109**

Near the pier the *Hotels Rolandseck*, *Roland's Hotel*, and *Hotel Billau*. On the railway terrace, from which there is a beautiful view, the *Bahnhofs Restaurant*. A path from *Roland's Hotel* leads up to the top of the hill, 362 feet high, commanding a charming view. A single arch is all that remains of the castle built there by the redoubtable Roland, who fell, along with other peers of France, in the disastrous battle Charlemagne fought against the Saracens in Roncesvalles in 778. About half-a-mile westward is a look-out tower, ascended by 120 steps; fee, 5 groschen each.

334 REMAGEN (pop. 2500). **104½**

Station to alight at to visit the *Ahrthal*. *Hotels:* On the steamboat wharf, the *Fürstenberg*, *König von Prussen*, and *Monjau*.

Many Roman antiquities have been found in making excavations in this, the *Rigomagus* of the Romans. Among others, a milestone, now in the Museum of Bonn,

EAST BANK.

COLOGNE	FRANKFORT
MILES FROM	MILES TO

strasse, *Hotel Rieffel* and *Hotel Drachenfels*.

The *Siebengebirge* consist of a group of mountains with seven prominent peaks, the most conspicuous being the *Drachenfels*, which rises nearly vertically 910 feet above the Rhine. On the summit are the castle of *Drachenfels*, built in the 12th century, and a comfortable inn. The view from this point is one of the finest on the Rhine, although the prospect from the *Great Oelberg*, 1150 feet above the Rhine, and behind *Drachenfels*, is more extensive. The cavern among vineyards, about half-way up *Drachenfels*, is said to have been the den of the dragon slain by *Siegried*.

From the top of the *Petersberg* there is also a fine view. In the *Stenzelberg* are important quarries of trachyte. The *Löwenburg* is crowned with a castle, well seen from the river. From the top the view extends to Westphalia.

Above *Königswinter* is the village of *Unkel* (*Inn: Clasen*), seeming to stand at the very end of the river; and as the vessel sweeps towards the point, the houses come peeping forth one after another, as if it were some panoramic scene gradually unfolding itself to our eyes. Immediately facing *Unkel*, on the opposite side of the river, rises the great mound of basalt called the *Unkelstein*.—*The Rhine*, by H. Mayhew.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

WEST BANK.

COLOGNE
MILES FROMFRANKFORT
MILES TO

bearing the date 162, and an inscription recording that, during the reigns of the Emperors M. Aurelius and L. Verus, was begun the Roman road to Cologne. On an eminence, well seen from the steamer, is a little architectural gem of a church, built in 1859 under the direction of Zwirner—the Apollinariskirche. Open from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 6. Admission, 2½ groschen. In the interior are ten well-executed frescoes.

A few miles from Remagen, on the Ahr, is Neuenahr, with mineral waters recommended for gout, rheumatism, diseases of the liver, etc. In the town are many commodious hotels and an excellent bathing establishment.

³⁸ SINZIG (pop. 2200). An ¹⁰⁸ ancient town surrounded by walls, a mile and a half from the river. *Hotels*: Baur; Deutsches Haus. A few miles up the river is the Schloss Rheineck; admission 5 groschen each.

⁴⁰ ANDERNACH (pop. 2000). ⁹⁸ *Hotels*: Hackenbruch. From the river is seen the round watch-tower, erected in 1414. Near the Coblenz gate are the ruins of the palace of the archbishops of Cologne. The Dom, or parish church, commenced in the 12th century, is an interesting edifice. Seven miles west from Andernach is the Laacher See, a deep circular lake 6 miles in circumference, occupying the bowl of an extinct volcano 666 feet above the Rhine. Near it are the picturesque ruins of Laach Abbey.

EAST BANK.

COLOGNE
MILES FROMFRANKFORT
MILES TO

^{36½} LINZ (pop. 3000). *Hotel*: ^{101½} Nassauer Hof. Surrounded by walls and provided with an ancient watch-tower and a flying-bridge to Kripp, the port of Sinzig. The interesting parish church, built in the 13th century, contains an excellent triptych painting executed in 1463. Near Linz are the remarkable basalt quarries of Minderberg and Dattenberg. The basaltic columns in the Minderberg quarry are the best.

The wine grown in the neighbourhood of Linz is chiefly red.

To the east is the Hummelsberg, 1435 feet above the sea level.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

WEST BANK.

Opposite Neuwied is the monument "L'armée de Sambre et Meuse (erected) à son Général en Chef"—Lazare Hoche, one of the noblest spirits and ablest generals of the French Republic. Here he crossed the Rhine with his army in 1797, and died soon after suddenly, not without suspicion of poison. He was interred in Fort Franz, near the tomb of his companion in arms, General Marceau. Hoche was 30 years old when he died. Cæsar crossed the Rhine at this same part, B.C. 55, when on his way to attack the Sicambri.

COLOGNE
MILES FROM

56½ COBLENCE (pop. 28,000). On the confluence of the Rhine 81½ and Moselle.

Hotels.—On the Rhine, fronting the steamboat wharf, are the Belle Vue; Geant; Ancre. In the Clemensplatz, adjoining the theatre, the Hotel de Trèves. Between the railway station and the Moselle steamboat wharf are the Hotels Stadt, Lüttich, Cölnischerhof.

Post-office at the end of the street (the Schwanzentfort Strasse), between the Parade Platz and Clemensplatz. From the post-office start the mail coaches for Trèves (Trier); one in the morning, the other in the evening. Time, 15 hours.

The Moselle steamboat wharf is immediately above the stone bridge over the Moselle. For Trèves or Trier, see page 192.

Cab-fares.—The course, for 1 to 2 persons, 6 groschen; and for 3 to 4 persons, 10 groschen; per hour, 20 groschen.

English Church service in the English Church in the Schloss.

To visit Ehrenbreitstein cross over to the right bank of the Rhine, then turn to the left and walk down the Hochstrasse to the first gate with drawbridge. Pass through and enter to the right the Commandant's house, where the names are taken and a red and a yellow ticket given. Then ascend. The red ticket is taken at the first gate, and

EAST BANK.

COLOGNE
MILES FROMFRANKFORT
MILES TO

50 NEUWIED (pop. 9000) 88

Hotels: On the steamboat wharf, the Anker, Rheinische Hof, and the Wilde Mann. In the town, near the Moravian Boys' School, the Moravian Hotel. Overlooking the pier are the gardens of the Prince of Wied. They are open to the public, and form a very pleasant promenade. In Neuwied is a large settlement of the Moravian brothers, or Herrnhüter, who have considerable manufactories, and two large educational establishments—one for boys and one for girls, now chiefly frequented by children from England.

FRANKFORT
MILES TO

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—COBLENCE.

the yellow one at the highest, the Felsen Thor, whence a soldier conducts the party to the top.

Coblence occupies a strongly fortified triangular piece of ground, whose two sides are bounded by the Rhine and the Moselle, and the base by fortified hills. The finest part of the town is about the large square in the north-east angle, called the Neustadt, bounded at the eastern end by the most handsome building in Coblence, the Schloss, of which the principal façade looks to the Rhine. Nearly opposite is the theatre, and at the other end the Mainzer Thor. In this neighbourhood are most of the large public buildings and barracks.

The oldest church in Coblence is St. Castor, commenced in 1208 and finished in 1498. It is 180 feet long and 68 broad, and has four towers, of which the two over the western portal are 120 feet high. But the great sight in Coblence is the view from the summit of Ehrenbreitstein.

The road up is good, and never very steep, although it is 400 feet above the bed of the Rhine. Towards the left are seen the Forts Constantine and Alexander, the island Oberwerth, and the Schloss Stolzenfels. Immediately opposite Coblence, the Moselle and its bridges. Towards the right, the valley of the Rhine, Neuwied, and Andernach. Near the summit there is a well 380 feet deep. A bridge of boats, 170 yards long, connects Coblence with Ehrenbreitstein. Higher up the Rhine is the railway bridge.

WEST BANK.		EAST BANK.	
COLOGNE	FRANKFORT	COLOGNE	FRANKFORT
MILES FROM	MILES TO	MILES FROM	MILES TO
60½ CAPELLEN.	Express 77½	62 OBER LAHNSTEIN. 76	
trains do not halt here. This is the station to alight at to visit the Schloss-Stolzenfels; fee 10 groschen, or 30 groschen for a party. <i>Hotels</i> : Stolzenfels; Belle Vue.		<i>Hotels</i> : Lahneck, Aurora, Frank. Opposite Stolzenfels Castle; fare of boat across, 4 kreuzer. On an eminence behind the village rises the castle of Lahneck. This is the station for Ems, 8 miles east by rail, and Giessen, 64 miles farther east; for which carriages are changed.	
The castle of Stolzenfels, built in 1836-45, at a cost of £53,000, consists of an agglomeration of square and octagonal battlemented towers of a reddish stone, and situated about the third of the way from the top of the hill. There is a fine view from the south-east tower at the en-		For London to Ems, see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.	

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—EMS.

WEST BANK.

trance. The walls of the chapel and of the Rittersaal are decorated with frescoes. Queen Victoria with Prince Albert visited this castle in 1845. The rooms they occupied are shown.

EMS (pop. 4500). Beautifully situated on the Lahn, in the midst of wooded hills.

Hotels.—As nearly every house here is to let in various ways and under various names, all that we can do is to point out a few of the hotels, which if not suitable can easily be changed.

Near the station are the Hotels France; Flandre; Johannisberg; Gutenberg. Beside the Kurhaus are the three principal hotels: the Quatre Saisons, the Europe, and the Darmstein. Of these the Europe has baths of its own. On the promenade of the Kursaal is the Hotel Russie. Farther distant, the Hotel d'Angleterre, opposite the bath-house of the Vier Thurme. On the left side of the Lahn, near the Neue Badhaus, are the Paris, and Prince of Wales.

Board and lodging in the best hotels 10s. per day, not including wine. Besides the baths in the Hotel de l'Europe, there are three large bath-houses, of which the chief is the Kurhaus, with hotel accommodation, excellent baths, and the three drinking-fountains—the Kesselbrunnen, temperature, 117° Fahr.; the Krahncherbrunnen, temperature 80° Fahr.; and the Furstenbrunnen, temperature 95° Fahr. Fee for drinking, 2 groschen per week. Adjoining is the Kursaal, with its handsome halls and reading-rooms. Opposite, and connected by a suspension bridge, is the Neue Badhaus; and at the extremity of the Kursaal promenade, the bath-house of the Vier Thurme.

The English chapel is near the railway station.

A tariff of the charges of cabs, carriages, riding horses, and donkeys, is hung up in the drinking room of the Kurhaus.

Numerous pleasant excursions are made from Ems.

EAST BANK.

The interesting town of Oberbahnstein still retains some pieces of its old walls. From the station is an excellent view of Stolzenfels.

WEST BANK.

COLOGNE
MILES FROM

FRANKFORT
MILES TO

Above Capellen is a small building among trees, called the Königsstuhl. In the original edifice, constructed in 1376, the electors used to assemble.

EAST BANK.

COLOGNE
MILES FROM

FRANKFORT
MILES TO

64½ BRAUBACH. *Hotels:* 73½
Arzbacker, Deutsches Haus. Above Braubach is the Marksburg, 511 feet above the river; the only castle on the Rhine which has escaped destruction. The easiest road up is by the Martinscapelle, at the upper end of the town.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

WEST BANK.

COLOGNE MILES FROM	FRANKFORT MILES TO
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70 BOPPARD.	Hotels: 68
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Spiegel, the largest and best, opposite the pier of the fly-bridge. Almost adjoining is a good small inn, the Rheinischer Hof, opposite the steamboat pier. The Hotel Post in the principal square of the town, opposite the parish church, and near the railway station.

Walk up the Rhine from the Hotel Spiegel to the old town gate, where ascend the steps. The view here is good.

At the upper end of Boppard, on the other side of the railway, is a large and famous hydropathic establishment in the Marienberg, formerly a Benedictine monastery.

79½ ST. GOAR.	Hotels: 58½
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Lillie; Krone; Rheinfels. On a hill, 393 feet above the river, is the imposing ruin of the castle of Rheinfels, built in 1245 by the Count of Katzenelbogen, for the purpose of enforcing tribute on the passage of vessels on the river. Ten years after its erection, the confederation of free Rhenish towns, enraged at the exactions of the Count, marched an army against the castle, and besieged it for fourteen months. And although at the end of that time they had to retire, the example they set led eventually to a general crusade against all the robber castles on the Rhine; so that, by about the end of the 15th century, almost every castle from Cologne to Mayence was taken and destroyed. Fare to visit the castle of Rheinfels, 7 groschen each. Fare 1 groschen to cross to the opposite side of the Rhine.

EAST BANK.

COLOGNE MILES FROM	FRANKFORT MILES TO
-----------------------	-----------------------

72 CAMP (opposite Bop-	66
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pard). Hotels: Kauth's; Anker; etc. A road by the side of the Rhine leads to the convent of Bornhofen, with a church built in 1435, visited by pilgrims. Overlooking this convent are the castles of Sterrenberg and Liebenstein, called also the Brother Castles, connected with each other by a sharp chine of rock. Both are well seen from the Rhine.

79½ ST. GOARSHAUSEN.	58½
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Hotels: Adler; Rheinischer Hof. With the ruins of the Katz castle, erected in 1393 (fee, 5 groschen), and situated at the entrance of the Forstbach, or Swiss valley, so celebrated for its beauty. Three miles from St. Goarshausen is the remarkable ruin of the castle of Reichenberg, erected in 1280. Above St. Goarshausen the Rhine becomes very narrow, and overhung by perpendicular cliffs 440 feet high. This part is called the Lurlei or water spirit, from a wild legend, which describes this pass as being haunted by a fair female spirit, who lured the poor navigator to destruction. The railway tunnel now penetrates the Lurlei cliffs.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

WEST BANK.

COLOGNE	FRANKFORT
MILES FROM	MILES TO

84 OBERWESEL. *Hotels:* **54**
 Rheinischer Hof, on the Rhine and near the station. At some little distance, the Goldene Propfenzieher.

At the station is the Frauen or parish church, built in the 15th century; and overlooking it, on the top of the hill, are the ruins of Schöenberg, the birthplace (1615) of Graf F. H. von Schöenberg, the founder of the Schomberg family.

A good road, furnished with seats, leads up to the castle from the Frauenkirche.

87½ BACHARACH. *Hotel:* **50½**
 Wasun, near the station.

At the lower end of the town, near the post-office, are the ruins of the once elegant Gothic edifice, the Wernerskirche, commenced in 1287 and finished in 1426. Overlooking the town is the Burg Stahleck. The way up is by the Wernerskirche.

"Beyond Bacharach the banks of the Rhine are set with castle after castle all the way to Bingerbrück, and the scenery is grand."—*Mayhew*.

95 BINGERBRÜCK, a large **43**
 and important railway station on the Rhine, at its confluence with the Nahe, and opposite the Mäusethurm. Junction with line extending up the valley of the Nahe to Metz, 228 miles south-west (page 312). Also with line to Hockspeyer, 43 miles south (see Route 7a, page 258).

EAST BANK.

COLOGNE	FRANKFORT
MILES FROM	MILES TO

A little farther up the Rhine is *Caub* (Hotel Grünewald and the Hotel Adler). On a cliff rising just behind this little ancient town is the castle of Gutenfels. A short way farther up, on the island opposite Bacharach, is the old castle of Pfälz, formerly a toll-house, still in a good state of preservation.

90 LORCH (pop. 2000). **48**
 Opposite Bacharach. *Hotel:* Schwan.

One of the most ancient towns on the Rhine, at its junction with the Wisper. It contains a fine old church. At the mouth of the Wisper are the ruins of the castle of Nollach, 600 feet above the river.

94 ASSMANNSHAUSEN. **44**
Hotels: Krone, and Anker. Good Assmannshausen wine in both.

Ferry across to the castle of Rheinstein, 266 feet above the Rhine; 14 kreuzer for 1 person, each person more 5 kreuzer. Fee to visit the castle, for one person 7½ groschen; for 4 persons 20 groschen. Above Assmannshausen are the rapids called the Binger Loch, and beyond them, on the left side of the Rhine, the castle of Ehrenfels, erected in 1210. Then follows the island with the famous Mäusethurm, a corruption of the word Mauthsturm, signifying custom-house tower, and not mice tower.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—BINGEN.

WEST BANK.
COLOGNE
MILES FROM

86 BINGEN (pop. 6400). On 42

the right bank of the Nahe, at its confluence with the Rhine, and opposite Rudesheim. Passengers intending to halt here must not take their tickets for Bingerbrück, which is only a railway station, but for Bingen.

From both Bingerbrück and Bingen small steamers convey passengers to the Rudesheim railway station, on the other side of the Rhine.

The steamboat and railway stations at Bingen are near each other.

Post-office in 145 Schmidt Gasse, the continuation of the Rathaus Gasse, which is the second street below the Hotel Bellevue.

Hotels.—The largest and nearest to the railway and steamboat stations is the Hotel Victoria; the Cheval Blanc; the Belle Vue—all on the Rhine. In the Gau Strasse, the Pariser Hof, with good Mayence beer.

From the position of Bingen, on the Rhine and at the junction of important railways, it forms an excellent resting-place. From Bingen the vineyards of Rudesheim and Johannisberg can be easily visited. In Bingen the best view of the neighbourhood is obtained from the Ruine Klopp. To reach it walk up the first street below the Hotel Cheval Blanc, the Graben Strasse, and take the second street to the right, the Frauen Strasse, and then the first house on the left hand, where the keeper lives; fee 5 groschen or 18 kreuzer. From

EAST BANK.
COLOGNE
MILES FROM

97 RUDESHEIM (pop. 3000). 41

Hotels: Rheinstein; Darmstädter Hof; Krass; Ehrhardt.

The best vineyards are the Rudesheimerberg, first planted by Charlemagne, Hinterhaus, and Rottland.

The best time of the year for exporting the Rhine wines to England is from the commencement of October till the middle of November, and during April and May.

Near the railway station is a tower, built in the 12th century, called the Brömersburg.

A short way up the Rhine, above Rüdesheim, is the village of Johannisberg (pop. 1000), and on an eminence 362 feet above the Rhine is the Schloss Johannisberg, with its famous vineyards, covering about 40 acres. The Johannisberg wines are sold annually by auction in the month of May. There are the Johannisberg Schloss wines and the Johannisberg Gegend, or district wines; the former being incomparably the finer, and exquisitely delicious. The best of the Rhine wines are the white. The only red wine deserving commendation is the Steinwein, grown near Würzburg. "The capacity for durability of Rhine wines is astonishing. I tasted some in 1867, still in the cask, made in the year 1616, and which was then perfectly sound."—*E. L. Beck with on Wine.*

After Rüdesheim follows the town of Geisenheim. *Hotel:* Stadt, Frankfurt.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—WIESBADEN.

WEST BANK.
COLOGNE FRANKFORT
MILES FROM MILES TO

the top of the tower to the north-east you see Rheingau, including Rüdesheim, Johannisberg, and Geisenheim. To the north, or opposite, are the Niederwald, the ruins of the castle of Ehrenfels, and the Mäuseturm, on an island in the Rhine. The Roman well in the garden is above 200 feet deep.

A few miles up the valley of the Nahe by rail is KREUZNACH (pop. 13,000), a fashionable watering-place with a saline spring, beneficial in scrofulous diseases. *Hotels*.—Near the Kurhaus, the Hotels Oranienhof, with baths; Holland; and Schmidt. English Church service in St. Paul's Church, near the bridge over the Nahe.

Kreuznach is irregularly built, and picturesquely situated. It was stormed by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt works, and the famous saline springs which supply the baths. (For Kreuznach, see map on page 232, and for the railways and towns in the neighbourhood of Kreuznach, see the map on page 230.

EAST BANK.
COLOGNE FRANKFORT
MILES FROM MILES TO

Having passed Geisenheim, passengers on board the steamer, on their way to Wiesbaden, should commence to get all their various articles in readiness for landing at the pier of Biebrich.

109½ BIEBRICH. *Hotels*: 28½
Rheinischer Hof; Europäischer Hof.

A pleasant little town beside the castle and park of the Duke of Nassau. The park is open to the public.

Travellers by steamer to Wiesbaden land here. Those with luggage ought to enter the omnibus awaiting passengers on the pier, as it takes them directly to their hotels in Wiesbaden. The railway station is at a little distance from the pier.

Four miles from Biebrich, 5 from Mayence, and 26 from Frankfort, is WIESBADEN (pop. 33,000); 40,000 to 45,000 visitors annually.

Hotels: Victoria, near the station; Quatre Saisons, with 30 baths and 140 rooms, near the Kursaal; Nassauer Hof, adjoining the theatre, with 108 rooms and 30 baths; Adler, in the Langgasse, with 60 baths; the Rose, near the Trinkhalle, with baths; Taunus; France; Grüne Wald; Einhorn; Römerbad; Europäischer Hof; Schwarzer Bär; Englischer Hof; Pariser Hof, etc.

Carriages, per hour, 1 horse, 24 groschen; 2 horses, 32 groschen.
English Chapel in the Wilhelmstrasse.

COLOGNE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.

FRANKFORT
MILES TO

Temperature of water, 156° Fahr. Contents, 57 grains of common salt and 7 grains of carbonate of lime to the pound of 16 oz. The taste is a little like chicken-broth. They are recommended for rheumatism, atonic gout, and enlargement of the liver.

In Wiesbaden the great public resorts are the Kursaal and its surrounding gardens. The principal hall is 138 feet long, 64 broad, and 58 high, and is surrounded by 32 marble columns of the Corinthian order. A covered way connects the Kursaal with the Kochbrunnen (the drinking fountains), situated by the side of the Hotel Rose. In the neighbourhood are many pleasant drives, but travellers are recommended when staying here to avail themselves of the great facilities afforded them by the railways and the Rhine to make short excursions to the towns and villages. In the shops Time-tables are sold, containing all the information about the railways and steamers. The German name for them is *Eisenbahn Reise Fuhrer*, or "*Eisenbahn Fahrplan*." The most complete is "*Hend-schel's Telegraph*;" costs 12 groschen. From London to Wiesbaden and *vice versa*, see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria Station, price 1d.; or by letter, enclosing 1½d. in stamps.

115 MAYENCE (pop. 44,000), on the west bank.

23

The steamer takes 9 hours to sail from Mayence to Cologne, and 15 from Cologne to Mayence. Those who wish to sail quickly on the Rhine should look out for a *schnellboat*, or express boat. They halt only at the important towns. From Mayence the steamers ascend to Mannheim (see page 258), passing Worms (see page 257). On board the steamers excellent dinners and luncheons are supplied at a moderate rate. Mayence is 21 miles from Frankfort by rail; 20½ from Darmstadt; 28 from Worms; 44 from Mannheim; 59 from Heidelberg; 54 from Spires or Speyer; and 5 from Wiesbaden (see Map of the Rhine, page 232).

For Mayence to Basel, distance 208 miles, see Route 7a. For Mayence to Stuttgart, Munich, and Verona, see Route 7c, page 288.

Hotels.—On the Rhine, above the bridge of boats, and near the steamboat wharf, the *Hotels Angleterre*; Holland; Rhein; Europe. In a small square called Brand, a short distance behind the Rhein Hotel, is the *Post-office*, and opposite it the *Karpfen Hotel*, frequented by commercial travellers.

The *Railway Station* is considerably above the bridge of boats, and is near the *Holz Thor*, easily recognised by its square five-storeyed tower, with a turret on each corner.

The *Steamboat Wharf* is at the bridge of boats.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—MAYENCE.

The following gold coins are taken at the following rates at the railway stations of Mainz and Frankfort :—

	Gulden.	Kreuzer.
A Prussian Frederic d'Or	9	57
A Twenty-franc piece	9	25
A Dutch five florin-piece	4	56
A Sovereign	11	52

CAB FARES.	ONE-HORSE.				TWO-HORSE.			
	1 or 2 Persons.		3 or 4 Persons.		1 or 2 Persons.		3 or 4 Persons.	
	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.
Quarter of an hour's drive	—	15	—	20	—	24	—	30
One hour's drive	—	54	1	12	1	18	1	36
Each quarter of an hour more	—	12	—	16	—	18	—	20

In Mainz or Mayence the most prominent building is the Domkirche, near the Rhine. The short broad street from the Fisch Thor, the fourth above the bridge of boats, leads directly up to it. This cathedral was commenced in 978, but through fires and other misfortunes it has had to be so often rebuilt in various parts, that only the eastern round towers belong to the original structure. The octagonal Pfarthurm, 300 feet high, built of a reddish stone, and surmounted by a cupola of cast iron, commands a good view of the town. Apply to the Kuster, in a house on the south-east side; fee, 18 kreuzer. The church is 350 feet long, and 140 feet broad. In the interior, square piers (of which every alternate one has an attached column with a cuspid capital) run up each side of the nave, and support two tiers of semicircular arches, with fresco paintings in the spaces between the upper and lower rows. Mausoleums of archbishops, bishops, etc., meet the eye everywhere, some on the walls and others against the piers; but none are of any extraordinary merit. On the north side of the Domkirche is the Speise Markt, with a well, erected in 1526 in honour of Charles V. Immediately beyond is the Teater Platz, containing

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—MAYENCE.

a good restaurant and café, the theatre, and the statue of Johann zum Gensfleisch, called Gutenberg, who in 1440 discovered the art of printing. He was born in Mayence in 1400. The statue was modelled by Thorwaldsen in Rome, in 1837. Straight up by the Ludwig's Strasse we reach the Schiller Platz, with a statue to the poet, and still farther up we reach a flight of steps leading up to an avenue commanding a good view of the town.

On the Rhine, at the extremity of the town, below the bridge, is the Schloß Platz, of which the large square building on the side of the square next the river contains the Museum, Picture Gallery, and Public Library.

The museum and picture gallery are open on Sundays from 10 to 12, and on Wednesdays from 2 to 4, when the entrance is from the river side; at other times, when seen by ticket, it is entered from the square. The tickets, costing 18 kreuzer, are sold in the Octroi Bureau at the Zollamt Thor, on the town side of the large building.

At the extremity of the town, up the Rhine, is the Neue Anlage, a beautiful park overlooking the Rhine, and forming a delightful promenade. Here the suspension bridge of the Mainz and Frankfurt railway crosses the Rhine, just above its junction with the Main. Here also is the citadel, on the north-west side of which is a circular tower 41 feet high, called the Eichelstein, supposed to have been built by the 2d and 14th legions in honour of Drusus Germanicus, in the year 9 B.C. To visit the citadel a card must be procured from the Platz-Commando, No. 17 Schiller's Strasse.

Beyond Mainz, by the Gau Thor (to the west of the citadel), a road leads to the village of Zahlbach, with the remains of a Roman aqueduct (*Römische Wasserleitung*). It consists of 59 piers of various dimensions, of which the highest is about 30 feet. One-horse cab from the town to Zahlbach, for 1 or 2 persons, 30 kreuzer. For 3 or 4, 36 kreuzer.

On the right side of the Rhine, or at the opposite end of the bridge of boats, is Cassel, with the station to Wiesbaden. Visitors from Wiesbaden will find cabs in front of this station.

Before the foundation of the fortress by Drusus, a town of the *Mediomatrici* occupied the site of the modern Mayence. It does not seem, however, to have been of any great importance during the continuance of the Roman empire, and was destroyed by the Vandals in

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—FRANKFORT.

406. After lying in ruins for some centuries, Mayence was restored by Charlemagne, and attained to great prosperity after the time of Bonifacius, bishop of Mayence. In the middle ages this was the first ecclesiastical city of Germany; and the archbishop was one of the electors, and premier prince of the German empire.

21 miles from Mayence, 12 from Homburg, 26 from Wiesbaden, 138 from Cologne, and 444 from Paris, is FRANKFORT or FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN (pop. 80,000). From London to Frankfort, see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Hotels: Angleterre, in the Rossmarkt, near the monument to Gutenberg. Russie, in the Zeil, the fine broad street leading out of the Rossmarkt. Hollande, in the Goethe Platz. Paris, in the Schiller Platz. Between the Schiller Platz and the Comediè Platz, in the Steinweg Strasse, the Cygne, and opposite, the Union. All the above are near each other, and in the best part of the town, and charge about the same. In the street between the Rossmarkt and the Taunus Thor are the Hotels Nord and Bruxelles. Three doors to the right of the Taunus Thor is the Staedelsches Kunstinstitut, the best picture gallery in the town.

The *Post-office* is near the Hotel Russie.

An excellent view of Frankfort is had from the tower of the Katharinenkirche, situated just between the Schiller Platz and the Rossmarkt, opposite the Haupt Wache. The stair is good; fee 12 kreuzer each. An omnibus starts from the front of this church every 10 minutes, for the Zoologischen Garten and the Palomen Garten, by the Bockenheimer Thor and the Bockenheimer Landstrasse, bordered with horse-chestnut and plane trees.

Cab-fares.—From the station to the hotel, for 1 or 2 persons, 24 kreuzer; for 3 or 4 persons, 36 kreuzer. Each trunk 6 kreuzer additional. *Drives*.—Each half-hour, for 1 or 2 persons, 24 kreuzer; for 3 or 4 persons, 36 kreuzer. Each hour for 1 or 2 persons, 48 kreuzer; for 3 or 4 persons, 1 gulden and 10 kreuzer. Three kreuzer equal a penny, or a groschen; and 20 pence a florin or gulden.

Frankfort or Frankfurt is, upon the whole, a fine city, surrounded by beautifully laid out walks, and handsome houses and villas. Near the Main is the Domkirche, founded in 1238 and finished in 1512. It is 280 feet long and 238 broad, and the noble massive tower 260 feet

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—FRANKFORT.

high. The interior is plain ; mural paintings extend round the choir, and here and there are some monumental tombstones. Of these the most remarkable is the coloured tombstone of the Duke Gunther von Schwarzburg, who died (supposed from poison) in 1349. It is immediately to the right of the high altar. Before this altar the German emperors were crowned, after having been elected in the *Wahlzimmer*. The banquet was given in the *Kaisersaal*. Both of these halls are in that curious gabled building, the *Römerberg*, with one front to the *Paulsplatz* and the other to the *Römerberg Platz*. From both gateways a passage extends to the stair leading up to the two halls. At the top of the stair to the right is the *Wahlzimmer*, generally closed, but of no importance. To the left is the *Kaisersaal*, with portraits of the German emperors, from Charlemagne, A.D. 814, to Francis II., A.D. 1806. Under a glass case are the two cushions, which bear the crown and the keys. From the large centre window of this hall, covered with an iron grating, the newly elected emperor used to show himself to the assembled people in the *Römerberg Platz* below.

Before leaving the cathedral, opposite the north-east end, observe that three-storeyed house, slated all over, at the corner of *Kannengieser Gasse*. It is called "*das Lutherhaus*," for here he stayed on his way to Worms. An ancient medallion of him is on the corner, and under the words "*In silentio et spe erit fortitudo vestra*." On the south side of the church is "*das steinerne Haus*," with turrets on the corners. It is the oldest house in Frankfort, and was built in 1454. From the *Kaisersaal*, in the *Römerberg*, go to the *Börse* or Exchange, and enter either by the door in the *Paulsplatz*, or by the principal entrance in the *Neuen Kräme*, passing on the way an old timber house. The hall of the Exchange is supported on eight marble columns, which unite with the pendants from the roof.

Now go to No. 23 *Grosse Hirschgraben Grasse*, Goethe's house. Here a marble slab over the door informs us that "in this house was born Johann Wolfgang Göthe, on the 28th August 1749." Entrance fee, 36 kreuzer or 10 groschen. From this, visit the Schiller and Ross-platz, with the monuments of Schiller and Goethe at the two extremes, and in the centre the triple monument to Gutenberg, Faust, and Schoeffer. Gutenberg holds in one hand a type, and in the other a book. Now walk up the *Gallus Strasse* to the *Tannus Thor*, and enter the third house to the right, the *Staedelsches Kunstinstitut*, 35

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—FRANKFORT.

Mainzers Strasse, containing the best collection of paintings in Frankfort, but chiefly modern. A large picture in the second last room represents Johann Huss before the Inquisition, and in the end room is a stucco cast of Moses, from the statue by M. Angelo in the church of S. Pietro in Vincoli, in Rome; also a cast of the gate of the Baptistery of Florence. Now walk round the Boulevard to the Eschenheimer Thurm, a round turreted tower, built in 1346, and the sole remnant of the ancient fortifications. To the right is the Schneckenbergisches, Natural History Museum. Continuing the road eastwards either by the Boulevards or the street, we reach the Hessen Denkmal, a monument erected to those who fell here when Frankfort was stormed by the French, on December 2, 1792. The building immediately beyond, with a portico of two fluted columns, is the Bethmannische or Ariadneum Museum; entrance free when not open to the public, 30 kreuzer. Here the statue of greatest interest is Ariadne, by Dannecker in 1814, and sold for £1615. The large isolated houses in the gardens to the east of the Eschenheimer Thor are schools.

From the Ariadneum Museum descend to the finest street in Frankfort, the Zeil, and then by the Bernheimer Gasse enter the most filthy part of Frankfort, the Juden Gasse, containing the synagogue, built in the Moorish style, and a few paces from it is No. 148 Juden Gasse, the original house of the Rothschilds. The widow of Meyer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the bank, lived in it till her death. This house, as well as nearly all the others in this street, is gabled and slated all over. They are, however, being cleared away.

By the side of the Main, in a large handsome building, is the Public Library, and near it both a stone and suspension bridge across the river to the suburb of Sachsenhausen.

The most comfortable way to visit these places is in a cab; taking them in the order here mentioned. Or visit them on foot, by the aid of one of the numerous porters standing at the corners of the streets. The cathedral closes at 12 and re-opens at 2. The entrance to the Römer and to the Stadelische Institut are both free from 11 to 1, afterwards 30 kreuzer each must be paid.

At the west end of the town, between the Taunus Thor and the Gallusthor, are three large railway stations together :—

The Taunus Railway Station, for Mainz, Wiesbaden, Coblenz, Cologne, Brussels, Paris, Calais and London, etc.

ROUTE 7.—PART 2.—HOMBURG.

The **Main-Weser Railway Station**, for Leipzig, Berlin, Hamburg, etc. This also is the terminus of the Homburg railway.

The **Main-Neckar Railway Station**, for Darmstadt, Mannheim, Carlsruhe, Baden, Basel, etc.

On the eastern side of the town, outside the Allerheiligen Thor, is the **Frankfurt-Hanauer Railway Station**, for Munchen, Salzburg, Prag, Leipzig, Dresden, Wien, etc.

On the left bank of the Main, in the suburb of Sachsenhausen, is the **Linksmainische Railway Station**.

Rail from Frankfort to Soden in one hour and a half from the Taunus railway station ; and to Homburg in 30 minutes from the Main-Weser railway station.

Soden (pop. 2000, and 440 feet above the sea level). A pleasant watering-place on the southern slope of the middle Taunus mountains. Water saline, temperature 68° Fahrenheit. Number of visitors 4000 annually ; fee for drinking the water, 18 kreuzer per week.

Hotels.—Kurhaus, with baths, in the middle of the park. Colosseus, close to the Kurhaus gardens. Europäischer Hof in the Königsteiner Strasse. Frankfurter Hof ; Holländischer Hof.

HOMBURG (von der Höhe)—(pop. 8000, average annual number of visitors 12,000). Water contains common salt, free carbonic acid gas, iron, and carbonate of lime ; temperature, 50° Fahrenheit. They are stimulant, tonic, alterative, and aperient ; and are of admirable service in removing disorders of the stomach and intestines. Between the principal street, the Louisen Strasse, and the Promenade, is the Kurhaus, which, in the judicious distribution of its apartments, and the richness of its decorations, surpasses every other edifice of the kind on the banks of the Rhine. To the south-east of the Kurhaus is the great bath-house ; but Homburg is resorted to more for drinking the waters than for bathing.

Hotels.—In the Louisen Strasse, the Vier Jahreszeiten ; Victoria ; Hessischer Hof opposite the Kursaal ; the Europäischer Hof ; Rheinischer Hof ; and Englisher Hof. At the railway station the Eisenbahn Hotel. The railway has almost brought Homburg baths to the outskirts of Frankfort. There are eighteen trains a day, to and fro, the last as late as eleven o'clock. As the journey occupies only half an

ROUTE 7A.

hour, the amusements of Frankfort are within easy reach. Visitors in Homburg may get to Brussels in twelve hours, to Berlin in fifteen, to Paris in sixteen, and to London in twenty-four.

 ROUTE 7A.

FRANKFORT TO BASEL, or ROUTE to SWITZERLAND
by the EAST SIDE of the RHINE.

Distance 215 Miles.

Route 7a, "Mayence to Basel," joins the Frankfort route at Carlsruhe. For the entire route, see the Index and Railway Map. For the part between Frankfort and Carlsruhe, see Map of the Rhine (page 230); and for Carlsruhe to Basel see Map of Paris to Switzerland (page 318).

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

BASEL
MILES TO

FRANKFORT (see page 245). Start from the Main-Neckar ²¹⁵
Railway station.

¹⁷ DARMSTADT (pop. 36,000). From the railway station a ¹³⁸
straight broad street, called the Rhein Strasse, leads directly to the Louisen Platz, and the Schloss or Castle. In the centre of the Louisen Platz is the monument to Ludwig I., a Doric column, 134 feet high, ascended by 172 steps, and surmounted by a bronze statue 18 feet high; fee to ascend, 6 kreuzer. The view embraces the entire town and the surrounding forests. The residence of the Princess Alice is by the street to the right, near the new Catholic church. In the Louisen Platz is the best hotel, the "Traube," and about the middle of the Rhein Strasse, the Nassauischer Hof. Opposite the Traube is the post-office; and on the same side, but farther up, the theatre and the principal entrance into the park. Before the gate are two statues; one to the memory of Philipp der Grossmuthige, and the other to George I., Landgraf von Pellen. The library of the castle contains 300,000 vols. and an immense number of manuscripts—open daily, from 9 to 12, and 2 to 4. Adjoining is the Museum and Picture Gallery—open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, from 10 to 12. The best drives and excursions are into the neighbouring woods.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7A.—HEIDELBERG.

BASEL
MILES TO

To visit Worms from Darmstadt take the branch line to Rosengarten, 29 miles south-west ; or continue on the main line to Bensheim station, 30 miles south from Frankfort, whence a branch line conducts to Rosengarten in 45 minutes. Rosengarten is a small village on the right side of the Rhine, opposite Worms. The station is close to the bridge of boats. Porters carry the luggage from the Rosengarten station to the Worms station, situated at the side of the town farthest from the Rhine. For Worms see page 257. See also Map of the Rhine, page 232.

^{48½} FRIEDRICHSFELD. Here change carriages for Mannheim, ^{166½}
5½ miles west (see page 259).

^{55½} HEIDELBERG (pop. 20,000). On the Neckar, up which, ^{159½}
during summer, a steamer sails to Heilbronn ; time, 12 hours. For London to Heidelberg, see under that head in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

Hotels.—Schrieder, close to the station, with 105 rooms. Europe, in the Anlage, or Park. Prinz Carl, at the corner of the Corn Market. The Adler and Badischer Hof, in the Haupt Strasse. Above the castle is the Molkenkurhaus, or whey-cure house on the Swiss system. It commands an extensive prospect, and can accommodate a limited number of guests.

English Church in the Plockstrasse.

Cab Tariff.—From the station to any part of the town, for 1 or 2 persons, 12 kreuzer each ; for 3 or 4 persons, 9 kreuzer each ; boxes, 6 kreuzer each. By time : quarter of an hour, for 1 or 2 persons, 18 kreuzer ; for 3 or 4 persons, 24 kreuzer ; 1 hour, 1 florin, or 1 florin 12 kreuzer. To the Castle, 3 florins ; Castle and Molkenkur, 3½ florins. Castle, Molkenkur, Königstuhl, and Wolfsbrunnen, for 2 persons, 8½ florins ; for more than 2 persons, 11 florins. To Schwetzingen, for the day, 5½ florins.

As the principal place to be visited in Heidelberg is the castle, travellers not wishing to remain longer than necessary should leave their luggage in the station and hire a cab for the castle and whey-cure house, whence there is a more extensive view than from the castle. The shortest footpath is by the Burgweg, leading from the Kornmarkt up to the castle in about 20 minutes. The carriage road commences at the Kingelthor, and enters the castle by the back of the building.

ROUTE 7A.—HEIDELBERG.

Fees.—To visit the cellars containing the famous tun, and other parts under lock and key, for 1 person, 30 kreuzer ; 2 persons, 42 kreuzer. The ruins themselves are free to the public.

The ancient city of Heidelberg occupies one of the most beautiful spots in Germany—at the foot of the Geisberg, between the river Neckar and the Anlage or public park. It is traversed from end to end by the main or Haupt Strasse, one mile and a half long, from which numerous narrow streets diverge. Near the eastern extremity of the park is the Church of St. Peter's, the oldest in the town, and memorable as having been the scene of the daring exploit of Jerome of Prague, who hung up on its gate the thesis in which he attacked the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, for which he was burnt alive at Constance on May 30th, 1416.

The University, of which the buildings stand in a small square called the Ludwigs Platz, near the centre of the town, is, with the exception of that of Prague, the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1386. The average annual number of students that attend it is 800. By far the most interesting relic of the past in Heidelberg is the Castle, on a slope of the Geisberg, 330 feet above the Neckar. In 1764 it was struck by lightning, which, setting fire to the edifice, reduced it to its present condition. It exhibits a bold and magnificent front, consisting of a central edifice like a dwelling-house, with rows of windows on different floors, flanked at the eastern angle by a huge round tower, called "der dicke Thurm ;" and at the other corner by the "Gesprengte Thurm," which was blown up by the French.

Ascending the hill by the carriage road, we have, to the left, just before entering the castle, the Elisabethen Pforte, a handsome triumphal arch, built by the Elector Frederick V., in honour of his young bride, Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. of England, and grandmother of George I. From this walk up to and enter the spacious quadrangle, where the façade facing us is that of the palace of Frederick IV., that to the right the façade of the palace of Otto Henry, and that to the left the façade of the English palace of Frederick V.; whilst the more ancient structures behind us were built by the first Electors, Rudolph and Ruprecht. The palace of Otto Henry is the most remarkable of all for the exquisite taste of its design and the richness of its architectural embellishments. It is in the "cinquecento" style, and was designed by Michael Angelo. In the English

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7A.—WILDBAD.

BASEL
MILES TO

palace are the apartments which were occupied by the Princess Elizabeth. Adjoining is the chapel, still in good order, and beneath it the vault containing the Heidelberg Tun (constructed in 1751), the largest wine-cask in the world, 36 feet long and 24 in diameter, and capable of containing 230,000 bottles. It has not been used since 1769. A large London porter vat can contain 648,000 bottles.—*See Mayhew's Upper Rhine.*

A flight of steps opposite the Gesprengte Thurm leads up from the castle to the Molkenkurhaus, 306 feet higher. A good path from the Molkenkurhaus leads up to the Königsstuhl, a tower 95 feet high, on the top of the mountain, 1236 feet above the river.

⁷⁵ BRUCHSAL (pop. 10,000). Refreshment-rooms at the station ; ¹⁴⁰ in the town the Hotels Badischer Hof ; Rose, etc.

At this station change carriages for Stuttgart, 49 miles east ; Ulm, 108 miles south-east ; Augsburg, 153 south-east, and Munich, 202 miles south-east (see Route 7B—Frankfort to Verona, by the Brenner Pass).

⁸⁷ DURLACH. A large refreshment-room in the station ; adjoining ¹²⁸ is the hotel Zum Grünen Hof.

Passengers for Wildbad (31 miles south-east) change carriages here and, generally, again at Pforzheim junction also.

WILDBAD, 1408 feet above the sea level, in the ravine of the Enz, in the Black Forest ; 5000 visitors yearly (pop. 3000).

Hotels.—Bad hotel next the bathing establishment ; and opposite to it the Bar. In the Kurplatz the Hotel Post. Other hotels : Belle Vue, Russie, Keim. The Kurhaus contains, besides the baths, concert, dining, and reading rooms. Waters, alkaline ; temp. 94° to 110° Fahr. ; recommended for gout and rheumatism, especially after Wiesbaden. "All the arrangements about the baths are excellent. Though adapted for the milder treatment of gout, Wildbad appears to be chiefly resorted to for various forms of paralysis."—*Macpherson's Baths of Europe.* Eight miles from Wildbad is Liebenzell, 995 feet above the sea level, with similar waters, but of a lower temperature.

⁹⁰ CARLSRUHE (pop. 33,000). Junction with Route 7a, ¹²⁵ "Mayence to Basel" (page 261).

Hotels.—In the Carl Friedrich Strasse the Hotel Angletterre and the Hotel Grosse ; near the Ettlinger Thor the Weise Bar ; opposite the Kunsthalle the Rothe Haus. English service in the chapel at the Mühlberg gate.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7A.—CARLSRUHE.

BASEL
MILES TO

Carlsruhe is a handsome town, 3 miles from the Rhine, and built by Carl III. in 1715, in the shape of an open fan. A little to the left of the station is the Ettlinger Thor, which forms the principal entrance into the city; from it a straight street, under various names, extends to the Schloss. The finest part of the street, or rather series of streets, is the Carl-Friedrichs Strasse; having on one side the Protestant Church, on the other the Rathhaus, and in the centre a statue of the Grossherzog Ludwig, and a low stone pyramid under which repose the remains of the Markgraf Carl, the founder of the city. The street terminates in a fine park of an elliptical form, of which one side is occupied by private houses, with arcaded fronts; and the other by the Schloss, the Theatre, the entrance to the Botanic Gardens, and (slightly beyond the circle) the Kunsthalle. In the centre of the ellipse is a pleasant promenade below trees, and a statue to Carl Friedrich, Herzog von Baden. Behind the Schloss, built in 1754, is a lovely park, open to the public. The Botanic Garden is one of the best in all Germany. The Kunsthalle, built in 1845, contains a collection of statues, frescoes, and paintings—open to the public on Wednesdays and Sundays—to strangers always; fee, 30 kreuzer.

From Carlsruhe a branch line extends to Winden, 30 miles west on the railway, on the left bank of the Rhine. On this branch line travellers are sometimes detained at Maxau, a station on the Rhine. At Maxau there is a large inn called the Hotel Rheinbad, with a garden.

¹⁰⁵ RASTATT (pop. 8000). *Hotels*: Post, Löwe, etc. Branch ¹¹⁰ line to Gernsbach.

A fortified town with a castle on an eminence; from the top of the tower there is an extensive view; fee, 24 kreuzer.

^{110½} OOS. Junctions with branch to Baden (2½ miles east), for ^{104½} which change carriages.

BADEN or Baden-Baden (pop. 10,000) is 107 miles from Frankfurt, or 99 from Mayence. It is famous for its mineral waters, which contain chiefly common salt mixed with the sulphate and bicarbonate of lime, chlorate of potash, silica, and lithia. Temperature 115° to 150° Fahrenheit. Employed in the cure of chronic rheumatism, atonic gout, and bowel complaints.

Hotels.—At the entrance into the town, the Baden with baths; near the promenade Brucke, the Angleterre; on the new promenade, the Victoria;

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7A.—BADEN.

BASEL
MILES TO

opposite the pump-room the *Europe*; near the Kursaal the *Russie*; close to the conversation house the *Darmstadt*, with baths; also with baths the *Zähringe Hof* and the *Hirsch*; near the railway station, the *Ville de Bade*; in the *Lichtenthaler Allee*, the *Belle Vue*; etc. etc.

Also numerous furnished apartments and lodging-houses, which are less expensive than the hotels.

Cab-fares.—For 2 persons, 24 kr. for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for 3 or 4 persons, 36 and 45 kr.; for 1 hour, 1 fl. and 1 fl. 15 kr.; each box or portmanteau pays 6 kr.

Saddle-horses.—For $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 2 fl. 20 kr.; and 4 to 5 fl. per day.
Donkeys.—For $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 1 fl. 12 kr.; and 2 fl. for the day. Gratuity, 6 to 12 kr.

Omnibus from the station to the town, 12 kr. including luggage.

The new Protestant Church and the Anglican Chapel are a little to the east from the Leopold Platz. (From London to Baden-Baden, see the Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.)

Baden, or as it is also called Baden-Baden, to distinguish it from Baden in Switzerland and Baden near Vienna, occupies a sheltered situation at the entrance of the Black Forest. The beauty of the surrounding country, as well as its own extensive pleasure-grounds, gardens, and promenades, render Baden one of the first watering-places in Germany. It was for six centuries the residence of the Margraves of Baden. The "Old Castle," occupying the summit of a hill above the town, was the earliest residence of the reigning house. Near it are the *Felsen*, masses of fantastically cleft rocks, from which there is a fine view. The "New Castle" (so called by comparison), situated close to the town, and now a summer residence of the Grand-Duke, is remarkable for its subterranean dungeons. In the Pfarrkirche, or parish church, founded in the 15th century, are several monuments of the Margraves. In the church of the Convent of Lichtenthal, one mile and a half up the Lichtenthaler Allee, are the skeletons of Sts. Pius and Benedictus, and the tombstone of the foundress, the widow of Hermann IV. In the Todtenkapelle, opposite, are the tombstones of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach, and some good altar-pieces.

Excursions.—To the Schloss Eberstein, on an eminence above the Murg; time 3 hours. To the Favourite, a castle of the Grand-Duke's, 7 miles from Baden. Up the Murgthal there is a beautiful drive along the banks of the Murg, among precipitous heights covered with fir forests.

¹²³ ACHERN (pop. 2000). *Hotels*: Post, etc. Good trout-fishing. ⁹²
Cabs await passengers. From this little village several beautiful drives may be taken. The best drive is to the Allerheiligen Kapelle, a ruin; and thence on foot to the falls of the Grindenbach over the Büttensteine; fare, 7 gulden; time, 7 hours, including halts. But if the carriage returns by Oppenau and Oberkirch, the fare is 10 gulden. To the Mummelsee and Hornisgrinde—fare, 7 gulden; time, including

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7A.

BASEL
MILES TO

halts, 7 hours. To the Brigittenschloss or Hohenröder Schloss, 7 gulden; 6 hours.

¹³¹ APPENWEIER. An important junction, where there is a ⁸⁴ great deal of traffic and considerable confusion. Here passengers for and from Strasburg, 12 miles west, *change carriages*, and cross the Rhine at Kehl. For Strasburg, see page 324. The village of Appenweier is nearly a mile from the station. It contains a small clean Inn, called the Post, which passengers arriving late or having to wait there till next morning should take.

¹⁷⁵ FREIBURG (pop. 21,500). Twelve miles from the Rhine. ⁴⁰
Hotels.—Close to the station is the first-class hotel the Zähringer Hof, and a little farther the Hotel and Pension Lang.

Freiburg, called also Freiburg in Breisgau, to distinguish it from Freiburg in Switzerland, makes a very pleasant halting-place. It has abundance of excellent fruit, the vineyards extending even into the town. There is, however, not much in the way of sights, excepting the Münster or Cathedral, whose beautiful octagonal tower, terminating in a pyramid spire 410 feet high, is well seen from the station. It rises immediately over the western entrance, consisting of one doorway, or rather a porch and a doorway. The way up to the tower is by a small door inside the church under the wheel window, and to the right. The exterior of the church is supported by flying, receding, and pinnacled buttresses, adorned with canopied niches containing statues. At the south entrance is a narthex or arched portal, fronting the Kaufhaus or Bourse, a one-storeyed building, with a high roof castellated at the gables, and the front walls painted red, with a small arcade below. The statues on the façade represent Kaiser Maximilian I., Philipp I., Carl V., and Ferdinand I.

The Münster was commenced in 1122, the nave and tower were completed in the middle of the 13th century, and the choir in 1513. The interior is 340 feet long, 90 high, and 90 broad.

The windows of the north and south aisles are low and plain, but the glass is of the 15th century. The pulpit is said to be of one stone, and executed in 1561. There are also some good paintings.

Near the Münster is the principal street, the Kaiser Strasse, with a curious middle-century well, and from this well a street leads down to the Franciskaner Platz, with a statue of the Franciscan monk, Barthold Schwarz, or properly Constantin Anklitz, born at Freiburg in the 14th

ROUTE 7a.

century, to whom the Freiburgers ascribe the invention of gunpowder. But Roger Bacon, in a treatise written at Oxford in 1216, speaks of gunpowder as a wonderful yet well-known compound in common use for making squibs to amuse children; and the Venetians are said to have employed cannon in the year 1300.

At the end of the Kaiser Strasse is the town-gate, called the Martinsthor, with a fresco painting representing St. Martin dividing his cloak with a Beggar. To the east of the town are the Pfauen Garten and Hotel; a large Protestant church; a barrack, with accommodation for 5000 men; the Ton or Festhalle for public entertainments; and by the side of this latter building, the road up to the Schlossberg, 426 feet above the town, much frequented by the inhabitants on holidays.

215 miles from Frankfort, 171 from Mannheim, 101 from Baden, and 89 from Strasburg is BASEL or Bâle on the Rhine (See Switzerland), and Route 12, Part 2, page 329 of this work.

ROUTE 7a.

MAYENCE TO BASEL BY RAIL.—Distance 208 miles.

This Route joins Route 7a, or Frankfort to Basel, at Carlsruhe. For "London to Basel and Back, by Mayence," see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Pimlico, Victoria Station; price 1d.

See the Index and Railway Map for the entire journey. But for the part between Mayence and Carlsruhe, see the Map of the Rhine, page 230; and from Carlsruhe to Basel, the Map of Paris to Switzerland, page 318.

MAYENCE
MILES FROM

BASEL
MILES TO

MAYENCE (see page 242).

208

¹⁸ OPPENHEIM. *Inn*: Ritter. The most remarkable buildings ¹⁹⁶ in this, the "Bonconica" of the Romans, are the Katharinenkirche, occupying a striking position on a hill, and near it, but considerably higher, the gloomy castle of Landskron. The church was built between 1262 and 1317, and destroyed, all but the eastern portions, by Louis XIV. in 1689. "It is now half in ruins and half restored to its original grandeur, seeming to be formed, as it were, of three distinct edifices, joined in a line to one another: a roofless and windowless shell of a chapel at one end; a small Reculver-like church, with twin square

MAYENCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7a.—WORMS.

BASEL
MILES TO

towers, in the middle ; and a tiny cathedral, with a transept and tall elongated dome, at the other extremity."—*Mayhew's Rhine*. On the north side of the churchyard is a charnel-house containing skulls, many of which belonged to men killed in the Thirty Years' War. Sexton's fee, 12 kreuzer. His house is to the left of south entrance. The Landskron was built during the reign of the Emperor Lothaire, and repaired and strengthened by the Emperor Ruprecht, who also died in it in 1410.

28½ WORMS (pop. 14,000). Junction with line to Frankfort by **179½** Rosengarten and Darmstadt, distance 45 miles. Also with line to Frankfort by Rosengarten, Bensheim, and Darmstadt, distance 46½ miles. Junction with line to Bingen, 40 miles north-west by rail, page 240.

Hotels.—The Alte Kaiser, opposite the cathedral ; and the Belle Vue in the Luther Platz, opposite the monument.

The finest part of this town, one of the oldest in Germany, extends from the Luther Platz, by the old fortifications and the Schloss Garten, to the Cathedral or Domkirche. In the Luther Platz is the Monument to the great reformer, consisting of well-executed bronze statues on granite pedestals. In the centre, on a bronze pedestal adorned with reliefs, stands the statue of Luther, 11 feet high. Around him, in a sitting posture, are the four reformers—Hieronymus Savonarola on his right, and Johann Huss on his left ; behind Savonarola is Petrus Waldus, and behind Huss is John Wycliffe. The two statues at the entrance represent Frederick the Wise (Kurfürst) of Saxony, and Philip the Generous (Landgraf) of Hessen. Behind the former is the statue of Reuchlin, and behind the latter the statue of Melancthon, all 9½ feet high. The Cathedral, founded in the 11th century, is a solid and heavy red sandstone building, 370 feet long and 90 broad. The transepts are 122 feet long. Buttresses of attached pillars support the north side and east end. Gurgoyles, in the shape of uncouth creatures, peer over the walls, while large stone figures of animals stand on the top of the east apse. On each corner is a round pointed tower. The arches are chiefly semicircular and equilateral, the tracery trefoil, and the mouldings zig-zag. The entrances are from the south and the north. In the interior the most remarkable parts are—the Ana Kapelle, with a rude but ancient representation of Daniel in the Lions'

MAYENCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7a—WORMS.

BASEL
MILES TO

Den. In the north aisle is the tombstone of the Franconian Princesses, (13th century). In the Baptistry (Taufkapelle) are remarkable reliefs cut in stone, representing scenes in the life of our Lord. The font belongs to the 13th century. The beadle lives in a house opposite the south portal; fee, 18 kreuzer each. On the north side of the church, nearly under the tower, is the small doorway which opened into the Episcopal Palace or Bischofshof, where the diet of 1521 was held under the presidency of Charles V. Luther, when answering for himself before this august tribunal, concluded his noble defence with the manly words, "Here I stand; I can do no otherwise; God help me! Amen." It was while on his way to Worms that he composed the beautiful hymn, commencing with the words "Ein fester Burg ist unser Gott." Of this palace, which formerly extended to about the middle of the adjoining Schloss Garten, nothing remains, excepting part of the foundations. The Schloss Garten is open to the public during the greater part of the day; entrance by the eastern end. Nearly a mile from the cathedral, by the Mainzer Thor, is the Liebfrauenkirche, erected in the 15th century. In the neighbourhood of this church are the vineyards producing the wine called Liebfrauenmilch.

41½ LUDWIGSHAFEN. Passengers wishing to visit Spire, **100½** change carriages here and go 7½ miles south to Schifferstadt junction, where they again change carriages. From Schifferstadt, Spire is 5½ miles distant, or 13 miles altogether from Ludwigshafen. This Spire branch is continued 9 miles farther south to Germersheim, an ancient and interesting town on the Rhine, where it is joined by the Queich. Opposite is Philippsburg, whence a coach runs to Neudorf on the main line to Carlsruhe.

The Ludwigshafen branch extends westwards through a picturesque country, abounding with iron and coal, to Saarbrücken, 85 miles west. For Saarbrücken, see Route 11, "Metz to Strasburg." At Hochspeyer junction, 35 miles west from Ludwigshafen, commences the branch line to Sinkerbrück or Bingen, 48 miles north, on the Rhine (see page 239).

Eighteen miles west from Ludwigshafen is Neustadt Junction, 69 miles north by rail from Strasburg, which line it joins at Hagenau, 18½ miles from Strasburg. See Route 11, under Hagenau, page 317.

SPEYER (Spire)—18 miles from Mannheim—is situated on the Speyerbach, a small stream, for the most part covered in its passage through

MAYENCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7a.—SPIRES.

BASEL
MILES TO

the town. On approaching Speyer from the station, the first striking object is the Heidenturm, built in the middle ages on Roman foundations. Now walk down the principal street, the Maximilian Strasse, to the Stadthaus and the Hotel du Palatinat; whence take the small street to the left, the Schrunnen Gasse, which leads up to the Dreieinigkeitskirche. Opposite the entrance of this church is all that remains of the Retscher Palace, as the inscription on the walls states, in which the diet of 1529 was held, when the Elector of Saxony and his allies presented their famous "Protest," that henceforth gave the name of "Protestants" to the members of the reformed church. From this return to the Maximilian Strasse, and walk down to the **Domkirche** or Cathedral. When closed the beadle will be found in the house on the south side, near a collection of Roman sculptured stones in an arched building; ticket, 12 kreuzer. This church, founded by Conrad II. in 1027, and completed by Henry IV. in 1062, is 506 feet long, and the transept 202 feet. The breadth of the nave is 138 feet, while the whole building covers 45,615 square feet. The two eastern towers rise 248 feet above the roof, and the two western 225 feet. The west façade is 130 feet broad and 140 high. The edifice is a plain red stone structure, in two stages. Round the top runs an arcade supported on colonnettes with truncated capitals, and over them a broad frieze. Various tombstones are built into the exterior of the wall. The semi-circular arches of the nave rest on square piers, from which rise the attached pillars that support the roof. But the charm of this church are the 32 fresco paintings, chef-d'œuvres of the German school, which extend round the whole interior of the church. Those on the chancel and on the cupolas of the transept are on a gold ground, and are painted by one of the first of the modern German artists, Johann Schraudolph. In the choir are the monuments to the memory of Rudolph von Hapsburg, by Schwanthaler, and of Adolph von Nassau, by Ohmacht. The height of the cupola over the altar is 160 feet. In the crypt below the choir is the mausoleum of the Kaiser Rudolph von Hapsburg, who died in 1291. There is also an old stone font here, called the "Rauschende Kelch," dating from 1031. On the south side of the church, in the grounds formerly occupied by the cemetery, is a rockwork surrounded by buttress-like columns. It is one of the many representations of the Mount of Olives (Oelberg), met with on the continent, and it is supposed to have been erected in 1441.

⁴³ **MANNHEIM** (pop. 3500). On the Rhine, opposite to Lud- ¹⁶⁵
wigshafen. Junction at Friedrichsfeld with line to Heidelberg (see page 250). Junction also with line to Saarbrücken, 87 miles west (see Route 11, Metz to Strasburg). The steamboat performs the journey from Mannheim to Cologne in from thirteen to fourteen hours; and from Cologne to Mannheim in twenty-one hours.

MAYENCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7a.—MANNHEIM.

BASEL
MILES TO

At the railway station the sovereign is worth 11 gulden and from 48 to 53 kreuzer. The 20-franc piece is worth 9 gulden and from 20 to 25 kreuzer.

Hotels.—Europäische Hof, on the Rhine, near the steamboat wharf. In the centre of the town the Pfälzer Hof, and in the Leopold Strasse the Deutsche Hof.

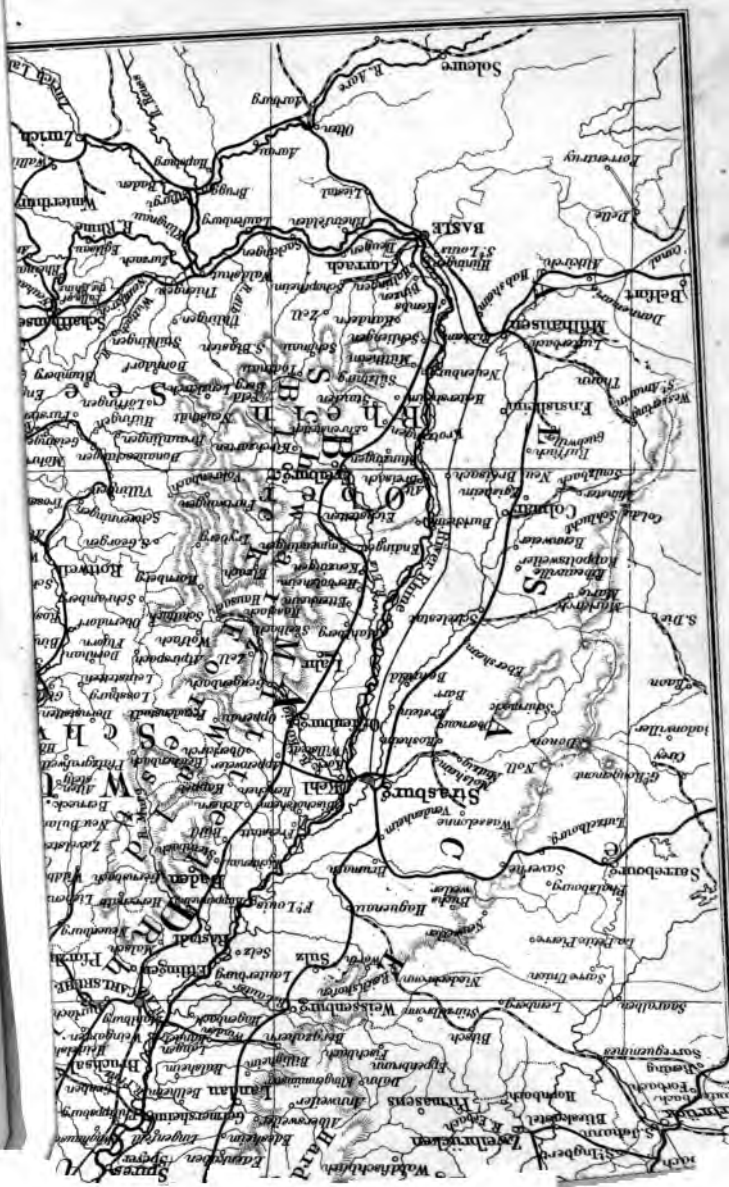
The railway station is on the south-east side of the Schloss Garten.

"Das freundliche reinliche Mannheim," as Göthe styles it, lies between the Rhine and the Neckar, with a series of streets extending from the one river to the other, while another series extends parallel to the two rivers, intersecting the others at right angles. The whole town is divided into two parts by a broad street called the Friedrich Strasse, and its continuation, the Neckar Strasse, which extend from the "Schloss" to the bridge over the Neckar. The streets which meet the Friedrich Strasse and the Neckar Strasse at right angles, on the left-hand side, are lettered from A to K, and the blocks of which they are composed are numbered. The streets on the other side are lettered from L to W, and their blocks are numbered also. The streets are likewise named. The principal edifice is the Castle or Schloss, an enormous two-storeyed building, nearly the breadth of Mannheim, with one façade towards the town, and the other towards the Rhine. It contains a museum and an excellent Picture Gallery—open to the public on Sundays from 11 to 1, and on Wednesdays from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Between the Schloss and the Rhine is a beautiful park of 200 acres, full of pleasant walks. The Rhine is here crossed by an iron bridge, of which one division is for carriages and foot-passengers, and the other for the railway. Near the Schloss, and fronting the Schiller Platz, is the theatre, seated for 2000. It was in this theatre that Schiller's "Robbers" was first acted, and whence his fame spread over the world. He lived in No. 1 Capuziner Strasse, or No. 2 O, in the corner opposite the corner of the Kaufhaus, an arcaded building. In front of the theatre are statues to Schiller, Dalberg, and Iffland. Here is also the Jesuiten Kirche, built in 1756, with handsome iron gates and painted roofs.

^{51½} SCHWETZINGEN (pop. 4000). *Hotels*: Erbprinz, Kirsch, ^{186½}

This is rather a pretty village, with a stately old chateau at the head



SOUTH WEST GERMANY

FRANKFORT & MAYENCE TO MUNICH & VIENNA by Würzburg
Nuremberg & Ratisbon.

FRANKFORT & MAYENCE TO MUNICH & VIENNA by Heidelberg,
Stuttgart, Ulm & Augsburg.

FRANKFORT TO VIENNA by Leipzig & Dresden.

FRANKFORT, MAYENCE & STRASBURG TO SWITZERLAND.

British Miles
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40



MAYENCE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.

BASEL
MILES TO

of the principal street. Behind this chateau are the fine gardens, occupying 112 acres, laid out by the Kurfürst Carl Teodor in 1743. On entering by the portal at the chateau the eye at once embraces the interior of the principal garden, disposed over an extensive flat, with ponds, marble statues, trim even walks, and parterres of flowers, bounded by closely cut hedges and avenues of lofty trees. Penetrating the hedge-alleys, we arrive at the Temple of Minerva, and thence by the statues of Agrippina, Minerva, and Mercurey, reach the Mosque (Moshee), whence there is a fine view from the highest minaret (150 feet; fee, 12 kreuzer). From this, across two bridges, are the Temple of Mercury (Merkur), and an artificial ruin built of tufa. In another part of the gardens are the Orangery, the Temple of Apollo, the Bath House (fee, 12 kreuzer), the Botanic Temple (fee, 12 kreuzer), and the ruins of a Roman aqueduct. Northwards are the colossal statues of the Rhine and the Danube. A guide is not necessary.

⁸³ CARLSRUHE. Here this route joins 7A, Frankfort to ¹²⁵ Basel, which now follow from Carlsruhe on page 252.

ROUTE 7B.

FRANKFORT TO VERONA by the BRENNER PASS.

The principal places passed on the way are Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Ulm, Augsburg, Munich, Innsbruck, Botzen, and Trent. Distance 566 miles. Those who commence this route from Mayence join the Frankfort line at Heidelberg, 55 miles from Mayence (see route 7a, "Mayence to Basel," by Worms and Mannheim, page 256). From London to Munich, by Calais, Paris, Nancy, Strasburg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Ulm, and Augsburg, see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. For descriptions of Calais to Paris, see Route 1; and for Paris to Strasburg, see Route 12, Part 1.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

See Map of South-West of Germany.

VERONA
MILES TO

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN (see page 245). Start from ⁵⁶⁶ the station of the Main-Neckar railway.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.

VERONA
MILES TO

17 DARMSTADT (pop. 36,000), see page 249. Junction with 549
line from Mayence, 20½ miles N.W.

30 BENSHEIM. Junction with branch to Worms. For Worms 536
see page 257, and for branch line, page 250.

48½ FRIEDRICHSFELD. Junction with branch to Mannheim 517½
(page 259).

58 HEIDELBERG (pop. 20,000), see page 250. Junction here 510
with line from Mayence, 55 miles N.

75 BRUCHSAL (pop. 10,000). Refreshment-rooms in the sta- 481
tion. Carriages are generally changed here.

95½ MUHLACKER. All change carriages here. Junction with 470½
branch line to Wildbad by Pforzheim, 22½ miles south (see page 252).

110 BIETIGHEIM. Station for Heilbronn, 18½ miles north, for 456
which change carriages.

Heilbronn (pop. 1800); in a beautiful and fertile country on the Neckar.

Hotels.—Near the station the Eisenbach Hotel. In the town the Falke; the Rose; Deutsches Haus; Ritter, etc.

In the Marktplatz is the Rathhaus, built in 1535, with a famous clock, noticed in Goethe's *Götz von Berlichingen*. But the most interesting building is the church of St. Kilian, commenced in 1013 and finished in 1510. It is 270 feet long, and the roof is 60 feet above the floor. The beautiful tower is 225 feet high. To the N.E. of the town is Wartberg, 500 feet high, on which the harvest feasts are celebrated.

142 STUTTGART (pop. 80,000, and 860 feet above the sea level). 424
The Railway Station is in the Schloss Strasse, close to the Schloss Platz. It is very large, and the waiting-rooms are at the inner end of the centre passage. Omnibuses from the hotels and cabs await passengers. The *Post-office* fronts the station, but the departments for the delivery and the receiving of letters and newspapers are on the opposite side of the building.

Hotels.—Adjoining the station, and in both the Schloss and the Königs Strasse is the Hotel Marquardt. Opposite the station is the Hotel Royal. In No. 28 Eberhards Strasse is the Petersburger Hof. In No. 14 Hirsch Strasse is the Hirsch. In No. 28 Markt Platz is the Adler. In the Dorotheen Strasse is the Bayerische Hof.

ROUTE 7B.—STUTT GART.

English Chapel at the eastern end of the Catharinen Strasse.

Cab-tariffs.—The cabs carry with them their tariffs, yet for convenience we give the following :—

	ONE-HORSE.				TWO-HORSE.			
	1 or 2 Persons.		3 or 4 Persons.		1 or 2 Persons.		3 or 4 Persons.	
	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.
From any point in the town to another . .	0	12	0	18	0	18	0	24
Cabs engaged by the hour	0	36	0	48	0	48	1	0

Trunks 6 kreuzer and carpet-bags 8 kreuzer extra.

Tramway Omnibuses.—Every ten minutes a tramway omnibus passes up the Schloss Platz by the Alte Schloss side, and halts at the commencement of the Neckar Strasse, immediately behind that part of the King's Palace called the Akademie ; then runs down the Neckar Strasse on its way to Berg and Cannstatt. The omnibuses returning from Berg and Cannstatt also halt at the Akademie, and then run up the Hauptstätter Strasse, and cross over by the Tübinger Strasse to the Königs Strasse, by which street they return to the Schloss Platz, and thence start again for Berg and Cannstatt from the Akademie. Fare for the streets in the town, 3 kreuzer ; to Berg, 6 kreuzer ; to Cannstatt, 8 kreuzer.

At Berg there is a summer theatre, numerous restaurants and mineral water baths. Cannstatt is a considerable town on the Neckar. The tramway coach stops on the right side of the river opposite the Inn Kaufmann, and not far from a royal palace on a hill overlooking the town. The Kursaal of Cannstatt is at the end of the Königs Strasse. It is also connected with the town by an avenue of horse-chestnut trees, extending to the Brunnen Strasse, which it joins at the hotel Wilhelmsbad. The bathing establishment is complete and comfortable. The drinking fountain, called the Wilhelmsbrunnen, is supplied by a pleasant sparkling acidulous spring of water, which wells forth copiously

ROUTE 7B.—STUTTGART.

from a funnel into a large bowl. In Stuttgart whey, and mineral water from the different springs in the neighbourhood, are sold in the morning at stalls ranged along one side of the Schloss Platz.

Stuttgart occupies the site of a former Stutengarten (mare garden), hence its name. All that is really beautiful in the town is concentrated in the Schloss Platz and in the adjoining Schloss gardens. Of Palaces there are 600 acres, in which the king and the various members of the royal family are housed, yet none are of importance excepting the handsome edifice the king himself inhabits, called the "Residenz des Königs," built by Herzog Carl and his successors from 1746 to 1807. It occupies the entire southern side of the Schloss Platz, consists of two storeys, and contains 365 rooms. The ceilings of the best of the rooms are painted in fresco by Guibal, and the walls by Gegenbauer; and of these the finest is the white and blue marble hall. The palace contains numerous artistic treasures—such as, a Venus, by Dannecker; a Gladiator, by Canova; Bacchus and Bacchantin, by Thorwaldsen; fine Sevres china, Gobelins tapestry, etc. etc. Admission by card procured from the office of the Schloss Inspection, in the Alten Schloss, the large old feudal castle on the western side of the square.

Immediately behind the royal residence, and connected with it by a gallery, is a large rectangular edifice called the "Akademie," which from 1738 to 1775 was a military academy, and afterwards became the High School of the town. Here it was that Schiller wrote the *Räuber*. This building, though still called the "Akademie," contains now the king's private library and other offices connected with the palace.

On the eastern side of the Schloss Platz is the Opera House, which receives from the state an annual subsidy of £1400; and on the side fronting the palace is the Königsbau, with a colonnade 240 feet long. The ground-floor of the building is occupied by restaurants, reading-rooms, and shops stocked with fancy goods. In the first floor are large halls, in which exhibitions and concerts are held. Adjoining is the palace of the queen dowager. In the centre of the square is the Jubiläumssäule, a granite column 60 feet high, erected in 1841 to commemorate the 25th year of the reign of König Wilhelm. On each side of it is a very handsome bronze fountain. Behind the Alte Schloss, built in 1570, is the Stiftskirche or Metropolitan Church, built in 1495, and restored in 1841.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—TÜBINGEN.

VERONA
MILES TO

The most important public buildings are all in the Neckar Strasse, that street which leads from the "Akademie" to the village of Berg. At the commencement is a royal palace within a garden, and adjoining it a large plain edifice with two small porticoes. Over one of the porticoes stand the words "Staats Archiv," and over the other "Naturalien Sammlung," or Museum of Natural History. Open every day. Adjoining is the Public Library with 330,000 vols., 3600 MSS., and a collection of 8700 Bibles in 80 languages.

At No. 20, on the same side of the street, is the "Alterthumsverein," a house belonging to the Antiquarian Society. At No. 20 Kronen Strasse is the museum in connection with this society. At No. 32 Neckar Strasse is the "Museum der Bildenden Künste,"—the Picture and Sculpture Galleries. In the first room, right hand, ground-floor, there are a number of casts made by Thorwaldsen, and presented by himself to this museum. In the upper floor is the picture gallery; they are nearly all labelled. Open daily. Opposite the Museum der Bildenden Künste is the Mint.

A little to the N. W. of the railway station, on opposite sides of the Stadtgarten, are the Baugewerbschule and the Polytechnicum, the former being a kind of preparatory school for the latter. In No. 74 Königs Strasse is a small Industrial Museum.

139 PLOCHINGEN. Junction with branch to Singen. For **427** Singen, see Route A, Basel to Constance.

Thirty-one miles south from Plöchingen, by the Singen branch, is TÜBINGEN (pop. 9200). *Hotels*: Post; Traube. An ancient town on the Neckar, chiefly remarkable for its university, founded in 1477. It is conducted by 80 professors, and attended by 800 students. Connected with the university is the "Stift," or foundation for 120 Protestant students, and another for 130 Roman Catholic students. To the west of the town rises the castle of Hohen-Tübingen, built in 1535 by Herzog Ulrich.

151 GOPPINGEN (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: Post, near the station; **415** Apostel; Drei Könige. A flourishing manufacturing town.

156 SUSSEN. The country here is very picturesque. The Fils-**410** Thal becomes very narrow. To the left is the "Ruine Scharfeneck," and to the right the ridge of the Alb.

162½ GEISLINGEN (pop. 4000). *Hotels*: Post, Sonne, Krone. **403½**

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—ULM.

VERONA
MILES TO

Situated in a deep hollow, and famous for carved ivory. In the neighbourhood are many pleasant excursions.

¹⁸³ ULM (pop. 30,000). In the kingdom of Württemberg, and on ³⁸³ the left side of the Danube.

New Ulm, in the kingdom of Bavaria, is upon the opposite side of the Danube. Both towns are connected by a handsome stone bridge. Excellent railway station and refreshment-rooms. Junction with branch line to Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, 66 miles southwards.

Hotels.—Close to the station, the Russische Hof, and on the opposite side of the square, the General Post-office. In the town are the Inn Goldener Hahn and the Hotel Hirsch, both in the Hirsch Strasse. In the Frauen Strasse, the Hotel Kronprinz. In New Ulm, the Hotel Augsbruger Hof.

The one great building in Ulm is the **Munster**, the most magnificent place of worship Protestants possess on the Continent, and, at the same time, the second largest cathedral in Germany. It was commenced in 1377, and completed, all but the tower, in 1471. The tower, composed of tall mullion work enclosed in massive buttresses, attains the height of 290 feet, which is a fraction above half the height it should be. The church has no transepts, and is 460 feet long, 160 broad; roof of the nave 156 feet high, and of the aisles 78 feet. By the left side of the altar stands the beautiful stone **Tabernacle**, 97 feet high, sculptured either by Adam Krafft or George Syrlin. The sound-board over the pulpit is of wood, and sculptured in the same style as the tabernacle by Syrlin the younger. The stalls were sculptured between 1469 and 1474, and are among the masterpieces of Georg Syrlin. He has sculptured his own portrait on the first stall left hand, or north side. The beautiful font is also by him. The organ, erected in 1856, the largest in Germany, has 104 sounding registers and 7000 pipes, the largest being 40 feet long and 5 in circumference. To visit the church enter by the small house alongside the main entrance; fee, 24 kreuzer. Not far from the cathedral are the Deutscheshaus and the Rathhaus, the two forming one very old block of buildings. The Rathhaus has fine rectangular windows with flat canopies. In front is a beautiful stone fountain, in the shape of a small buttressed spire terminating in a spiral crocketed pinnacle. Even the ordinary pump-wells in the town evince taste.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—AUGSBURG.

VERONA
MILES TO

237 AUGSBURG (92,000). Situated between the rivers Lech and 329 Wertach. Junction here with line to Lindau on Lake Constance, 122 miles southwards.

Hotels.—In the Maximilians Strasse, opposite the Hercules fountain, the *Drei Mohren*. All the good and old autographs in the strangers' book of this hotel are merely copies, the original having been stolen. In the *Drei Mohren* is the saloon in which Graf Anton Fugger received Charles V. In this same hall the last meeting of the German Confederation was held in 1866. Next house but one is the Fugger House, the residence of Prince Fugger Babenhausen. The entire front (335 feet long and 52 high) is covered with frescoes. Behind the *Drei Mohren* Hotel, and approached by a narrow lane (the *Katharina Gasschen*), is the Royal Picture Gallery—open on Sundays, from 10 to 12, free; on other days, 24 kreuzer. The pictures are in three rooms, among which are some by Holbein, Rubens, Van Dyck, Titian, Zurbaran, Murillo, Salvator Rosa, Durer, etc. A few houses from the *Drei Mohren* is the Hotel *Goldene Traube*, and opposite it the Inn *Weisses Ross*. Opposite the station is the Hotel *Victoria*, and in the street (the *Eisenbahn Strasse*) leading up into the town, the Inn *Drei Kronen* and the Hotel *Bayerische Hof*. There are besides the *Grüner Hof*, *Weisses Lamm*, etc.

At the station the omnibuses of the hotels await passengers; fare, 18 kreuzer. Cabs to and from the station, 24 kreuzer.

Postage of a letter to England, 9 kreuzer; stamps sold at the shops with letter-boxes.

Numerous exchange offices; sovereign worth 11 gulden 48 kreuzer.

Augsburg is traversed from south to north by the Maximilians Strasse, and its continuation the Karolinen Strasse, adorned with a succession of handsome bronze fountains, of which unquestionably the finest is the Augustus Brunnen, opposite the Rathhaus. At the south extremity of the Maximilians Strasse is the Church of St. Ulrich, consecrated in 1500, in the presence of the Emperor Maximilian I. It is 318 feet long, 94 wide, and 100 high, and contains some curious carved wood pictures. Going northwards, we arrive at the Hercules fountain, where, to the left, commences the narrow lane (the *Katharina Gasschen*) leading to the Picture Gallery.

ROUTE 7B.—AUGSBURG.

Passing afterwards by the Fuggerhaus, with its frescoes, we arrive at the Rathhaus and the Börse (Exchange), situated opposite each other, at the north extremity of the Maximilian Strasse, with the Augustus Brunnen in the centre. The Rathhaus, built between 1616 and 1620, is a large plain building of no great interest. The best of its halls is the "Goldene Saal," 120 feet long, 62 broad, and 52 high ; fee to visit it, 24 kreuzer.

Continuing our course northward by the Karolinen Strasse, we enter the Parade Platz, and have, on the right, the Archbishop's Palace, in front the Cathedral or Domkirche, and to the left the Regierungsgebäude, or Government House, formerly the archbishop's palace. The present Domkirche was commenced in 1065 on the site of an earlier building, of which the crypt, under the western apse, is all that remains. The two portals on the southern side, or fronting the Parade Platz, are the best. The door of one of them is covered with sculptured bronze plates. In the interior the most noteworthy objects are the four Paintings by Holbein, on the faces of the third and fourth piers, on both sides of the nave fronting the western chancel. The door on the northern side of the chancel leads into the cloister, called also the Kreuz Gang (Calvary). Immediately behind the high or eastern altar is the Gertruden Altar, with a carved reredos. Above is a painted window of the 13th century representing the Passion of Our Lord. The window over it is modern. The large building at the western end of the church is the Regierungs Gebäude, formerly the palace of the archbishop. It was in this building that, on June 25, 1530, the celebrated Confession of Faith, drawn up by Luther and Melancthon on behalf of themselves and the other Reformers, was presented to Charles V. The Emperor ordered the Confession to be read in Latin, which the Elector refused to do, saying, "because we are Germans and on German ground." This hall is in the second storey, fronting the end arch of that old house on arches in the Parade Platz. To visit the hall, walk straight from this arched house towards the building, keeping to the right. In the left hand corner is a small door opening into a small court. At the third door on the right of this court lives the person who shows it ; fee, 12 kreuzer.

To visit the narrow road, called "Da hinab," by which Luther

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

VERONA
MILES TO

escaped from Augsburg, walk up from the northern portal of the Domkirche to the Frauen Thor (an old town-gate). Having passed through it, take first street right hand, the Carmeliten Gasse, which continue till first church right hand, the St. Stephanskirche. Pass down by the north side, and walk across the small square to the little church called the St. Gallus Kirche. Walk down the north side of it, by that narrow lane, to the road beside the old brick town-wall, called "Da hinab," which was the way by which Luther, in 1518, by the assistance of his friend Langenmantle, escaped through the then existing city gate, the Stephingerthor.

In the Protestant Church, St. Annakirche, is a portrait of Luther by Kranach, and a few other interesting objects.

²⁷² PASING. Station for Peissenberg and Penzberg, both about ²⁸⁴ 35 miles south (see Excursion from Munich, page 281).

²⁷⁷ MUNICH or MUNCHEN (pop. 178,000). On the Isar, and ²⁸⁹ 1650 feet above the sea level. (See plan of the town.)

Hotels.—Quartre Saisons, pleasantly situated in the Maximilians Strasse, near the National Museum. Blaue Traube, opposite the post-office, and close to the Max Joseph Platz and the opera. The Bayerische Hof, in the Promenade Platz, between the Max Joseph Platz and the Maximilians Platz. Hotel Leinfelder, at the commencement of the Maximilians Platz and the end of the Carls Platz. Hotel Belle Vue, 25 Carls Platz, near the station, but far from the centre of the town. Hotel Detzler, in the Kaufinger Strasse. The Augsburger Hof, No. 21 Schützen Strasse.

Hotels with more Moderate Charges.—The Ober Pollinger, 42 Neuhauser Strasse; and opposite, the Bamberger Hof. Stachus Garten, 24 Carls Platz, near the Belle Vue Hotel and the German Protestant Church. Rheinischer Hof, in the Bayer Strasse, next to the station. Near it the Schweizer Hof. The Deutsche Haus, in the Diener Strasse.

Their omnibuses await passengers at the station.

At the corner of the Bauer Strasse, opposite the Pinakothek, is the Inn Pinakothek. In the Wittelsbacher Platz is the Inn Zum Neusigl.

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

TARIFF OF THE FIAKER OR TWO-HORSE CABS.	1 or 2 Persons.		3 or 4 Persons.		5 or 6 Persons.	
	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.	Gul.	Kr.
Half an hour	—	36	—	48	1	—
One hour	1	12	1	12	1	48
One hour and a half . . .	1	42	1	48	2	36
Two hours	2	12	2	24	3	24
Three hours	3	12	3	36	5	—

The Droschken or one-horse cabs cost 24 kreuzer less.

Livery-stables.—*Delcroix*, Max-Josephstr. 1; *Engelhard*, Residenzstr. 9.

Dienstmannen or *Porters*.—Each message, 3 kreuzer.

For London to Munich and Back, see the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, Victoria Station, Pimlico. Price 1d.

Railway Station.—There are three ticket windows, with their respective platforms. To the right of the restaurant is the ticket office for Augsburg, Stuttgart, Würzburg, Frankfort, Paris, Switzerland, and all the places to the west of München. On the other side of the restaurant is the office for Wien or Vienna, Salzburg and Italy. In the wing of the building is the office of the Ostbahnhof for Regensburg, Leipzig, and all the towns to the east.

Money.—In Bavaria two kinds of gulden circulate—the Bavarian gulden, a silver coin of the size of a two-shilling piece, containing 60 kreuzer, and the Austrian gulden, worth 70 kreuzer, or 10 kreuzer more than the Bavarian and Dutch gulden. The Austrian gulden has a spread eagle on the reverse side of the effigy, while the Bavarian and Dutch gulden have simply the word gulden. The Prussian thaler is also current, and goes for one gulden and 43 kreuzer. The English sovereign is worth 11 gulden and from 45 to 50 kreuzer. The paper money of Austria and Bavaria is current only in their respective countries.

Money-changers.—Their offices are in all the principal streets. Among many others may be mentioned Jos. v. Hirsch, No. 16 Promenaden-Platz; Rob. v. Fröhlich, No. 5 Pranner Strasse, etc. etc.

MUNICH

From Augsburg

Cellar

ОСТРАЖНОЕ

STAATSBAHNHOF

Schluss Seite

T H E R E S I E N

W I E S E

Palmenhalle & Bavaria

Infirmary

1950

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

Protestant Churches.—The German Protestant is at the southern end of the Carls Platz. Service on Sundays at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and 3 p.m. Church of England service in a house on the eastern side of the Wittelsbacher Platz, opposite the equestrian statue of Maximilian I., by Thorwaldsen.

Beer.—The best beer in Munich is sold at the Hofbräuhans, in the Plätzchen. In the month of May the Bockkellar is opened, containing an especially fine beer, which attracts crowds of drinkers. It is approached from the Maximilians Strasse by the street Kostthor, opposite the Hotel Quatre Saisons.

The word "Gefrorenes," in the pastry-shop windows, means ices.

The *General Post-office* occupies the entire south side of the Max-Josephs Platz. To post letters, take the first door to the left on entering from the Residenz Strasse. For poste restante letters, walk through to the other side of the court, and enter by the door in the left hand corner, then turn to the right.

Military Music.—Daily, at half-past 11 a.m., at the Feldherrnhalle; at noon, before the Hauptwache on the Marienplatz; Wednesday, from half-past 5 to 7 p.m. at the Hofgarten; Saturday, at the same time, near the Chinese tower in the Englische Garten.

Church-Music.—In the Frauenkirche, Sunday, 9 a.m. Basilica, 10 a.m. Michaeliskirche, 11 a.m. (military mass). Allerheiligenkirche 11 a.m. (vocal mass). Grand Miserere on Thursday and Friday before Easter at 7 p.m. in the Michaeliskirche.

N.B.—As the hours when the various places are opened to the public are frequently changed, the stranger must not neglect to consult the Münchener Tages Anzeiger, a small daily paper, costing three kreuzer, taken in at all the hotels. All the sights of the day are stated there, as well as the different theatres that are open at night.

Everything in the power of brick and mortar, and of sculpture and painting, has been done in Munich, to present before the eyes of the inhabitants the deeds of their forefathers. Yard after yard of frescoes on the walls of the best edifices relate in beautiful colouring the history of the land from its earliest times; while statues commemorating heroes, and triumphal arches their victories, adorn the great thoroughfares. Their public buildings and churches are modelled after the palaces and temples of Italy and Greece, to whose inhabitants the

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

Bavarian kings seem to have desired to liken themselves and their subjects. The climate of Munich is very variable, and travellers should always be prepared for the sudden changes. Those also not accustomed to beer should drink it with moderation, as otherwise it is apt to cause inconvenience. North from the railway station, in large open spaces, and almost in a row, are seven large handsome and important edifices—viz. The Basilica, entrance from the Carls Strasse; the Kunstaustellungsgebäude (art exhibition), entrance from the southern side of the Königsplatz, opposite the Glyptothek, with entrance also from the Königsplatz; and between them, on the western side of this Platz, the Propyläen, a beautiful arch by Klenze, in the Doric style, to the memory of the Bavarian dynasty in Greece, erected in 1862. North from the Glyptothek is the Polytechnikum, entrance from the Arcis Strasse. In front of the Polytechnikum is the Alte Pinakothek, entrance from the Unter Barrer Strasse; and to the north the Neue Pinakothek, entrance also from the Unter Barrer Strasse.

COMMENCING from the north centre of the Glass Palace, we have, in No. 6 Arcis Strasse, the studio of the sculptor Hautmann. Walking from this northwards, and taking the first street left, the Carls Strasse, we come to the Basilica, or Bonifacius Kirche, 262 feet long, 124 wide, and 80 high, and built between 1835 and 1850. The interior is entirely covered with beautiful frescoes, illustrating incidents in the life of Bonifacius. The columns, of which there are 64 in four rows, are of marble from Tyrol. The pulpit is movable. To the right, on entering, is the burial-place of King Ludwig.

Thence returning to the Arcis Strasse, we walk up to the large space of ground containing various edifices. To the left the first is the Kunstaustellungsgebäude, or art exhibition, built in 1845. The door to the left leads to the museum of Greek and Roman bronzes and terra-cottas, and Egyptian antiquities. The halls to the right are used for exhibitions of various kinds, but chiefly of paintings. To the left is the Propyläen, and a little beyond it, in No. 18 Louisen Strasse, the Königliche Glasmalerei Anstalt,—Royal Glass Painting Institution, open daily, excepting Sundays and feast-days; fee, 24 kreuzer. There is, however, very little to be seen here, and the few specimens of painted glass shown are not so artistic as those in the National Museum. The windows in the "Dom" of Regensburg, as well as

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

some of those in the "Dom" of Cologne, St. Paul's, London, and St. Mungo's, Glasgow, were executed here.

Opposite the Kunstaustellungsgebäude is the **Glyptothek**, built between 1816 and 1830, containing a collection of ancient and modern sculpture, arranged historically in 12 rooms. Open Monday and Friday from 8 till 12, and 2 till 4. On Wednesday from 8 till 1.

Commence with No. 1 on the left hand.

No. 1. The Egyptian Hall, with the oldest Egyptian and Roman sculptures.

No. 2. (Under the cupola.) Sculptures whose dates are not known.

No. 3. The Ægina Hall, containing groups from the pediment of the temple of Minerva, discovered in 1811; representing the struggle for the bodies of Patrocles and Laomedon. The statues were restored by Thorwaldsen.

No. 4. Hall of Apollo.—90 Apollo.

No. 5. Hall of Bacchus.—95 Sleeping Satyr; 96 Leukothea with the Young Bacchus, by Phidias; 99 Satyr; 100 Bacchus.

No. 6. Hall of Niobe, containing a continuation of sculptures from the best period of Greek art. 123 Mercury; 124 Roma; 128 Medusa; 129 Minerva; 130 Venus with the Dolphin; 131 Venus of Knidos; *141 Dying Niobe; 142 Kneeling Niobe; 138 Clio—beautiful drapery.

No. 7. Hall of the Gods.—The walls of this and of the next hall and the vestibule are covered with fresco paintings by Cornelius (1820 to 1826), representing scenes connected with the history of Greece.

No. 9. The Hero Hall.—Transition from Greek to Roman Art. 149 Demosthenes; *151 Jason; 153 Alexander the Great (considered by Winkelmann as the only genuine statue of this hero). 154 Hannibal, the right eye disfigured. 157 Pericles; 159 Themistocles; 166 Socrates.

No. 10. The Roman Hall.—175 Agrippina; 177 Tullius Cicero; 180 Lucius Verus; 181 Nero; 183 Augustus; 186 Vespasian; 193 Drusus; 195 Aelius; 196 Trajan; 198 Antoninus Pius; 212 Julia, daughter of Titus; *216 Cicero; 234 Hercules; 251 Alcibiades.

No. 11. Coloured Sculptures.—295 Faun (bronze); 297 Socrates; 298 Ceres; 299 Satyr (bronze); 303 Athlete; 304 A young Girl (of 2

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

kinds of marble); *314 Bronze statue of a woman spinning, by Stiglmayer.

No. 12. The Modern Hall.—On the ceiling : Medallion-likenesses of N. Pisano, Michel Angelo Buonarrotti, Canova, and Thorwaldsen. 318 Canova, Paris ; 319 R. Schadow, Woman tying on her sandals. 320 Spalla, Napoleon I ; 321 Thorwaldsen, King Ludwig as crown-prince ; 322 Canova, Paris ; 326 Rauch, Admiral Tromp ; 339 G. Schadow, Iffland ; 330 Dannecker, Elector Friedrich von der Pfalz ; 333 R. Schadow, Beautiful woman of Albano (Vittoria Caldoni) ; 334 Busch, Catharine II. of Russia ; 335 Thorwaldsen, Adonis.

North from the Glyptothek is the Polytechnicum, a fine building 800 feet long, where a complete staff of professors instruct engineers and artisans in the theoretical part of their professions.

Beyond is the **Alte Pinakothek**, built in 1836, 520 feet long and 92 broad.

On the ground-floor, left hand, and through a long passage, is a very large collection of vases, mostly 2500 years old, with some ancient mosaics. Open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, from 8 to 1. Also on the ground-floor, entered by the door in front, is the Kupferstich und Handzeichnungs cabinet (collection of engravings and drawings). Of the former there are 300,000, and of the latter 9000, including drawings by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Holbein, Dürer, etc. Open on Tuesday and Friday, from 9 to 1.

Upstairs is the famous collection of **Paintings**, arranged according to their schools in nine saloons and 23 side cabinets, in which are hung the smaller pictures of the same schools. Open daily, excepting Saturday, from 9 to 2.

Of this collection of paintings it is impossible to speak in too high terms. The contents are magnificent, and the arrangement admirable. The names of the artists are affixed to their works, and as the subjects generally are well known, those only require a catalogue who desire to study them minutely.

Saloon 1. Is the earliest German school to the middle of 15th century.

2. The later German and Flemish school.

3. The Flemish school to the 17th century.

4. The Rubens Saloon, containing 95 large paintings, all by Rubens.

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

Saloon 5 Flemish and Dutch school, being a continuation of saloon 3.

6. Spanish and French schools.
7. Italian school of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
8. Continuation of saloon 7.
9. Italian school, chiefly gems.

The small cabinets contiguous to each saloon contain pictures of the same school, only of a smaller size. They are on the north side. On the southern side an arcade extends the whole length of the building, richly adorned with frescoes.

Beyond the Alte Pinakothek, and with entrance from the same street, is the Neue Pinakothek, built in 1852, 368 feet long, 161 broad, and 90 feet high.

On the ground-floor is the collection of paintings on china; copies of the best works in the old Pinakothek painted on vases, plates, dishes, etc. Open on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 9 till 2.

In the upper floor are above 300 modern paintings, in six large and five smaller saloons and fourteen cabinets. Catalogues are sold at the entrance. Open Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

First Saloon.—Ludwig I., by Kaulbach. *Second Saloon.*—12 Deluge, by Schorn; 5 Neapolitan Family, by Riedel; 9 Seni before the Corpse of Wallenstein, by Piloty. *Third Saloon.*—19 Dead Game, Adam; 23 Destruction of Jerusalem, Kaulbach. *Fourth Saloon.*—32 The Lord's Supper, Hess; 35 King Otto's Entrance into Nauplia, February 6, 1833, Hess. *Fifth Saloon.*—60 Holy Family, Overbeck; 61 Mary on the Throne, Hess; 48 Holy Family; and 63 Walchensee, Dorner. *Sixth Saloon*, containing twenty-three beautiful views in Greece, painted on stone by Rottmann. The name of the place is on each of the pictures. From the Neue Pinakothek pass eastwards, by the Sonetting Strasse, to the Grand Ludwigs Strasse, which we enter at the Ludwigs Kirche, built in 1843 in the Byzantine style, and 230 feet long, 150 wide, and 110 high. The five statues at the entrance, representing Christ and the four Evangelists, are by Schwanthaler. The great fresco (63 feet by 39) behind the high altar, representing the Day of Judgment, is by Cornelius, who finished it in four years. The windows are glazed with beautifully cut glass.

ROUTE 7B.—MUSICH.

In the garden behind the church is a Calvary, with the groups represented in fresco paintings.

In the same street, a short way north from the Ludwigs Kirche, is the University ; and beyond, the Siegesthor, a triumphal arch, 81 feet broad, by 70 high and 41 deep. The Bavarian army, headed by the Prince Imperial, made their triumphal entry through this arch on the 16th of July 1871. South from the church, at No. 23 Ludwigs Strasse, is the Königliche Hof und Staatsbibliothek, or Royal and Public Library, a fine edifice, 520 feet long and 200 broad, built in 1832 in the Florentine style. In the interior a spacious staircase leads up to the vestibule, adorned with the statues of Albrecht I. and Ludwig I., both by Schwanthaler. The library contains 800,000 volumes, 1600 early printed books without date, and 22,000 MSS. Among them are a copy of Demosthenes, written on cotton paper, and the oldest copies of the Niebelungen Lied. Open for students between 8 and 1 ; and for visitors between 9 and 12 ; fee for being conducted through, 24 kreuzer.

At the south extremity of the Ludwigs Strasse are the entrances into the Englische Garten, and the entrance into the Königliche Hofgarten, fronting the Odeon Platz. Behind or west from the Odeon Platz is the Wittelsbacherplatz, with, in the centre, an equestrian statue of Maximilian I., by Thorwaldsen ; and opposite it, on the east side, the house containing the Anglican chapel.

The Hofgarten, adjoining the Königliche Residenz, has 2300 feet of arcades, covered with fresco paintings. On the west arcades, or the arcades fronting the Odeon Platz, are twenty-eight landscapes of places in Tyrol, Italy, and Sicily, by Rottmann, executed between 1830 and 1834. At No. 4 of the northern row of arcades is the **Ethnographisches Museum**, open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is admirably arranged. Each department is also accompanied with a chart of the country.

Opposite the western arcade is the Theatiner Kirche, built in 1675, in the Italian style, and profusely ornamented. The columns of the choir and apse are wreathed and spiral. Over the second altar to the left is a Descent from the Cross, by Tintoretto. Under it is the skeleton of St. Candidus.

From this, the Residenz Strasse, between the bank and the palace, leads into the very handsome square called the Max Josephsplatz. Here the large building between the palace and the post-office is the **Royal**

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

Opera House ; and adjoining it, in the corner under the arcade, is the Royal or Residenz Theatre. Beyond the theatre is the court called the Brunnenhof, on account of the fountain in the centre. To the right, in this court, is the entrance to the Allerheiligen Hofkirche. At the other end of the court, at the right-hand corner, is a door with a fresco painting over it. Through this door is the way up to the Hercules Saal. Before, however, ascending the stair, pass into the large porch adjoining. In the corner to the right lies a stone, weighing 364 lbs., which the Duke Christoph of Bavaria could throw a considerable distance ; while the nails in the wall indicate the various heights he had leapt (read the tablet on the wall). The door to the left opens into the Grottenhof, with a curious grotto near the entrance into the Schatzkammer or Treasury, for which admission is procured with difficulty. In it are preserved the crowns of the realm and some valuable jewels, among which is a blue diamond weighing 36 carats.

Punctually at 11 A.M. a door in the Hercules Saal is opened, and a man conducts the crowd through part of the **Alte Residenz** (Old Palace), built in 1600 ; and the **Festsaalbau**, built in 1842. The **Königsbau** or **Neue Residenz** (New Palace), finished in 1845, is not shown.

The visit to the Royal Palace takes a full hour, and on leaving each person is expected to give from 6 to 12 kreuzer to the guide. None of the six rooms shown in the Alte Residenz are of much interest. The two last are the most curious—das Spiegelcabinet or looking-glass cabinet ; and das Miniaturcabinet, entirely covered with small paintings, among which is one to the left, No. 206, by Dürer. From this we are made retrace our steps, and are then brought to the top of the staircase of the Festsaalbau, of which the third room is the ball-room, 130 feet by 46. The reliefs on the walls are by Schwanthaler. Then follow two small rooms called die Schönheitenzimmer (rooms of the beauties), with portraits of the greatest Munich beauties. Then comes the Hall of Battles, with fourteen large battle-scenes in fresco, during the campaign of 1805-1815. We are then led back again to the other end of the ball-room, and enter Charlemagne's room, with six large fresco paintings representing scenes from his life ; then the Barbarossa room ; the Habsburg room ; and lastly, the Throne room, 112 feet by 77, with 12 colossal gilded bronze statues after models by Schwanthaler, each weighing 3 cwt., and gilt with £250 worth of gold.

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

To visit the winter garden, procure a ticket from the office of the *Königlicher Obersthofmarschall-Stab*, reached by the first stair to the left in the first portal to the right after having entered the *Hof Garten*. To get to the "*Wintergarten*" enter by that doorway with a covering over it, in the *Brunnen Hof*, next to the entrance into the *Allerheiligen Hofkirche*, and ascend to the first storey to the first door left hand. It is opened at 12. This winter garden is a tolerably sized green-house, and is not worth the trouble of visiting. The new winter garden, situated over the office of the "*Obersthofmarschall-Stab*," is said to be better, but into it the public are not admitted.

The *Allerheilige Hofkirche* was built by Ludwig I., between 1826 and 1837, and is 165 feet long, 100 broad, and 80 high. The lower stage, including the piers, columns, and walls, is entirely of beautiful marble; while the upper, including the roofs of the cupolas, is covered with masterly frescoes on a gold ground. The principal entrance is not from the *Brunnenhof*, but from the *Marstall Platz*, opposite the *Hof-stall* (royal stables), near the northern end of the *Hof Garten*.

The Opera is a very comfortable house. Ladies go in walking dress to the stalls (*Parketsitz*). The music is always fine.

The *Hoftheater* adjoining is not quite so comfortable. In the south side of the town, in the *Gärtners Platz*, is the *Volks* or *People's theatre*.

The finest street is the *Maximilians Strasse*, extending from the *Max Josephs Platz* to the *Maximilians Brücke* over the *Isar*. It has the finest shops, cafés, and restaurants; and at its eastern termination are the *National Museum* and the *Regierungsgebäude* (Government-house).

On the other side of the bridge is another handsome building on an eminence, the *Maximilianeum*, where a high-class education is given free to students who intend to enter the service of the State.

The *Bavarian National Museum* is one of the most remarkable in Germany. Open on Sunday and Thursday, from 9 till 2. On other days, 30 kreuzer each.

It is a magnificent industrial museum of everything Bavaria has produced since the earliest times, arranged in beautiful halls, on whose walls the history of Bavaria is told by a long series of frescoes; and each fresco has its explanation below in German. Among the most interesting rooms are—fourth door left hand, ground-floor—*Instruments*

ROUTE 7B.—MUNICH.

of torture, many resembling those shown in the Rathhaus of Regensburg. First door right hand ground-floor—altars, windows, stalls, carved reliefs, etc., from the oldest churches in Germany. Among them are the ancient windows from Regensburg. Upstairs, first storey left hand—the Porcelain halls. In the top storey is a beautiful collection of antiques and articles of vertu.

From the railway, eastwards by the Carls Platz and Thor, we enter the Neuhauser Strasse, which, under various names, extends to the Ludwigs Brücke over the Isar. The first large building to the left, No. 51, is the Akademiegebäude; entrance under the clock. It contains several collections illustrative of natural history. Beyond is the St. Michaelskirche, built in 1583, 284 feet long. In the left transept is the beautiful Monument, in Carrara marble, to Eugene Beauharnais, stepson of Napoleon I., by Thorwaldsen. Up a narrow street to the left is the Frauenkirche or Marienkirche, a plain massive brick edifice, 336 feet long and 128 broad, with two domed towers 336 feet high. It was built between 1468 and 1488 by the Herzog Sigismund. The roof, 115 feet high, rests on twenty-two unadorned octagonal piers. The windows, 70 feet high, have mostly richly coloured glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. In the centre of the church is the Mausoleum of Ludwig IV., Emperor of Germany, erected in 1622, according to a plan by P. Candid. It is 17 feet long, 11 broad, and 13 high. The sarcophagus is of dark red marble. By the side stand the bronze colossal figures of Albrecht V. and Wilhelm V.; while at the corners are four standard-bearers, fully harnessed, resting on one knee.

The large crucifix suspended from the roof is by Halbig.

The tickets for permission to ascend the tower are sold at the door-keeper's of the Domschule, No. 19 Löwenstrasse, opposite the north tower; 12 kreuzer each.

The Neuhauser Strasse, or rather its continuation the Kaufinger Strasse, leads into the Marien Platz, containing the new Rathhaus, built in the Gothic style. In 1632, Gustavus Adolphus inhabited the house No. 5 of this Platz. Opposite the Rathhaus is rather a curious fountain. From the arcaded side of the square a street leads to the Peterskirche, the oldest church in Munich, and founded in 1294. For permission to ascend the tower, apply at No. 1 Thal, the continuation of the Kaufinger Strasse, beyond the gate. By continuing this road to the river, and then walking up the opposite side, we reach the suburb

ROUTE 7B.—NYMPHENBURG.

of Au, with the Mariahilf-kirche, built in 1839 in the Gothic style. It is constructed of brick, excepting the portals and spire, and the windows and pinnacles of the façade. The glass of these windows is a specimen of the best workmanship of the Royal Institution for Glass Painting in Munich.

Between the Carls Platz and the Maximilians Platz, a broad street, the Pfandhaus Strasse, on the eastern side, leads into the Promenaden Platz, adorned with five bronze statues.

The southern continuation of the Carls Platz leads past the Protestant Church to the Sendlinger Thor Platz, whence the broad street leading westward goes directly to the Ruhmeshalle, about half-a-mile from the town. In No. 90 of the street to the right (the Schwanthaler Strasse) is the Schwanthaler Museum, containing a collection of the models of statues and reliefs executed by the German sculptor Professor Ludwig Schwanthaler, who died in 1848.

The Ruhmeshalle, on a gentle eminence called the Theresienhöhe, is a tetrastyle or winged colonnade, 250 feet long, and each wing 105 feet, composed of 48 Doric columns, 24 feet high. Along the walls are a number of busts of Bavarian celebrities. In front stands the gigantic bronze image of Bavaria, 65 feet high.

A flight of 48 granite steps, 23 feet wide, leads up to the pedestal. Through the interior of this granite pedestal 66 stone steps lead up to the knee of the statue, whence other 58 iron steps ascend through the body into the head, where there are two comfortable-looking sofas, but the cushions are of bronze. The mouth is 15 inches, the eyes 11, and the nose 1 foot 11 inches. The weight of metal used in its construction was 1560 cwt. Fee to ascend into the head, 12 kreuzer. Admission from 10 till 12, and 2 till 7.

The street on the south side of the Sendlinger Thor Platz leads into the Cemetery or Gottesacker, containing some very fine monuments, and a house for the dead, where they are exposed to view for some time previous to being interred. Near the new Pinakothek another cemetery was laid out in 1869.

Excursions.—Nymphenburg, the Versailles of Munich, is about half-an-hour's drive from Munich.

The best omnibuses start from the Hotel Oberpollinger, No. 41 Neuhauser Strasse; fare 9 kreuzer (for time-table see last page of the Tages Anzeiger).

ROUTE 7B.—WURM SEE.

The palace at Nymphenburg (if it merits that name) consists of several ordinary buildings of various heights, which, with the stables, occupy one half of a circle; the other half being occupied by private houses, among which are the Königlich-Bayerische Porzellan Manufaktur, and the Café zum Controlor, where the omnibus stops.

The gardens behind the palace are extensive, and afford pleasant shady walks.

The warehouse in which the goods of the porcelain manufactory are sold is in the Diener Strasse, next the Hotel Deutsches Haus, in Munich.

The most frequented place in the neighbourhood of Munich is the Wurm or Starnberger See; distance one hour by rail, by the Staats-Eisenbahn.

The village of Starnberg is at the north end of the lake. The railway and steamboat stations, as well as the Hotel Bayerische Hof, are all close to each other. The lake is well seen from the railway station. The view would be tame were it not for the mountains in the distance. At Tutzing or Diemendorf the line divides into two branches—the westward branch leading to Weilheim and Peissenberg; and the southward to Penzberg.

Weilheim, 2½ hours from Munich, is a clean little town, with two comfortable hotels—the Bräuwaistl, just beyond the old gate; and the Post farther up.

From Weilheim railway station a post-omnibus or diligence leaves every morning and evening for Partenkirchen (time 7 hours), by Murnau, 2½ hours from Weilheim—fare, 51 kreuzer; and the village of Ober Au, 2½ hours beyond Murnau. Fare to Partenkirchen, 2 gulden.

Partenkirchen, 2300 feet above the sea level. *Hotels*.—Post; Stern; Bär; greatly frequented on account of the Kainzenbad, supplied by sulphurous and alkaline springs containing iodine, highly recommended as a cure for hæmorrhage, scrofula, hardening of the liver, etc. Opposite is Garmisch.

Many go by the Partenkirchen road to Ober Ammergau; in which case, take at the ticket office of the Weilheim station a seat in the Partenkirchen post-omnibus the length of Ober Au. At Ober Au alight, and await the Carriolpost to Ober Ammergau, distant one hour and a half from Ober Au.

Peissenberg station.—Close to it there is an inn with some clean beds; the village is about an hour's walk from the station.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—AMMERGAU.

VERONA
MILES TO

A post-omnibus leaves the station for Peiting and Schongau ; another for Peiting, Steingaben, and Füssen ; another, also, for Ober Ammergau ; but when there are only two passengers the post-omnibus goes only the length of Rottenbuch, whence the remainder of the journey is performed in a Cariolpost. This is the direct way to Ober Ammergau, and takes only six hours from the railway station ; fare 1 gulden 33 kreuzer.

Ober Ammergau, 2800 feet above the sea level (pop. 1300).

Inns.—Alten Post ; Weisses Ross.

Ober Ammergau is a poor village, consisting of houses chiefly built of wood, with a partial covering of brick, plastered over and white-washed ; and in some cases ornamented with mural paintings. The interior of the parish church is gaudily painted and decorated, yet much better than one would expect to find in such a village. Excepting during the year of the Passion play, Ammergau is not worth visiting, and besides the roads to it are bad.

The Passion play is performed entirely by the villagers themselves, under a large deal shed.

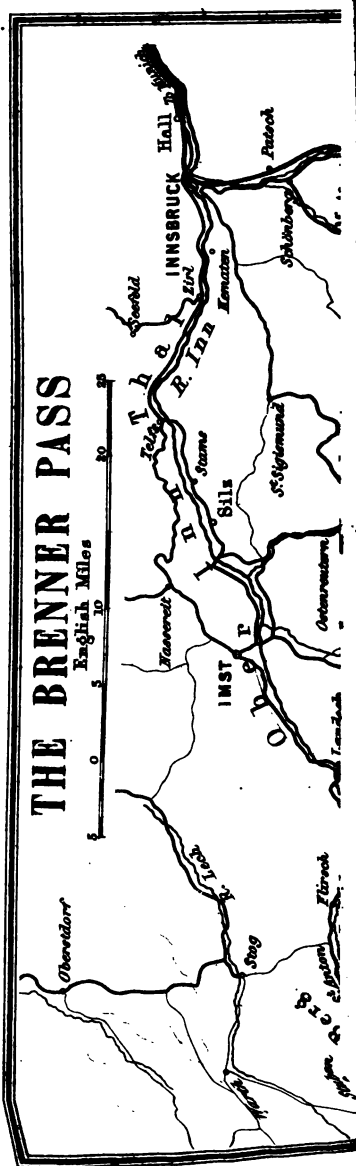
Munich is 96 miles west from Salzburg by rail, and 291 miles west from Vienna by Salzburg ; but only 270 miles by Haidhausen and Mühlendorf. For Salzburg, see page 299 ; and for Vienna, page 299.

324 ROSENHEIM. Bavarian custom-house station. *Inns* : König ; **242** Otto ; Greiderer ; Alte Post.

Two railways extend between München and Rosenheim, of which the shorter passes by Zorneding, and the other by Holzkirchen. From Holzkirchen a short branch line extends to the village of Schliersee (*Inns* : Fischerliesel ; Post), on a beautiful lake 2 miles long. From it, a walk of 3 hours westward, by the easy pass of the Kreuzalp, leads to the Tegernsee, 2410 feet above the sea level, 4½ miles long, and enclosed between wooded hills rising 2000 feet above its surface. There is also a carriage road between the two lakes by Agatharied and Gmünd. The village of Tegernsee (*Inns* : Post ; Guggemos) consists of a very long street, having at one end the Schloss, formerly a Benedictine monastery, founded in 719, and bought by Max. I. in 1817.

THE BRENNER PASS

English Miles



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FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—INNSBRUCK.

VERONA
MILES TO

³⁴⁶ KUFSTEIN (pop. 2000). *Inns*: Post; Kirsch; Traube. ²²⁰
Austrian custom-house station.

A frontier fortress town of Tyrol on the right bank of the Inn, but the railway station is on the left bank.

³⁹³ INNSBRUCK (pop. 18,000), principally on the right bank of ¹⁷³
the Inn. From Innsbruck to Verona, consult the Map of the Brenner Pass.

Hotels.—Oesterreichischer Hof, and opposite, the Sonne, both in the Neustadt, with first-class prices. Hotel de l'Europe, close to the station. Goldener Adler in the Stadtplatz, simpler; here Goethe lodged, and Andreas Hofer lived. Goldener Stern on the left bank of the Inn.

Innsbruck, pronounced Spruck by the inhabitants, derives its name from its ancient bridge over the Inn, 1882 feet above the sea level. It is surrounded by bold and majestic peaks, of which the most prominent is the Solstein, 8649 feet.

Although essentially a German city, it has borrowed something in the style of its construction from Italy: the houses are frequently ornamented with frescoes, and many have arcades occupied with shops. Among the public buildings the most interesting is the **Franziskaner** or Hofkirche, built in the 16th century, containing some magnificent mausoleums. Of these the finest is the massive marble **Sarcophagus**, 6 feet high, 7 broad, and 13 long, in the centre of the church, supporting the kneeling figure of Kaiser Maximilian I., in bronze, by Luigi del Duca in 1582. It is ornamented with 24 bas-reliefs in Carrara marble, principally by the sculptor Colin de Mecheln, representing the principal incidents in the life of the emperor, and surrounded by 28 colossal statues of the most distinguished men of Austria. The reliefs, pronounced by Thorwaldsen "unrivalled masterpieces," are curtained, not for protection, but to tax the curious with 35 kreuzer.

At the entrance into the church a marble stair leads up to the Silberne Kapelle, so called from a silver image of the Madonna on the altar. Here are the mausoleums of Ferdinand I. and of Philippine Welser, his first wife, and between the two, 23 bronze statuettes of saints, originally intended for the mausoleum of Maximilian. To the left of the entrance, in the aisle, is the tomb of Andreas Hofer. His bones were brought hither from Mantua in 1823.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—BRENNER PASS.

VERONA
MILES TO

The Ferdinandum or National Museum is open from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 5. It contains pictures, specimens of wood-carving, relics of Hofer, etc. etc. From Innsbruck commences the Brenner railway, extending 79½ miles southwards to Botzen. The greatest gradient is 1 in 40 on the German side, and 1 in 44 on the Italian side. It goes over the Brenner Pass 4588 feet above the Adriatic, and 23½ miles from Innsbruck passes through 17 tunnels, whose collective length is 3 miles, and crosses 11 bridges. The cost of its construction was nearly £2,250,000. The principal features of this line are best seen from the left side of the carriage on going southwards.

Three trains run daily from Innsbruck to Verona—time by express 9½ hours; other trains about 12 hours.

^{416½} BRENNER Station, 4588 feet above the Adriatic, close to ^{149½} the Brenner See, 4303 feet above the Adriatic. About a mile distant is Brennerbad, where there is a small bathing establishment with a warm mineral spring.

⁴⁴⁹ BRIXEN or BRESSANONE (pop. 4000, and 1934 feet above ¹¹⁷ the Adriatic).

Inns.—Elephant; Sonne; Kreuz.

Brixen, on the Eisack, has been for nine centuries the seat of an archbishop. The "Dom" contains a few good pictures, some frescoes of the 14th century, and a Calvary. A few miles below Brixen the valley of Eisack is narrowed to a defile, which extends in a southerly direction nearly to Botzen.

⁴⁷² BOTZEN or BOLZANO (pop. 11,000, and 859 feet above the ⁹⁴ Adriatic).

Inns.—Kaiserkrone; Mondschein or Luna; and the Post.

Those who come this way merely to visit the Brenner Pass need go no farther. In returning to Innsbruck keep the right side of the carriage for the view.

Botzen is a busy German town, with an Italian appearance. It is most charmingly situated on the confluence of the Talfer with the Eisack, and at the junction of the roads from Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. The winter in Botzen is mild, but the summer extremely hot, the thermometer in the shade ranging from 90° to 95° Fahrenheit. The neighbourhood of Botzen is of great interest to the botanist.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—TRENT.

VERONA
MILES TO

Delightful excursions are made from Botzen into the beautiful scenery of the dolomite Alps.

⁵⁰⁸ TRENT, German TRIENT (pop. 16,000, and 626 feet above ⁵⁸ the sea level).

Hotels.—Europa ; Corona ; Chiave d'Oro ; Rebecchino.

Trent, on the Adige, with its embattled walls, large ruined castle, and numerous towers and spires, has from the distance a picturesque appearance. Of the 15 churches the most remarkable is the *Duomo*, or cathedral, a very fine edifice, commenced in the 11th century, and built in the Byzantine style.

"To an eye as yet unaccustomed to Italian forms the first sight of the cathedral of Trent is very striking. The traveller will most likely first approach it from the north, where the nave and north transept occupy the southern side of the great square of the city. Everything at once tells him that he is in Italy. The central cupola, the open galleries running along nave and transept, are features which have their representatives in Germany ; but here they seem clothed with a new character and a new meaning, and the few and small windows, and, above all, the porch with its columns resting on the backs of lions, are distinctly and characteristically Italian. He may perhaps remark the windows of the aisle, where the double splay characteristic of German Romanesque is relieved by a profusion of external shafts and arches, in marked contrast to the usage of England and Normandy. In the wheel window of the transept he will also mark a form of a familiar feature which will show that he has wandered far away from either Lincoln or Amiens. From this point of view the east end is lost—embedded in a mass of buildings, of which the most prominent feature is a tower, as tall and almost as slender as an Irish round tower, but with two rows of the characteristic coupled windows with mid-wall shafts. Here, too, he will mark for the first time the peculiar battlement which, from its frequent use at Verona, has got the name of the *Scala* ; while on another machicolated tower, which forms part of the group, he will see a developed shape of the stepped battlement of Ireland. He will not be inclined to tarry long over the west front, with its incongruous tower ; but, unless he at once enters the building, he will most likely make his way to the north-east—by far the finest point for a view of Trent

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—TRENT.

VERONA
MILES TO

Cathedral and its adjoining buildings. The group is a noble one. The central octagon, with its domical covering, rises above the choir and south transept, the latter finished with an attached apse, and with an eastern porch with the pillar-bearing lions, and one of the pillars itself twisted like the mystic pair at Würzburg. The tall aisleless choir, with its gallery, its tall shafted windows, its stately apse unencumbered by surrounding chapels, may perhaps again suggest the memory of Würzburg in the shape of its New Minster. But in St. Kilians the strongly-marked cornices and the shafts not bearing arches show a distinctly classical tinge, while at Trent all is late and richly developed, but still perfectly pure Romanesque. And this rich Romanesque of the church itself contrasts in a marked way with the adjoining buildings, once the episcopal palace, where we see windows of the ruder German type and an apse of clearly earlier date than that of the cathedral. The machicolated tower also comes in well from the same point. In fact, few more striking groups can be found anywhere.

"Two other churches, of no other importance in themselves, claim attention on account of their towers. Sta. Maria Maggiore, as being in some sort the scene of the Council (1545-63). But the church has been rebuilt since those days, and there is certainly nothing about it to attract on its own account. But attached to it is a campanile of pure and noble Italian work, with two ranges of windows with coupled shafts. St. Anne's has a gabled tower crowned by a spire, which has therefore more of a German look, and it is worth notice that it is a stage with mid-wall shafts over a stage with pointed windows. The steeple of St. Mary's shows plainly that we are truly in Italy; but that of St. Anne's steps in to show that, though we are in Italy, the land is still only an Italian march distant.—*Saturday Review*, November 1871.

The most interesting mountain excursions are to Monte Bondone, 7412 feet, or to the Orto d'Abram, 7193 feet. The neighbourhood of Trent affords a rich field for the botanist.

⁵²² ROVEREDO (pop. 12,000). Inns: Corona; Cavaletto; ⁴⁴ Cavallobianco.

This town, engaged in the silk-manufacture, is situated in the Lägerthal or Val Lagarina, on the stream Lenno. The most conspicuous building is the old castle, on the summit of a rock towering above the public square. Omnibus to Riva, on the north shore of Lake Garda,

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7B.—VERONA.

VERONA
MILES TO

passing by the towns of Mori and Loppio; time, 2 hours. Riva (pop. 3000). *Inns*: Solo; Stella.

⁵³⁴ ALA. *Inns*: Vapore; Cervo. A small town, situate at the ³² opening of the Val di Ronchi.

⁵⁴⁰ PERI. Italian custom-house station. This is the station ²⁵ to alight at to visit the group of mountains called the Monte Baldo, of great interest both to the botanist and geologist. A road from Peri, passing through Brentino, a village on the right bank of the Adige, leads up to the sanctuary of the Madonna della Corona, situated on the plateau of Monte Baldo, 2547 feet above the Adriatic.

From the next station, **Domegiara**, the line passes through a lovely valley towards **Pescantina** and **Parano**; and then, after crossing the bridge over the Etsch, describes a great bend towards

⁵⁶⁶ VERONA (pop. 62,000).

Verona is 56½ miles west by rail from Padua, and 23 more from Venice. From Padua a line, leading 77 miles southward, reaches Bologna, on the direct line between Paris and Brindisi by Mont Cenis. 22½ miles south from Verona by rail is Mantua; 92 miles west by rail from Verona is Lecco, on Lake Como. JUNCTION WITH ROUTE 24A. TURIN TO VENICE.

Hotels.—Due Torre; Torre di Londra; Colomba d'Oro; Gran Czara di Moscovia.

There are two railway stations; the principal one is outside the Porta Nuova, the other outside the Porta Vesouvo. Omnibuses await passengers at both.

Cabs.—For 1 or 2 persons, the ¼ hour, 1 fr.; for 1 hour, 1½ fr.; for more than 2 persons ½ fr. extra.

The distances of the various places from each other being considerable, a cab ought to be hired, and the driver told to take them in the following order:—

Arena, Castel Vecchio, S. Zenone, Porta Stuppa, Cathedral, S. Anastasia, and the Piazza dei Signori.

Juliet's tomb is at the south-west end of the town.

For description of Verona, see under Verona, in Route 25A, Turin to Venice, in Section IV, "The South of France and the North of Italy."

ROUTE 7c.

FRANKFORT TO VERONA by the BRENNER PASS.

Distance 618 miles.

See Map of South-West of Germany, page 261.

This route differs from route 7b in the direction taken between Frankfort and Munich, which is by Aschaffenburg, Würzburg, Nürnberg, Regensburg, and Geiselhöring. Those who start from Mayence join this route at Aschaffenburg, 47 miles east, passing by Darmstadt. Route 7c is 52 miles longer than route 7b; but if München be approached directly from Würzburg it is 29 miles shorter. This is also the way to Vienna; see under "London to Vienna, *via* Passau," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. At Geiselhöring junction the passengers for Vienna separate from these for Munich.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROMVERONA
MILES TO

FRANKFORT. See page 245.

618

10½ HANAU (pop. 21,000); junction with line to Berlin.
Hotels: Carlsberg; Adler.

607½

25½ ASCHAFFENBURG. Hotels: Freihof; Adler. Their omnibuses await the arrival of passengers.

592½

Junction here with line from Mayence, 47 miles west. On an eminence on the right bank of the Main is the "Pompejanische Haus," a copy of the Casa di Castore à Poluce in Pompeii. Fee to enter, 24 kreuzer.

58 GEMUNDEN. From this picturesque little town a coach runs to the baths of Brückenau, and another to Kissingen. For Kissingen see page 290.

580

82 WÜRZBURG (pop. 43,000). On the Main. Junction with direct line to Munich, 166 miles south, passing by Gunzenhausen. By this line 81 miles are saved. For London to Würzburg, see under London to Vienna by Passau, in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway.

536

Sovereigns are worth 11 gulden 48 kreuzer. The thaler, 1 gulden 45 kreuzer.

Hotels.—Kronprinz, opposite the Palace, and at the end of the Theater Strasse. Near the theatre and fronting the Post-office is the Hotel Rügmer. At the commencement of the Theater Strasse, and

ROUTE 7c.—WÜRZBURG.

fronting the Julius Promenade, is the Hotel de Russie. In the Markt Gasse, the Adler. In the Markt Platz, the Wittelsbacher Hof ; Würtemberg ; and Lamm.

The *Post-office* is near the centre of the Theater Strasse.

Exchange-offices.—At No. 4 Theater Strasse, opposite the Hotel de Russie ; also at the top of the Dom Strasse, near the Dom.

Cabs or droschken carry with them their tariffs.

The Theater Strasse connects the Julius Promenade with the Hof Platz or Palace Square. The continuation of the street from the bridge across the Main is the Dom Strasse, and at the head of this street is the church called the Dom. The street behind the Dom leads to the Dom Platz.

Churches open till mid-day.

The principal feature of the little busy town of Würzburg is the style of the dwelling-houses, which show many curious little bits of architecture.

The most remarkable institution in Würzburg is the Julius Hospital, a large building fronting the Julius Promenade, founded in 1579 by Bishop Julius Echter, and rebuilt in 1791. Upon an average it has not more than 400 patients, but it has accommodation for 600, for which its annual revenue, £466,000, derived from large estates, supplies ample means. Behind the hospital is a dissecting hall.

The next building in importance is the Palace, a large handsome stone building, begun in 1720 and finished in 1744. It contains a church, 5 spacious saloons, 312 rooms, and 25 kitchens. Behind the palace are the gardens, with nice warm sheltered spots, favourite resorts in cold weather of the nursery-maids with their children. On the esplanade are cool airy walks. On the other side of the Main, on an eminence rising from the vicinity of the bridge, is the fortress of Marienberg, and at a greater distance to the left, and also on an eminence, the St. Nicolaus Kirche, with a Calvary, visited by numerous pilgrims. To reach it, after having passed through the town gate, take the second road to the left and ascend. On the way up five terraces are passed, and in each terrace there are three chapels, each containing a group of stone statues, life size, representing the passion of our Lord. On the sixth terrace is the church, the interior of which is resplendent with glaring fresco paintings. The road up is among vineyards, and shaded by elm and plane trees.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7c.—KISSINGEN.

VERONA
MILES TO

Of the churches in the town the most attractive is the *Dom*, founded in 862, but nearly rebuilt in the 17th century, in the Roman style. The interior is loaded with ornament. Great rectangular piers support the roof. On the wide side of these piers towards the main entrance are altars and altar-pieces, while on the narrow side are marble monuments to deceased bishops, some being of a very early date. The monuments in the wall are of brass. Those ecclesiastical dignities with a sword in the right hand were princes as well as bishops.

To the left of the main entrance is a small and beautiful brass font, made in 1279; and to the right, in a vault, a group of statues, representing the death of the Virgin Mary. On either side stand the columns Jachin and Boaz, probably from the original building. The panels of the pulpit are cleverly sculptured.

Adjoining is the *Neumünster Kirche*, in the same style, but inferior and plainer, as is also the *Hauger Stiftskirche*, near the railway station. The *Marien-kapelle*, in the *Markt Platz*, built between 1377 and 1478, has lofty narrow windows with foil tracery, separated by pinnacled buttresses, adorned with canopied statues. The interior rests on slender octagonal and fluted pillars, bearing statues on consoles. On the south side is a beautiful little belfry, which has served as a model for the more modern spire.

87½ ROTTENDORF. Junction with line to Schweinfurt, 27 miles 830½ north, whence KISSINGEN is other 16½ miles north by rail.

Kissingen (pop. 3000). *Hotels*.—The *Kurhaus*; in the *Kurhaus-strasse*, the *Russische Hof*; in the *Maxstrasse*, the *Hotel Schlatter*; in the *Salinen Strasse*, the *Hotel de Sax*, etc. etc. One-horse cabs, 1 gulden the hour; two-horse cabs, 1 gulden 15 kreuzer. The town, pleasantly situated on the *Saale*, is famous for its saline springs, recommended for gout and stomach complaints, and for clearing the intestines of viscid mucus. The *Kurhaus* has an arcade 665 feet long, and a pleasant garden, in which are the two principal springs, the *Rakotzky* spring, of which 300,000 stone bottles are exported annually, and the *Pandur* Spring. "The *Rakotzky* is one of the milder salt springs, with a plentiful supply of carbonic acid, and a quite appreciable quantity of iron. The *Pandur* agrees closely with it. The *Maxbrunnen* is a delicious table-drink; the *Sool-bad*, about a mile off, with its *wellenbad* (supplied from that magnificent well the great *Sprudel*, with its intermittent flow), is invigorating; and only 4 miles off is *Booklet*, with its strong chalybeate spring. The arrangements of all kinds are excellent."—*Macpherson's Baths of Europe*.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7c.—NURNBERG.

VERONA
MILES TO

¹⁴⁸ NURNBERG, or NUREMBERG (pop. 83,000). On the Peg-⁴⁷⁰nitz. For London to Nürnberg, see under "London to Vienna by Passau," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. Junction with direct line to Munich, 127 miles south by Pleinfeld and Ingolstadt.

There are two railway stations at Nürnberg—the Ludwigsbahnhof, the terminus of the direct lines from and to Mayence, Würzburg, and Heidelberg. It is at the south-west of the town. The other station, at the south-east of the town, is the larger and more important, and is used by two companies. At one end are the offices of the Staatsbahnen, with direct trains to Augsburg and München, and indirect towards the west, that is by Bamberg. At the other end are the offices of the Ostbahnen, with direct trains to Regensburg, Prague, and Vienna.

Near this station is the *General Post-office*, a large commodious building. Fronting both the station and the Post-office is the Würtemberger Hotel. The other hotels are the Bayerische Hof; Hotel d'Autriche; Goldener Adler, near all the important sights, in the Adler Strasse; Deutsches Haus; Roth's Ross; Strauss, etc. Their omnibuses await passengers at the station. Numerous Inns.

Exchange-offices and Bankers.—Mayer Kohn, 26 Königs Strasse. J. C. Cnopf, 29 Carolinen Strasse. Schmitt Brothers, 28 Adler Strasse, opposite the Goldene Adler Hotel. Löwenstein, opposite the main entrance of the St. Lorenzkirche.

Beer Houses.—Mohrenkeller, in the Königs Strasse, near the Goldene Adler. The Wolfsschlucht, near the theatre.

Cabs or Droschken.—The course, for 1 person, 18 kreuzer, and 6 kreuzer additional for each person more; trunks above 40 lbs., 12 kreuzer; by the hour, for one person, 48 kreuzer, and 12 kreuzer more for every additional person. They, however, carry their tariffs with them, and are obliged to show them.

N.B.—A "Droschke" is a one-horse, and a "Fiaker" a two-horse, coach.

NURNBERG is a rare old German town, with old German edifices, fountains, and towers; yet although so ancient the streets are clean and generally broad. The first place to visit is St. Lorenzkirche, situated at the north end of the Königs Strasse, the southern end of the street terminating at the eastern railway station. As this church of St. Lawrence is a Protestant place of worship it is open only on

ROUTE 7c.—NURNBERG.

Sundays. To visit it knock at the side door; fee, 12 kreuzer. The spires and nave were built at the end of the 13th century, and the choir at the end of the 15th. The two graceful spires flanking the main entrance are 270 feet high; the length of the church is 322 feet, and the breadth 104. On the exterior, in the north side, near the Brautthor, is a curious old relief, representing our Lord on the Mount of Olives. The view of the interior from under the organ is not imposing, as the clustered columns bearing drop-arches are low, and the stone of which they are built has a damp appearance, as also the statues standing on consoles against them. The choir is more ornamented. It is surrounded by a handsome triforium; the roof has tracery, and the windows some good glass. To the left of the high altar is the gem of the church, the stone *Tabernacle*, by Adam Krafft, finished in 1500. It is in the form of a four-staged canopied pinnacle, 64 feet high, terminating with a crozier-bend, and so delicately hewn as more to resemble work in ivory than in stone. From the roof of the choir hangs a piece of wood-carving by Stoss (1518), representing the angel greeting Mary. Behind the altar is the window of Kaiser Friedrich III., and below a Madonna and Child, painted by Wolgemut in 1483. The second window from it, on the north or right side of the altar, is the *Volkamersche* window, painted in 1493, representing the genealogy of our Lord. The third window from it is the *Tuchersche*, painted in 1451 by Springlen. The most remarkable picture is in the small gallery fronting the pulpit. It represents the coronation of Mary—painted on a gold ground in 1440.

From the St. Lorenzkirche walk up the Königs Strasse, cross the bridge, and walk straight on to the Haupt Markt. Here we have the Roman Catholic church, the *Frauenkirche*, built in 1361. The best parts are the richly sculptured porch or narthex, the windows over it, and the curious clock, made in 1509, but which has ceased to go.

To visit the *Frauenkirche*, apply to the man in the house No. 12, first storey, opposite the *Gänsemännchen* fountain. But there is nothing of importance in the interior. A fine painting of the 14th century on a gold ground forms the reredos of the high altar. On the north wall is a good piece of wood-carving seven feet high, by Adam Krafft, in 1499, called the *Pergenstorfersche Hochbild*, representing angels crowning the Virgin. Fee, 12 kreuzer. At the eastern end of the *Frauenkirche* is the *Gänsemanncchen* fountain, executed by Laben-

ROUTE 7c.—NURNBERG.

wolf in from 1492 to 1563. In a stone basin, standing on a slender shaft about 7 feet high, stands a bronze statue of a man, on a pedestal about three feet high, with a goose under each arm. At the other or west end of the square, almost hidden by the booths, is what is called the **Beautiful Fountain** (der Schöne Brunnen), an elegantly sculptured stone pinnacle, 64 feet high, by H. Behaim, in from 1385 to 1396. From the Beautiful Fountain pass up the street to the **Sebalduskirche**, built during the 12th to 15th centuries, and in the same style as the St. Lorenzkirche. On the outside of the window on the west end of this church hangs a great bronze crucifix, executed by the brothers Stark in 1482, and weighing 18 cwt. At the other end of the church, opposite the Rathhaus, is the Schreyersche Entombment by Krafft, one of his master works. The church is 290 feet broad and 98 wide. The most ancient part is the western end, called the Löffelholzsch Kapelle (wooden spoon chapel). The font standing here is the oldest piece of metal work in Nürnberg. At the eastern end is the great gem of the church, the exquisitely executed bronze **Mausoleum** of St. Sebaldus, by Peter Vischer and his five sons, from 1508 to 1519. It is 15 feet high, $8\frac{1}{2}$ long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and weighs 120 cwt. The sarcophagus rests under a triple canopy, supported by eight colonnettes resting on eight snails peering forth from their shells. The high altar is only in part old; the three upper figures are by Stoss in the 15th century. To the left of the altar is a picture of the Virgin and Child, by Eulmbach, 1513. Next comes the Tucher Memorial by Hans Holbein, and below a piece of wood-carving by Dürer. Round the wall of the choir are beautiful reliefs by Krafft, representing the Lord's Supper, etc.

Enter the Rathhaus from the door opposite the relief in the outside of the choir of the St. Sebaldus Kirche, representing the Schreyersche Entombment, and ascend the stair to the right. The large door fronting the stair opens into the Grosse Saal, 130 feet long and 40 broad. A large painting in fresco, occupying the entire north side, representing the triumphal march of the Emperor Maximilian, is considered to have been executed under the inspection of A. Dürer.

In the storey immediately above, at the left hand corner, is the bell to ring for entering the town Picture Gallery (Städtliche Museum). Open to the public on Sundays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 1; on other days from 10 to 12 and 2 till 4, when the admission costs 12

ROUTE 7c.—NURNBERG.

kreuzer each. It is in the top storey of the building in a long gallery and some side rooms. The pictures are in four small rooms at the farthest off end of the gallery. In the first and largest room is the Marriage of St. Catherine, by Rubens. Near it (69) Portrait by Rembrandt. In the last room (No. 85) Charlemagne, by Dürer; and (86) Sigismund, also by Dürer. In this museum there is really very little to see. In the court of the Rathhaus is another bronze fountain, and beyond the subsidiary post-office.

Opposite the Sebalduskirche and the Rathhaus is the St. Moritz Kapelle, with a small but beautiful Collection of Ancient Flemish and German Paintings admirably arranged; admission free on Sundays and Wednesdays, from 10.30 to 12; at other times 12 kreuzer, or for a family 24 kreuzer. The gem is (No. 102) an Ecce Homo by Dürer, also (64) by Dürer, Our Lord being taken down from the Cross. Nos. 45, 53, 74, and 80, are by Wohlgemut. By Holbein, Nos. 46, 49, and 55. On the other side of the street is the Sebald Pfarrhof, built in the 14th century, with a beautiful oriel window.

The street between the Moritz Kapelle and the Sebald Pfarrhof leads up to the Albrecht Dürer Platz, with his statue in bronze in the centre. It is 11 feet high, and weighs 37 cwt. To visit his house, take the street to the left, the Agnes Strasse, which leads directly into the Dürer Strasse. The house is at the high end of the street, on the left hand. From this house go to the castle or Kaiserburg, on an eminence to the right, or from the Rathhaus walk straight up to it. Just before commencing the ascent of the castle there is a kind of cave containing a group of figures representing Our Lord on the Mount of Olives, which may be called the commencement of the Calvary to the Johanniskirchhof (John's churchyard).

The entrance into the castle is by the gate fronting the round tower, and a little beyond the square Heiden Thurm; fee, 30 kreuzer; ring the bell. The lime-tree in the court was planted by the Empress Kunigunde, wife of Henry II., in about 1014. It still flourishes. The first room entered is the Audience Hall, hung with pictures, of which the best are by Holbein—118 a Portrait; 159 Luther's wife; and 184 a Madonna. By Lucas Kranach—181 Luther, and 205 a Madonna. From this we enter the chapel, and then ascend to the second storey, containing the rooms the king occupies when he visits this town. Magnificent views of the town and neighbourhood are had from different points of the castle.

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7c.—NURNBERG.

VERONA
MILES TO

Now descend, and from the group in the cave already mentioned pass out of the town by the Thiergärtnerthorhurm, and a house called the Pilatushaus, whence commences the supposed march of our Lord to Golgotha, represented in the Johannis churchyard. All the groups along the road representing his sufferings on that occasion are by Adam Krafft. The churchyard is full of tombstones lying horizontally, some with delicate metal work. Among them are No. 649 Dürer's grave; No. 268 Veit Stoss; No. 503 Hans Sachs; etc.

In the chapel, called the Holzschuher'sche Kapelle, or Kirche zum Heiligen Grab, because built in 1500 after the church of the Holy Sepulchre in Palestine, is an Entombment, with life-size figures, by Adam Krafft, finished in 1507. Joseph of Arimathea is a likeness of himself.

Passing down southwards by the street Pfännenschmieds Gasse, at the west end of the St. Lorenzkirche, to the Clara Gasse beyond the gate, whence turn to the right and walk on to a large old house on the right, now the Halle, formerly the Zeughaus, where take the street to the left, the Vordere Karthäuser Gasse, which leads to the **Germanisches Museum**, containing a most valuable collection of objects illustrative of the history and arts in Germany. The ground-floor is occupied with heavy articles—gravestones, armour, statues, etc. On this same floor is also the church containing, among other things, Kaulbach's large mural painting, representing Otho III. discovering the body of Charlemagne seated on a throne in the vault below the centre of the Cathedral in Aix-la-Chapelle (see page 226). The oil-paintings are upstairs; the best are in room 19, the farthest off; and of them the gem is the portrait of **Hyeronymus Holzschuher**, a wonderfully and carefully executed portrait by Dürer. It is protected by a lid, and guarded by a railing. The Museum is open from 9 to 1 and 2 to 5; admission, 30 kreuzer.

²⁰⁷ **SCHWANDORF**. Junction with line eastwards to Prague, ⁴¹¹ and northwards to Leipzig and Berlin.

²³⁵ **REGENSBURG** or **RATISBONNE** (pop. 31,000) on the ³⁸³ Danube, at its junction with the Regen, 1050 feet above the sea level. *Hotels*.—Goldenes Kreuz, in the Haid Platz. It was in this house that Charles V. had his amours with Barbara Blomberg, who became the

ROUTE 7c.—REGENSBURG.

mother of Don Juan of Austria. The Weisser Hahn, near the bridge over the Danube. The Kronprinz. Die drei Helmen, in the Neue Pfarr Platz. The Grüne Kranz, in the Goldenen Engel Strasse, near the Residenz des Fürsten (Prince)-Weidenhof. Nürnbergerhof, in the Maximilians Strasse, near the station. Hotel Post, at the Post-office.

Bank and Exchange Office in the Haid Platz.

Cabs.—They carry their tariffs with them. For a Droschke, or one-horse coach, the course, 12 kreuzer; per hour, 48 kreuzer. A Fiaker, or two-horse coach, the course, for 1 or 2 persons, 36 kreuzer, and 6 kreuzer more for every additional person. The hour, 1 gulden 12 kreuzer.

An omnibus leaves daily at 2 p.m. from the Beer-house at the end of the Maximilians Strasse for the Walhalle, and returns at 5.30; an hour on the way both times. Fare there and back, 30 kreuzer. A fiaker there and back, 4½ gulden.

Post-office on the south side of the Dom. Near it is a bookseller's, where a good plan of the town can be had.

Regensburg is studded with massive square towers, built in the middle ages. The principal edifice is the Dom of St. Peter's, one of the masterpieces of German architecture, begun in 1275 and finished in 1636. The whole façade, and the two open mullioned towers on each side, afford a beautiful specimen of a diversified and yet harmonious style of decoration.

In the interior all the chapels, excepting one, project from the wall, and consist of carefully sculptured stone ciboriums resting on four pillars. On the south side is a stone draw-well, also beautifully hewn. The high altar is lined with silver, which, unless on great ceremonies, is covered by a wooden case. To the left, in the corner, is a richly sculptured tabernacle. The glass of the windows was painted in Munich. What was ancient is now in the National Museum in Munich. Those who wish to visit the older parts and to ascend the Esel Thurm will find the sacristan's house at the north-east end of the church, beside an old relief hewn in stone, representing our Lord on the Mount of Olives. The Esel Thurm is at the north transept, and is ascended by ramps; and for it the sacristan must be got, as well as for the three adjacent buildings on the north side of the church. They are—first, the Kreuzgang, built in the 10th century. Its floor is paved with the tombstones of bishops. It opens into the Allerheiligen Kapelle, built in 1164.

ROUTE 7c.—REGENSBURG.

The curiously ornamented window jambs belong to the 16th century. From it a door opens into the old Dom or church of St. Stephanus, built in the 8th century, and containing an altar of the 7th.

From the front of the Dom walk northward to the third street on the left, called "Beim Goliath," which take, and continue it to the Rathhaus, easily recognised by its beautiful oriel window and canopied doorway. These who wish to enter must procure a ticket at the Polizey Wachzimmer close by; price, 24 kreuzer. In the Rathhaus the visitor is shown the Reichssaal, a large empty room; the Kurfürsten Zimmer, with 14th and 15th century tapestry; then a room with models of the buildings in the town. He is next taken down stairs to the vaults, and shown the prisons and the "Folterkammer" or torture-room, with the torture instruments.

From this proceed by the Neue Waag Gasse to the Haid Platz with the Goldenes Kreuz Inn; whence pass by the Goldene Arm Strasse into the Unterer Jakobs Platz, at the head of which is the theatre; and behind it the promenade and the Jakobs or Schottenkirche, built between 1160 and 1184, and supposed to have been founded by the community of Scotch Benedictine monks established in Vienna.

The shafts of the columns sustaining the segmental arch of the north portal are sculptured. Over the abacus runs a frieze, and on it sit animals with human heads. Both sides of the doorway are ornamented with sculptured forms of creeping things, and over them are ranged figures like idols, but doing duty as caryatides to the stage above. In the interior round columns with variously sculptured capitals support semicircular arches. This church has just been completely restored.

South-east from St. Jakob is the Residenz des Fürsten von Thurn and Taxis (the Prince's residence), a large two-storeyed mansion, built round a court. The picture gallery and chapel are open daily from 11 to 12.

Besides the Domkirche, the only other object worthy of visiting Regensburg for is the Walhalle, a faithful and masterly copy of the Parthenon, built of a fine white sandstone, by Ludwig I., King of Bavaria, on an eminence 200 feet above the Danube, and approached by a magnificent double stair with three terraces. The entire number of steps is 372, though only 252 have to be ascended. The edifice was begun on the 18th of October 1839, and finished on the 17th of October

FRANKFORT
MILES FROM

ROUTE 7c.

VERONA
MILES TO

1842. The peristyle consists of fifty-two grooved Doric columns, each 31 Bavarian feet high, and 6 in diameter. On the pediments of both ends is a German battle sculptured in alto-relievo.

The interior, which is entirely of highly polished marbles, is 168 Bavarian feet long, 48 broad, and 53½ high. Fourteen attached Doric and six unattached Ionic columns, of a light brown marble, extend round the walls. Over them runs a frieze, 3½ feet broad, of the whitest of marbles, with delicately sculptured reliefs representing German achievements. Beyond the frieze, and in a line with the columns, are large coloured statues bearing the roof. Round the walls are marble busts of German celebrities. Admission free.

The omnibus, and generally the private coaches also, stop at a small inn at the foot of the hill, where a glass of draught beer, coffee, and other refreshments, may be had. To ascend to the Walhalle, walk forward from this inn, and then take the broad road to the left, leaving the church and the steps up to it on the right. Continue this road as far as some steps up the hill in a wood to the right, which ascend. There is also a carriage-way up to the top. Descend by the steps in front of the building, which of course lead up as well, but this way of ascending is more laborious than the other.

²⁵⁶ GEISELHORING Junction. 254 miles south-east from ³⁶² this junction, by Passau, Weis, and Linz, is Vienna. Passengers to Vienna should take the rail from Geiselhöring to Linz, 137 miles distant; and from Linz take the steamer down the Danube (Donau) to Vienna. The sail is beautiful; time, 8 to 9 hours; fare, 7 florins.

Linz (pop. 32,000) charmingly situated on the right bank of the Danube, 117 miles west by rail from Vienna. Good refreshment-room at the railway station. *Hotels.*—On the steamboat Quay are the Erzherzog Carl; Rother Krebs; and Goldener Adler. In the town, opposite the post-office, is the Kanone. In the Haupt Platz are the Goldene Löwe and the Stadt Frankfurt. The steamboat sails at 8 A.M.

³²⁹ MÜNCHEN or MUNICH. Here Route 7c joins 7b, which ²⁸⁹ see (page 269).

For the convenience of travellers wishing to extend this tour to Salzburg and Vienna, we add a description of these towns.

Between Munich and Salzburg is the Chiem lake or Bavarian sea; about 1600 feet above the Mediterranean, 15 miles long, 9 broad, and 490 feet deep. The borders of the lake are flat.

ROUTE 7c.—SALZBURG.

SALZBURG (pop. 21,000), on the Salzach. 96 miles east from Munich, and 194½ miles west from Vienna.

Hotels.—Europe, with baths, opposite the railway station. Near the station the Nelböck; the Oesterreichischer Hof on the Elisabeth Quay, next the Stadtbrücke and the Mirabellgarten. The Erzherzog Carl, in the Mozart Platz. The omnibuses for Hallein, with the famous salt mines; and Berchtesgaden, start from this house. From Berchtesgaden the Königssee is visited; a lake surrounded by cliffs 8000 feet high. The Goldene Schiff, in the Residenz Platz.

Hotels of more Moderate Prices.—The Goldene Krone, in the Getreide Gasse, opposite the house in which Mozart was born; and in the same street the Goldene Horn. The Gasthaus zum Mohren, in the Judengasse. The Gasthaus zum Regenbogen, in the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse, etc. etc.

English church service in the Europe Hotel. Cabs carry their tariffs.

Salzburg is most charmingly situated on the Salzach, at the foot of the Mönchberg and the Kapuzinerberg, on whose summits are large plateaus laid out as parks, commanding extensive views. The principal square is the Residenz Platz, surrounded by the buildings belonging to the Post and Telegraph Offices, the Art Union (Kunstverein), the Guard and the Residenz Schloss, of which the last fronts both this square and the adjoining square, called the Dom Platz, opposite the chief entrance into the Cathedral, a splendid marble edifice, built in the 17th century. At the south-east corner of the Residenz Platz is the statue of Mozart, by Schwanthaler. Johann Mozart, the illustrious musical composer, was born in the house No. 225 of the Getreide Gasse on the 27th of January 1756. On the western side of the Dom Platz is the church of St. Peter's, with a zoological collection and library. Adjoining the church is the Stiftskeller, where excellent wine is sold. From this enter the curious old churchyard. North from the Dom Platz, and second street to the left, is the Neuthor, with a colossal statue of Sigismund. The most important excursions are to the salt mines of Hallein, and to the Königssee. Leave by the coach starting from the Hotel Erzherzog Carl in the Mozart Platz.

WIEN or VIENNA, on the Donau or Danube (pop. 666,000). 194½ miles east from Salzburg, and 291 from Munich.

Hotels.—In the Kärnthnerstrasse, the Erzherzog Carl; the Munsch; the Meisl; and Wilder Mann. In the Graben, Müller; in the Peters-

ROUTE 7c.—VIENNA.

platz, the Wendl ; in the Weihburggasse, the Kaiserin Elisabeth ; in the Seilergasse, the Stadt Frankfurt and the Matschakerhof ; in the Renngasse, the Römische Kaiser ; in the Fleischmarkt, the Oesterreichische Hof, Goldene Stern, and Stadt London ; in the Leopold Stadt, near the North railway station, the Russische Hof, the Nordbahn, the Goldene Lamm, the Kronprinz, etc. etc ; in the Mariahilfer Strasse, near the Western railway station, the Stadt Salzburg and the Hotel Krenn. The hotels have no *tables d'hôte*. Dinners are taken *à la carte* in the dining-room on the first floor, or in the restaurant on the ground-floor.

Fiaker, or two-horse cabs, and *Comfortables*, or one-horse cabs, await passengers at the railway stations and the steamboat wharfs. Tariff of the two-horse cabs : From the Northern railway station (Nordbahnhof) to the interior town and the Landstrasse, 1 florin 20 kreuzer ; to Leopoldstadt, 1 florin ; and to the other quarters (Bezirken) 2 florins. From the Southern railway station (Südbahnhof) to the interior town, 1 florin 20 kreuzer ; to Wieden and Margarethen, 1 florin ; and to the other quarters, 2 florins. From the Western railway station (Westbahnhof) to the interior town, 1 florin 20 kreuzer ; to Mariahilf and Neubau, 1 florin ; and for the other quarters, 2 florins. The tariff of the one-horse cabs is 50 kreuzer less. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. the half of the sum additional. Trunks, 20 kreuzer each. A guide through the city costs 2 gulden a day,

The omnibus charges are from 10 to 20 kreuzer. They run between the Stefans Platz and the railway stations. There is a tramway from the Schottenthor to Dornbach ; and from the Prater (near the North railway station) round the Inner town.

Steamboat office and station near the junction of the Wien with the Danube canal, at No. 2 Dampfschiffstrasse. Small steamers convey passengers from this place to the steamer wharf on the Danube.

Post-office at the end of the Park Ring, near the canal.

Money.—The florin is equal to two shillings. It is divided into 100 neukreuzer. The Austrian florin or gulden is one-seventh more valuable than the Dutch and Bavarian gulden, which are worth 1s. 8½d. English, or 60 old kreuzer ; while the Austrian is worth 70 old kreuzer. The old 6-kreuzer pieces are worth 10 neukreuzer. The exchange of the sovereign fluctuates from 10 gulden to 9 gulden and 80 neukreuzer.

ROUTE 7C.—VIENNA.

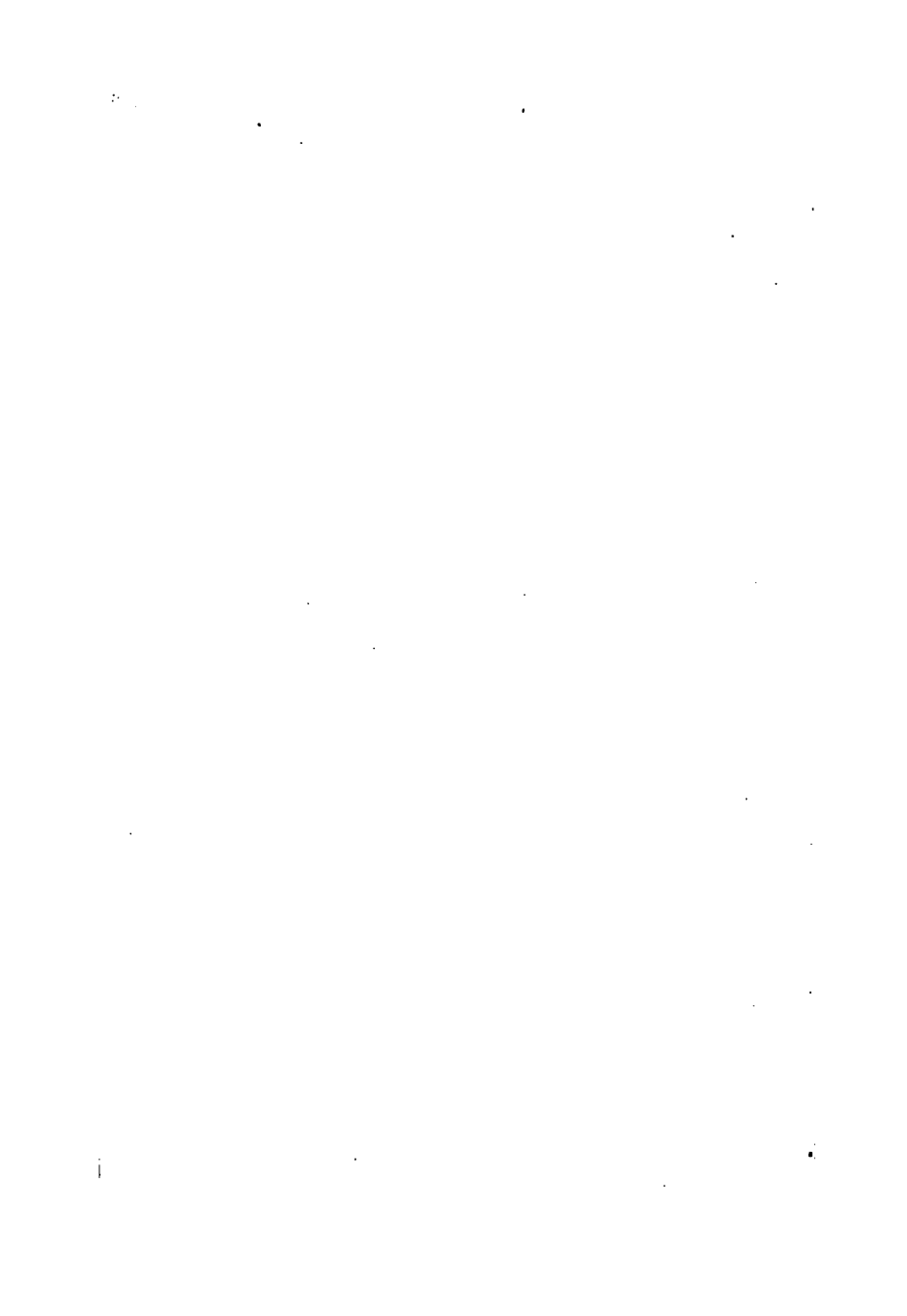
The most ancient part of **Vienna** is the Inner Town or Stadt, which corresponds to the City in London. This Stadt was formerly surrounded by walls, ramparts, and moats—now converted, however, into a series of promenades and gardens, which, under the names of the Schotten Ring, Möller Ring, Burg Ring, and Stuben Ring, with their contiguous gardens and squares, separate the old from the new town. The name “Schotten,” which various places bear in Vienna, arises from their having been the property of the convent of Scotch Benedictine monks, founded here in 1158.

In the centre of the city is St. Stephen's or **St. Stephen's Kathedrale**; to the south of this cathedral is the **Burg** or imperial residence, and to the north-east the Post-office. St. Stephen's was commenced in 1144, but, with the exception of the **Riesenthor** and some portions of the western part, the edifice, as it now stands, belongs to the 14th and 15th centuries. It occupies an area of 32,400 square feet, is 345 feet long, 230 broad, and the roof, which rests on 18 massive pillars, is 88 feet high. Its beautiful tower is 444 feet high; and is ascended by 750 steps to the part called the Balcon, whence there is an extensive prospect. Tickets procured at No. 3 Stefans Platz, 35 kreuzer each. The interior of the church contains 38 marble altars—the painting over the high altar is by T. Bock. In front is the monument, by Nic. Lerch of Leyden, to the Emperor Frederic, who died in 1493. In the nave is the magnificent pulpit, hewn in stone, by Pilgram and Buchsbaum, in 1430. Opposite is a remarkable statue of the master mason Iörg Oechsel. At the south-east end of the Stefans Platz is the Graben, the finest street in the city. South from it, by any of the branch streets, is the **Kaiserliche Buerg** or Imperial Palace, consisting of a conglomeration of edifices constructed at different periods. In the largest of the courts (the **Burghof** or **Franzensplatz**) enclosed by these buildings is the monument by Marchesi to Franz I., who died in 1835. Eastwards is the **Schweizerhof**. The stair on the right of the entrance leads to the **Hofburgkapelle**, where, on Sundays, between 11 and 12, fine music may be heard. In the **Josephshof** or Platz is an equestrian statue of the Emperor Joseph II. Fronting the southern façade of the **Burg** is the **Hofgarten**, with the statues of the Archduke Charles and Prince Eugene, and the gateway called the **Burghthor**. In the **Volksgarten**, which is just the north-west portion of the **Hofgarten**, is a Doric temple, built on

ROUTE 7c.—VIENNA.

the model of that of Theseus at Athens, with a group, by Canova, of Theseus killing the Minotaur.

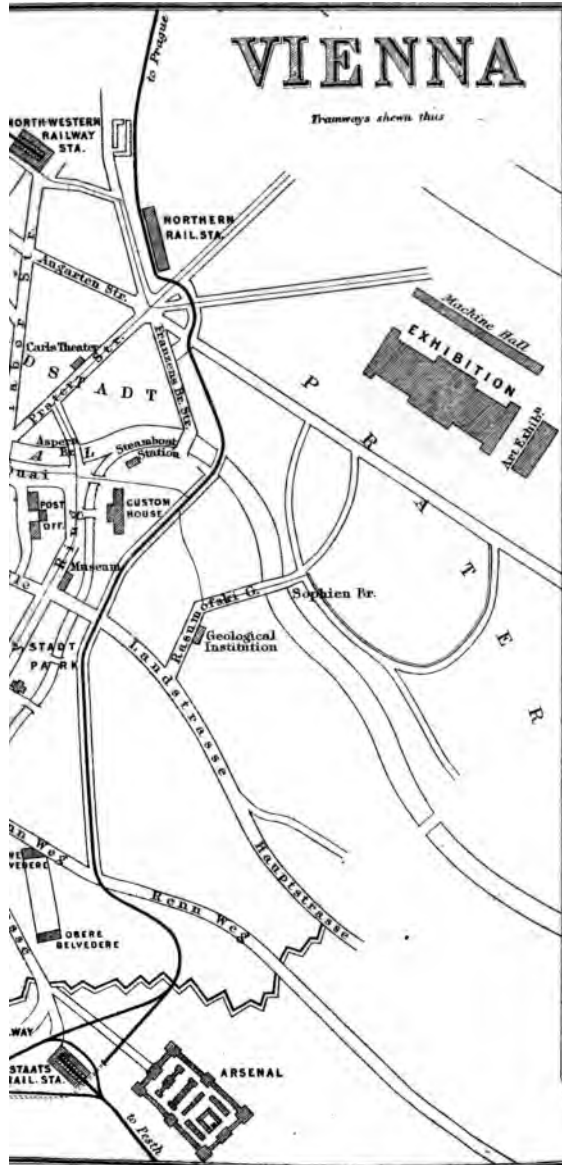
In the Burg are many important collections. In the Josephsplatz is the entrance to the **Hofbibliothek**,—open daily from 9 to 4. It contains 360,000 vols., 12,000 incunabula, or books printed prior to 1501, and 22,000 MSS. With this library is connected the collection of engravings and woodcuts commenced by Prince Eugene. The Emperor's private library, containing 60,000 vols., is in the Schweizerhof. In the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the Treasury or **Schatzkammer**—open in summer on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 12; and in winter on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 1. Among the historical relics are the regal ornaments found by Otho III. on the body of Charlemagne when his tomb was opened (see page 226). The collection of precious stones is of great value—one of the diamonds is worth £25,000. The Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities, or **Munz und Antiken-Cabinet**—open Mondays and Fridays from 10 to 1. It contains valuable bronzes, cameos, vases, and medals; the gem of this collection is the golden salt-cellar, by Benvenuto Cellini. The Mineral Cabinet, or **Mineralien Cabinet**—open Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 to 1. This is one of the richest collections in the world of minerals, precious crystals, meteoric stones, etc., all admirably arranged. The Cabinet of Natural History, or the **Zoologische Cabinet**—open on Thursdays from 9 to 2. The Cabinet of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, or the **Physikalisch-astronomische Cabinet**, with a fine collection of philosophical instruments; admission by application to the keeper (Custos). Adjoining the Josephs Platz of the Burg is the **Augustinerkirche** or Augustine church, built between 1327-29. In the nave is a masterpiece, by Canova—the **Mausoleum** of the Archduchess Maria Christina. In the **Todtenkapelle** is the mausoleum of Leopold II.; and in the **Lorettokapelle** are preserved in urns the hearts of the members of the Imperial family. A short way north-east from the Augustine church is the **Kapuzinerkirche**, or Capuchin church, fronting the Neue Markt, adorned with one of the best fountains in Vienna. In the church is the sepulchral vault of the Imperial family, in which the different members of the royal house of Austria have been laid since 1619. The coffins, of which there are above 90, are large and beautifully made; among them is the coffin of the son of Napoleon I. This vault (Gruf) is open to the public on the 2d of November; on other





VIENNA

Tramways shown thus





ROUTE 7c.—VIENNA.

days from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4, on application to the keeper. Just behind the Northern railway station is the park called the Prater, including the Zoological Gardens; and in front of the station is the Augarten. In front of the Southern railway station is the Ober Belvedere; and behind it, separated by a garden, is the Unter Belvedere. To the west of it the Schwarzenberg Palace, and to the east the Meternich Palace. An omnibus runs between the Stefans Platz and the Southern railway station. For the Ober Belvedere stop in front of the Belvedere Gasse. In the Ober Belvedere is the famous picture gallery—open from the 24th of April to the 30th of September, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 5; and from the 1st of November to the 10th of April from 10 to 4. On Sundays from 10 to 1. All the pictures bear the names of the artists. Many of them belonged to Charles I. of England. On the ground-floor to the right are pictures belonging to the Italian school, and on the left to the Flemish school; but none of merit. In the first storey is a magnificent marble hall, having on the left No. 1, the Rembrandt Saloon; No. 2, Landscapes; No. 3, the Van Dyck Saloon; Nos. 4 and 5, the Rubens Saloons; No. 6, the Teniers Saloon; No. 7, the Rubens school. To the right of the marble hall are Nos. 1 and 2, the saloons containing the Italian and Venetian schools; No. 3 the Roman school; No. 4, the Florentine school; Nos. 5 and 6, the Bolognese school; No. 7, the Neapolitan school. In the second storey, the saloons to the right contain pictures belonging to the old German-Flemish schools; while those to the left contain pictures belonging to the New German school. They are all admirably arranged and in excellent preservation; and form a most interesting history of the art of painting.

The Lower or Untere Belvedere contains the Cabinet of Antiquities, chiefly Egyptian, of no great merit. Also the *Ambraser Sammlung*, a most remarkable collection of 150 original suits of armour which belonged to generals and knights of the 16th century; 1200 portraits; 200 paintings; and numerous valuable curiosities, autographs, books, etc. Open on Tuesdays and Fridays from 9 to 12, and 3 to 6. On Saturdays from 10 to 1. Almost adjoining the Southern railway station is the *Arsenal*, an immense building, commenced in 1849 and completed in 1855, and containing a numerous population. The Museum is always open. The Artillery Workshops are open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 9 to 3, from May to the end of October; and from the first of November to the end of April on Thurs-

ROUTE 7c.—VIENNA.

lays from 10 to 2. Admission cards issued from the Arsenaldirection in the Hof Seitzergasse, second storey. The visit to the workshops takes nearly two hours. Fee, for a single person, $\frac{1}{2}$ -florin; for a party, 1 florin. On the river Wien, between the Untere Belvedere and the Polytechnische Institut, is the Carlskirche, begun in 1713 by the Emperor Charles VI. It is surmounted by an imposing oval dome, cased with copper. Before the church stand two Doric columns, 142 feet high and 13 in diameter, adorned with a spiral set of bas-reliefs, representing scenes in the life of St. Charles.

The Polytechnic School, conducted by 45 professors, has some large collections illustrative of the arts and manufactures, arranged in 24 rooms. Open daily from 9 to 5. The University, of which the classrooms are in different parts of the town, is attended by 3600 students, of whom 1200 are medical. The Medical School of Vienna is one of the first in Europe. North from the Parade Platz, in a garden, is the Liechtensteinische Picture Gallery. Open daily from 8 to 12 and 3 to 6. The door-keeper lives in the building to the left. Fee, $\frac{1}{2}$ -florin; for a party, 1 florin. The collection is much inferior to that at the Belvedere. The best shops are in the Graben and Kärnthner Strassen and in the Kohlmarkt.

Among the easiest, and, at the same time, most delightful places to visit in the neighbourhood of Vienna, is the Schloss Schönbrunn, the imperial summer residence. The Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II.) lived and died here. His sarcophagus is among the others of the imperial family in the church of the Capuchins in the Neumarkt. The castle is surrounded by a magnificent garden. From the "Gloriette" (summer-house), ascended by 128 steps, there is a fine view towards Vienna (entrance fee, 20 kreuzer). In the neighbourhood are the artistic ruins of a triumphal arch, the monument to Maria Theresa, and the beautiful fountain "der schöne Brunnen," from which the castle takes its name. To the right of the "parterre" are the Menagerie and the Botanic Garden. To get to Schönbrunn take the omnibus that starts from Stefans Platz. Fare, 15 kreuzer. In the absence of the court the castle is shown.

Another pleasant excursion is by the Southern Railway to Baden, a small town with beautiful environs, famous mineral waters, and handsome villas.

ROUTE 8.

PARIS TO METZ,

By EPERNAY, REIMS, RETHEL, MEZIÈRES, and SEDAN.

Distance 262 miles.

For Time-tables see under Paris, Epernay, Reims, Mezières-Charleville, etc., in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est," sold at all the stations on the line. This route joins from Charleville, Route 7, Part 1 (Paris to Cologne), at Namur, page 222; and from Longuyon, Route 4A, Part 2 (Brussels to Treves), at Luxemburg, page 191.

See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178.

PARIS MILES FROM		METZ MILES TO
	PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est.	262
28	MEAUX (pop. 11,500). Excursion 5 from Paris, page 111.	234
41	LA FERTÉ-SOUS-JOUARRE (pop. 5000). Page 111.	221
59	CHATEAU-THIERRY (pop. 6600). Page 110.	203
88	EPERNAY (pop. 12,000). Excursion 5 from Paris, page 109.	174
90	AY (pop. 4000). Page 110.	172
107	REIMS (pop. 61,000). Excursion 5 from Paris, page 106.	155
117½	BAZANCOURT (pop. 1300). A manufacturing town on the Suippe.	144½
131	RETHEL (pop. 8500). Fine view from hill behind station. <i>Hotels</i> : Commerce; France.	131
The most remarkable building in the town is the Parish Church, consisting of two churches united, and belonging to the 13th, 15th, and 16th centuries.		
137	AMAGNE (station for VOUZIERES, pop. 3200). 17 miles south.	125

Vouziers (*Inn*: Commerce), is a well-built town on the Aisne, with a fine church of the 15th century.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 8.

METZ
MILES TO

162 MEZIÈRES-CHARLEVILLE, in reality one town, connected 100 by a series of bridges over low marshy land and the Meuse. The distance between the Grand Rue of Mezières and the Place Ducale of Charleville is about a mile, through streets all the way. Between the two is the railway station.

CHARLEVILLE (pop. 12,000). *Hotels*: Lion d'Argent; Commerce.

Commercially, Charleville is the more important town. The Parish Church (opposite the Hotel du Commerce) is a beautiful modern imitation of a church of the 12th century. The groining, columns, and colonnettes, are all of a dark brown sandstone, and those at the chancel are elaborately sculptured.

The Place Ducale, 412 feet long and 295 feet broad, is surrounded on all sides, excepting on that occupied by the Hotel de Ville, by arcades and high houses with peaked roofs. To the east of the fountain in the centre, at the end of the Rue St. Catherine, is a building of the 17th century, occupied by a mill on the Meuse. The bridge here across the river leads to the top of a low hill, from which there is a fine view. The road to Mezières is to the west of the fountain, by the Rue de Saint Charles, passing on the right the Hotel de Lion d'Argent, the best hotel to take either for Mezières or Charleville; while just at the entrance of Mezières is the Hotel du Cheval Blanc.

MEZIÈRES (pop. 6100) is surrounded by one of the strongest fortifications constructed by Vauban. The principal church (belonging to the 16th century) has two aisles on each side of the nave, and some good painted windows, especially in the apse about the high altar. In this church Charles IX. was married to Elizabeth of Austria, on November 27th, 1570, as an inscription in the south aisle relates. Over the west façade rises a square tower, surmounted by a pyramidal belfry, but the finest entrance is by the portico of the south aisle.

From Charleville a line extends 71 miles northward to Namur, by the beautiful valley of the Meuse, passing the towns of Givet and Dinant.

GIVET (pop. 6200). *Hotels*: Cygne; Ancre; Mont D'Or.

Givet, 40 miles north from Charleville, is a custom-house station, and the last French town on the line. It consists of three parts: the Grand Givet, on the left bank of the Meuse; and the Petit Givet and Givet Notre Dame, on the right bank of the river, at its junction with the Houille,

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 8.—SEDAN.

METZ
MILES TO

and at the base of the hill, 705 feet above the town, on which is the citadel of Charlemont. The church of St. Hilaire was built by Vauban.

2½ miles north from Givet is the small Belgian town of Agimont, where the Belgian time commences.

12½ miles from Namur and 27½ miles from Givet is Dinant (pop. 8000. *Hotels*: Poste; Tête d'Or; etc.), in a picturesque situation among limestone cliffs on the Meuse, down which a steamer sails to Namur. For Namur see pages 222 and 223.

¹⁷⁰ DONCHERY (pop. 2000). On the right bank of the Meuse. ⁹²

In this small village Napoleon III. met Count Bismarck, after the surrender of Sedan. The meeting of the Emperors Napoleon III. and William I. took place shortly afterwards in the peaked roof chateau of Bellevue, at the village of Frenois, about a mile from Sedan. Emperor William had his head-quarters in the village of Vendresse, 20 miles south-west from Sedan, near the left bank of the Bar.

¹⁷² SEDAN (pop. 1600). *Hotels*: Croix d'Or, in the Place Turenne; Europe.

Sedan, on the Meuse, has some good streets and handsome squares, and, as may be expected from the military nature of the town, many large barracks. The parish church, built at the end of the 16th century, belonged originally to the Protestants, who, however, now occupy an insignificant building in a narrow dirty street called the Rue des Francs Bourgeois.

Napoleon III. lived during the siege of Sedan in the Sous Préfecture, a handsome building at the foot of the Avenue de Lamarck. When he went out of the city to treat with Bismarck he left by the gateway next the railway station. During the disastrous battle he had been six hours on horseback, all the time suffering acute physical pain.

The views from the ramparts of the castle are very interesting. On a round tower of the chateau is a tablet, with these words: "Ici naquit Turenne, le 11 Septembre 1611."

Sedan manufactures a great deal of flannel and cloth. It gave its name to the vehicles called sedans, or sedan chairs, which were first made here. They were introduced into England in 1581, and came into general use about 1649.

A walk of half-an-hour along the road to Donchery, on the left bank of the Meuse, brings us to the Chateau de Bellevue, a conspicuous country house with several pointed turrets, in which the

ROUTE 8.—SEDAN.

Emperor Napoleon passed the night after the capitulation, and previous to being removed to Wilhelmshöhe. Another half-hour's walk brings us to the actual meeting-place between the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, where the terms of capitulation were arranged. It is a plain white house, called "Four a chaud," with a grass bank sloping down to the long white poplar-lined *chaussée*, whilst beneath flows the Meuse in lazy meanderings. It was in front of the house that the two illustrious negotiators sat on that eventful day which sealed the fate of Sedan and of Napoleon III.

"Notwithstanding a thick fog, the battle began at Bazeilles early in the morning (of September 1). It was eight o'clock A.M. when I reached the front before Sedan. The villages of Selg and Floing were taken, and the fiery circle drew gradually closer round Sedan. It was a grand sight from our position, on a commanding height behind the above-mentioned battery, when we looked to the front beyond St. Forey.

In twenty minutes the town was burning in several places, which, with the numerous burning villages over the whole field, produced a terrible impression. I accordingly ordered the firing to cease, and sent Lieutenant-Colonel von Bronsart, of the general staff, with a flag of truce to demand the capitulation of the army and the fortress. He was met by a Bavarian officer, who reported to me that a French *parlementaire* had announced himself at the gate. Colonel von Bronsart was admitted, and on his asking for the commander-in-chief he was unexpectedly introduced into the presence of the Emperor, who wished to give him a letter for myself, when the Emperor asked what his message was, and received the answer,—to demand the surrender of the army and fortress.

"He replied that on this subject he must apply to General Wimpffen, who had undertaken the command in the place of the wounded General MacMahon, and that he would now send his adjutant, General Reille, with the letter to myself.

"You may imagine the impression which this made upon all of us, but particularly on myself. Reille sprang from his horse, and gave me the letter of the Emperor, adding that he had no other orders. Before I opened the letter I said to him, 'But I demand, as the first condition, that the army lay down its arms.' The letter begins thus—

"*"N'ayant pas pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes, je depose mon épée à votre Majesté,"* leaving all the rest to me.

"My answer was that I deplored the manner of our meeting, and begged that a plenipotentiary might be sent with whom we might conclude the capitulation.

"After I had given the letter to General Reille, I spoke a few words with him as an old acquaintance, and so this act ended.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 8.

METZ
MILES TO

"I gave Moltke powers to negotiate, and directed Bismarck to remain behind in case political questions should arise. I then rode to my carriage and drove here, greeted everywhere along the road with the loud hurrahs of the trains that were marching up and singing the National Hymn. It was deeply touching. Candles were lighted everywhere, so that we were driven through an improvised illumination. I arrived here at eleven o'clock, and drank with those about me to the prosperity of an army which had accomplished such feats.

"As on the morning of the 2d I had received no news from Moltke respecting negotiations for the capitulation which were to take place in Donchery, I drove to the battle-field, according to agreement, at eight o'clock, and met Moltke, who was coming to obtain my consent to the proposed capitulation. He told me, at the same time, that the Emperor had left Sedan at five o'clock in the morning, and had come to Donchery, as he wished to speak with me.

"There was a chateau and park in the neighbourhood, and I chose that place for our meeting. At ten o'clock I reached the height before Sedan. Moltke and Bismarck appeared at twelve o'clock, with the capitulation duly signed. At one o'clock I started again with Fritz, the Crown Prince; and, escorted by the cavalry and the staff, I alighted before the chateau, where the Emperor came to meet me. The visit lasted a quarter of an hour. We were both much moved at seeing each other again under such circumstances. What my feelings were—I had seen Napoleon only three years before at the summit of his power—is more than I can describe.

"Now, farewell—a heart deeply moved at the conclusion of such a letter.—WILHELM."

(Extracted from King William's letter to Queen Augusta, dated Vendresse, South Sedan, September 3, 1870.)

¹⁷⁷ BAZEILLES (former pop. 3000). At the entrance into the ⁸⁵ valley of the Chiers. The village of Bazeilles was literally destroyed, not one house left standing. It is being rebuilt.

¹⁷⁹ DOUZY (pop. 1800), on the Chiers. A coach at this station ⁸³ awaits passengers for Mouzon, 6 miles south-west (pop. 2500), with a 13th century church.

¹⁸⁵ CARIGNAN (pop. 2400), with manufactories and mills. ⁷⁷

¹⁹⁹ CHAUVENCY. A coach at this station awaits passengers ⁶³ for Stenay, 6½ miles south-west on the Meuse. Stenay is a very ancient village, with important forges and mills.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 8.

METZ
MILES TO

202½ MONTMÉDY (pop. 2500). *Hotel*: St. Nicolas. 56½

A fortified place on the Chiers, composed of an upper and lower town. The castle is seen distinctly from the station. Here a coach awaits passengers for Verdun (pop. 13,000), 32 miles south, picturesquely situated on the Meuse. From Verdun a branch line extends 174 miles west to Reims.

Montmédy is the station also for Avioth, 4 miles north.

215 LONGUYON (pop. 2000). Junction with line to Luxemburg, 47
41 miles east (see page 191). 10 miles north from Longuyon, on the branch line to Luxemburg, is Longwy (pop. 34,000). French Custom-house station. *Hotel*: Croix d'Or. Longwy is a fortified town on the Chiers.

221 PIERREPONT (pop. 1000). With cloth manufactories. Well 41
seen from the station.

230 AUDUN-LE-ROMAN. French Custom-house station. 32

235½ FONTOY. German Custom-house station. 26½

241 HAYINGEN or HAYANGE (pop. 4000). With great forges. 21

245 THIONVILLE or DIEDENHOFEN (pop. 8000). *Hotels*: 17
Luxemburg; Commerce. A fortified town at some distance from the station, on the Moselle, taken by the Germans in 1870. The parish church belongs to the 18th century. The old clock-tower is partly 14th and partly 17th century.

From Thionville a railway extends 23 miles north to Luxemburg, whence a line extends 34 miles eastwards to Treves or Trier (see pages 191 and 192).

260½ DEVANT-LES-PONTS. The line describes here a long curve 1½
towards Metz, which is seen in the distance with its spires and barracks.

262 METZ. Distance from Paris by Nancy, 244 miles. For description of Metz, see page 312.

ROUTE 9.

PARIS TO METZ,

BY EPERNAY, CHALONS, BAR-LE-DUC, FROUARD, AND PAGNY.

Distance 244 miles.

For Time-Tables, see under "Relations entre la France, Metz, Forbach, Sarrebrück, Mayence, Frankfort, Hombourg, et Wiesbaden," in the Time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Est." This is also a good way to approach the Rhine—either from Metz to Strasburg, according to Route 11, or from Saarbrücken to Ludwigshafen and Mannheim on Route 7a, page 259. See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178.

PARIS
MILES FROM

METZ
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the "Chemins de Fer de ²⁴⁴ l'Est," and request a ticket by Frouard and Pagny. From Paris to Frouard Junction this route is the same as Route 12, Part 1, "Paris to Strasburg;" see page 318.

- ²¹⁴ FROUARD. Change carriages, as here the Metz branch ³⁰ separates from the line to Nancy and Strasburg.

Frouard is a small town on the Meurthe, at its junction with the Moselle.

^{225½} PONT A MOUSSON (pop. 8200). *Hotel*: Trois Maures. ^{18½} On the Moselle. The high town, dating from before the Roman invasion, has a fine Gothic church of the 14th century. The low town was founded in the 13th century.

²³¹ PAGNY. A poor ancient village. On a mountain to the left ¹⁸ are the ruins of the Château Preny, once belonging to the Counts of Lorraine. Good wine is produced here.

²³⁵ NOVEANT (pop. 1800). French Custom-house station. From ⁹ this station to the next are seen at intervals parts of the aqueduct constructed by Drusus to bring water from Gorze to Metz, a distance of 11 miles.

²³⁸ ARS-SUR-MOSELLE (pop. 6200). German Custom-house ⁶ station. Numerous large forges. This is one of the best places from which to inspect the ancient aqueduct, which was 3420 feet long, and contained 118 arches 57 feet high.

ROUTE 9.—METZ.

244 miles from Paris by the Frouard junction is

METZ (pop. 65,000). 34 miles from Nancy, 41 from Forbach, 40 from Luxemburg, and 125 from Strasburg. Refreshment-room in the station.

Hotels.—Europe and Metz, both opposite each other in the Rue des Clercs. Other Hotels: the Nord, Commerce, etc. *Post-office*, No. 26 Rue des Clercs. Temple Protestant near the cathedral.

This strongly fortified city, taken by the Germans in 1871, is situated on the confluence of the rivers Seille and Moselle, 550 feet above the sea level.

The railway station of Metz is opposite the Porte Serpenoise. Up the street from this gate are the Place Royale and the fine promenade called the Esplanade, overlooking the Moselle. Large barracks face the Place Royale; and the Palais de Justice, the Esplanade. The most prominent object in the town is the Cathedral, an edifice of most elegant proportions, commenced in 1014 and finished in 1516. It is 367 feet long, and flanked by two towers, of which the southern, 363 feet high, is ascended for the sake of the extensive prospect it commands. Few cathedrals have such a large proportion of their structure occupied by windows, the walls between them being only of the breadth of the flying buttresses which support them. Over equilateral triangle arches resting on fascicled columns rise the triforium gallery and clerestory. The large windows of the transept, as well as some of those about the high altar, contain rich 16th century glass. The transept windows have double mullions. On the pillars are ancient frescoes. Among the curiosities is the pulpit of St. Clement, cut out of the shaft of a Roman column. Opposite is the Hotel de Ville, built in 1711; and a few yards eastwards the Museum and Library.

The fine avenues which formerly surrounded the town were cut down during the siege. In the neighbourhood are—the villages of Gravelotte, St. Marie, and St. Privas, the scenes of the great battles fought on August 17th and 18th of 1870. On these battle-fields all that remains are here and there square mounds of earth, of which some are covered with turf. Fare of a two-horse carriage to make the tour of the battle-field, 30 francs, and 3 francs to the driver.

In the time of Cæsar, Metz was called Divodurum, and was the capital of the Gallic nation of the Mediomatrici, from whom, in the

ROUTE 10.

5th century, it took the name of Mettis, whence its modern appellation.

For Metz and Mayence, etc., see Time-tables of the "Chemins des Fer de l'Est," under Paris à Sarrebrück, Mayence, Frankfort, Hombourg, et Wiesbaden. This line extends 228 miles east down the beautiful valley of the Nahe to Bingen on the left bank of the Rhine, opposite Rüdesheim, see page 240. At Neunkirchen, 71 miles east from Metz, a branch of this same railway extends to Mannheim on the Rhine, 143 miles east from Metz; see under Mannheim, page 259.

Another ramification of this line from Beningen extends to Haguenau and Strasburg, see Route 11, page 315.

ROUTE 10.

PARIS TO METZ, by VERDUN.

Distance 215 Miles.

See Map of Paris and Brussels to the Rhine, page 178.

PARIS
MILES FROM

METZ
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the railway station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est, in the Place de Strasbourg. For Time-tables, see under "Paris, Epernay, Chalons, Reims et St. Hilaire-au-Temple, à Verdun," in the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est.

²¹ NOISY-LE-SEC (pop. 3000). Junction with line to Troyes, ^{212½} etc.

²⁸ MEAUX (pop. 1150). See Excursion 5 from Paris, page 111. ¹⁸⁷

⁵⁹ CHATEAU-THIERRY (pop. 6600). See Excursion 5 from ¹⁸⁶ Paris, page 110.

⁸⁸ EPERNAY (pop. 12,000). Good refreshment-room. See ¹²⁷ Excursion 5 from Paris, page 109.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 10.

METZ
MILES TO

107 CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (pop. 18,000). Refreshment-room. 106
Here change carriages. Junction with branch to St. Hilaire, 10 miles north. For description of Chalons, see Excursion 5 from Paris, page 108.

110 LA VEUVE. 105

117½ ST. HILAIRE-AU-TEMPLE Junction. Refreshment-rooms. 97½
Five miles west by rail is Mourmelon (pop. 7000). Hotel de la Meuse. With the camp of Chalons, occupying 2965 acres. See Excursion 5 for Paris, page 108.

140 VALMY (pop. 500). On the heights of Orbeval is a monu- 75
ment to the memory of General Kellermann and the soldiers who fell at the battle of September 20, 1792.

147½ STE. MENEHOULD (pop. 5000). Hotel : Metz. Situated on 67½
the Aisne, in a beautiful valley. It contains the ruins of a former fortress, a parish church founded in the 13th century, with the relics of Ste. Menehould. It is famous for asparagus.

155 CLERMONT-EN-ARGONNE (pop. 1600). Nine miles north 60
is Varennes-en-Argonne (pop. 2000). Situate on the Aire. *Inns* : Grand Monarque. At Varennes Louis XVI. and the royal family were arrested by Drouet on June 17, 1791.

The very house, No. 287 Rue de la Basse Cour (M. Ferraux), is still in existence, which was the dwelling of Sauce, the grocer at Varennes, and into which the whole of the royal fugitives were conducted by him as captives. Had not the wife maliciously repressed her husband's inclinations to deliver the king, he might have done this great and signal good ; as there was a passage in his house, which, leading into the open air, might have enabled the whole party to extricate themselves from the premises ; but the wife apprehended it might cost her consort his head.

178 VERDUN (pop. 13,200). *Inns* : Europe ; Trois Maures. A 58
picturesque and fortified town on the Meuse, which here becomes navigable.

Among the public buildings, the most remarkable are the Cathedral, representing an odd mixture of styles ; the Episcopal Palace, with its

ROUTE 11.

Garden ; and the Barracks. The principal manufactures are of sugar-plums and liqueurs, for which Verdun is famous.

²¹⁵ METZ (see page 312).

ROUTE 11.

METZ TO STRASBURG,

By FORBACH, SAARBRÜCKEN, SAARGEMUND, NIEDERBRONN,
REIOHSHOFEN, and HAGENAU. .

Distance 126 miles.

A line of 55 miles extends between Treves or Trier and Saarbrücken, which connects this Route with Route 4A, Part 2, Brussels to Luxemburg and Treves ; while Route 19, Part 2, extends from Strasburg to Basel. From Saarbrücken a branch line extends to Mannheim, connecting this route with Route 7a.

See Map of the Rhine, page 230.

MILES FROM METZ		MILES TO STRASBURG
	METZ (see page 312).	126
²²	FALQUEMONT (pop. 2500). On the Nied.	104
²⁹	ST. AVOLD (pop. 3500). On the Roselle, at the foot of the Bleyberg, 922 feet high.	97
³⁴	HOMBURG L'ÉVÊQUE (pop. 3000). Ironworks. Ruins of a castle of the 16th century.	92
³⁶	BENINGEN-MERLENBACH Junction. Passengers who do not go round by Forbach and Saarbrücken save nine miles by going directly to Saargemünd.	90
⁴¹	FORBACH (pop. 6100). Inn : Chariot d'Or. At the foot of the Schlossberg.	85
⁴⁸	SAARBRÜCKEN (pop. 20,000). On the Saar ; 91 miles west from Mannheim by rail, passing Kaiserslautern and Neustadt. See	78

METZ
MILES FROM

ROUTE 11.

STRASBURG
MILES TO

foot of pages 258 and 259. Junction also with line to Treves, 55 miles north (see page 194). Kaiserlautern (pop. 17,000. *Hotel*: Schwan) is a busy manufacturing town.

SAARBRÜCKEN and St. Johann are two towns on opposite sides of the Saar. In St. Johann are the railway station and the *Hotels* Guepratte and Zur Eisenbahn. In Saarbrücken is the *Hotel* Post. It was on the Spichern heights, immediately to the south of Saarbrücken, that the battle of August 6, 1870, was fought between the Germans and the French.

Nearly a mile south-east from Saarbrücken are the village and church of St. Arnual. It is a most interesting edifice, built in 1315, containing 21 remarkable tombstones of the Nassau-Saarbrücken family.

⁵⁹ SAARGEMUND or SARREGUEMINES (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: ⁶⁷ Paris; Lion d'Or. A quiet town on the Saar. Nine miles south is Saarlbe (pop. 4000), with important salt works.

⁷¹ ROHRBACH (pop. 2000, and 1105 feet above the sea level). ⁵⁵

⁷⁹ BITSCH (pop. 3500). *Inns*: Metz; Croix d'Or. ⁴⁷

Both the town and the fortress are well seen from the station. The latter, which suffered severely during the war of 1870-71, stands on a rock 1386 feet above the sea-level. Between Bitsch, Hagenau, and Strasburg, the country is very picturesque.

⁹² NIEDERBRONN (pop. 4000). *Hotels*: Goldene Kette; Vaux ³¹ Hall; Arbre Vert. Furnished lodgings. Abundance of cold mineral water, impregnated with the chloride of soda, used both in baths and for drinking.

Niederbronn is a large village on the Falkenstein stream, at the foot of the Vosges mountains, much frequented on account of its mineral waters and the beautiful excursions around it. Among these may be mentioned to Weissenburg and Wörth, which, however, are best visited from the next station, Reichshofen.

^{95½} REICHSHOFEN (pop. 1500). *Hotels*: Belle Vue, close ^{30½} to the station; Engel, in the town. Charge for carriage to Weissenburg, passing Fröschweiler, Wörth, and Lembach, 15 to 20 francs. *Distance* 20 miles across the Vosges mountains, through a beautifully

METZ
MILES FROM

ROUTE 11.

STRASBURG
MILES TO

wooded country. The battle of Wörth took place on the 6th, and of Weissenburg on the 4th of August 1870.

Reichshofen is the best station to alight at, to visit the ground on which the above battles were fought, which extended from this village to Weissenburg, 20 miles eastwards on the railway between Winden and Hagenau.

WEISSENBURG (pop. 6000). *Hotels*: Engel; Löve. A fortified town on the Lauter, 10 miles from Wörth and 20 from Reichshofen. The battle of Weissenburg took place on the heights of Geisenberg, about 2 miles from the town.

Weissenburg has some ancient houses, a parish church of the 13th century, and a Protestant church with a fine bust of Luther.

The railway station is about five minutes' walk outside the walls of the town.

107½ HAGENAU (pop. 12,000). On the Moder. Refreshment- 18½
room in the station.

Hotels: Post; Wilder Mann; Schwan.

Junction here by rail with Route "Mayence to Basel." See under Ludwigshafen, page 258.

Hagenau, originally fortified by Frederick Barbarossa, contains one fine edifice, the church of St. George, built in the 12th century. Observe the window over the façade, and the octagonal tower over the transepts, and the turrets of the choir; and in the interior, the high altar, the stone pulpit, and the windows. The church of St. Nicolas, although built in the 13th century, was enlarged and altered in the 15th century.

120½ VENDENHEIM. Junction with line from Nancy. See Route 5½
12, Paris to Strasburg, page 318.

126 STRASBURG. See Route 12, Paris to Strasburg, page 324.

ROUTE 12.

PARIS TO BASEL OR BALE,
By MEAUX, EPERNAY, CHALONS, TOUL, NANCY, STRASBURG,
COLMAR, and MULHAUSEN.

Distance 401 Miles.

For Time-tables from London, see under "London to Bale, *via* Calais and Paris," in the Continental Time-tables of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. And from Paris, under "Relations entre les stations de la ligne de Paris à Avricourt; et celles de la ligne d'Avricourt à Strasbourg et Kehl," in the Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est, sold at the station.

In Two Parts.

Route 12—Part 1; PARIS to STRASBURG. Distance 312 Miles.

Route 12—Part 2; STRASBURG to BASEL. Distance 89 Miles.

See Map of Paris to Switzerland, and the Index Map.

ROUTE 12—PART 1.

PARIS
MILES FROM

STRASBURG
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de ³¹² l'Est, where request a "billet" for Strasburg by Nancy and Avricourt. Buy also one of their time-tables, 30 centimes or 6 sous. For the details of the stations between Paris and Avricourt, turn up "Paris à Nancy et Avricourt."

^{5½} NOISY-LE-SEC. Junction with line to Basel, by Troyes and ^{306½} Belfort. See Route 13, page 333.

¹² CHELLES (pop. 2100). Church 13th century. In 594 Chil- ³⁰⁰ peric was murdered here by order of Frédégonde.

^{17½} LAGNY (pop. 4100). Large unfinished church of the 14th ^{294½} century.

Now follow Meaux, page 111; La Ferté sous Jouarre, page 111; Chateau Thierry, page 110; Epernay, page 109; Chalons sur Marne, page 108, in Excursion 5 from Paris.



11

12

13

14

15

16

17

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—BLESME.

STRASBURG
MILES TO

⁷ VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS (pop. 8100). On the Marne. *Inn*: ¹⁸⁵
 oche d'Or. Founded by François I.

¹⁴ BLESME. Junction with branch to Boulogne, which is the ¹⁷⁸
 station for the branch line to Neufchâteau, in the centre of the mineral-
 water district of Alsace and the Vosges mountains; see page 334.

⁸ BAR-LE-DUC (pop. 16,000). On the Ornain. In the refresh- ¹⁵⁴
 ment-room of the station are sold boxes containing 12 small glass pots full
 of currant jam, at from 9 to 10 francs the box. This jam is famous
 throughout France. Although the berries are entire, the seeds have
 been removed by means of a quill. *Inns*: Lion d'Or (where the jam
 made); Commerce; Grand Cerf. Bar-le-Duc consists of a high and
 w town; the latter is modern, and in it are all the best streets, houses,
 and shops. The other occupying the top and sides of a hill, consists of
 houses belonging to the poorer classes, yet it contains also the only
 building of note in the place, the church of St. Pierre (14th century),
 at the summit of the hill. It has some good painted glass, and in the
 chapel to the right of the main entrance a large marble font. In the
 chapel to the right of the high altar is a most singular white marble
 statue, representing a half-decomposed body. According to the card
 on the wall, it formed originally part of the mausoleum of René of
 Chalon, Prince of Orange, killed in 1544 at the siege of St. Dizier,
 erected to his memory by Louise de Lorraine his spouse, and sister of
 Francis I. In front of the church is the Musée.

³ COMMERCEY (pop. 5000). *Inns*: opposite the station, Paris. ¹²⁹
 the town, Trois Maures; Cloche, etc. At this station are sold the
 famous cheesecakes called *Madeleines*, made in the shape of scallop-
 shells; they are sold in boxes containing 1 dozen and 2 dozen, and
 cost 1 and 2 francs the box. These cakes will keep for a long time
 without spoiling. Before being eaten they should be heated.

By the side of the railway station is the castle of Stanislas
 Potocki (now barracks), in which Voltaire wrote "*Semiramis*" and
 "*Nanine*."

¹ PAGNY-VAUCOULEURS. A coach awaits passengers at ¹²¹
 the station for Vaucouleurs, 8 miles south; see page 339.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—TOUL

STRASBURG
MILES TO199 TOUL (pop. 8000). *Inns*: Angleterre; Metz; Cloche. 113

Toul, on the Moselle, the ancient Tullum, the capital of the Leuci in the time of Cæsar, offered to the Prussians in the campaign of '70-71 a more determined resistance than any other of the French fortified towns. It possesses a handsome church, *St. Etienne*, which ecclesiologists should not pass by. The façade is in the rich Gothic style of the first-class cathedrals, covered with sculpture, and surmounted by two beautiful towers 246 feet high. In the interior, the arch sustaining the organ loft is nearly flat; there is some good glass, both modern and of the 16th century. In the chapel nearest the north transept is the stone chair (13th century) of *St. Gerard*; while opposite, at the south transept, is the door that opens into the beautiful cloister, 610 feet long by 437 feet broad. The present edifice belongs to the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries; while *St. Gengoult* at the other end of the town belongs to the 13th century. It has also a fine cloister, entrance by north aisle.

From Toul railway station, a coach starts daily to Neufchateau, 27½ miles southward; see page 338. Neufchateau may be approached from Pagny-Vaucouleurs station also.

Nine miles south is Vaucouleurs, 6 miles farther Domremi, and 21 miles beyond Domremi is Neufchateau.

207 LIVERDUN, on a hill, and still retaining its old towers and 106 walls.

214½ FROUARD. Junction with line to Metz, 30 miles north; see 97½ Route 9, page 311.

219 NANCY (pop. 51,000), on the Meurthe. *Hotels*: Europe; 98 Commerce; France; all near each other in the centre of the town. Close to the station is the Hotel Metz; and a little farther off, adjoining the *Porte Stanislas*, the Hotel Angleterre. *Post-office*, No. 16 Place du Marché, the second house from the church *St. Sebastien*. The Rue *St. Dizier* extends from the south side of the Rue *Stanislas* to the Place du Marché.

Nancy, the ancient capital of Lorraine and the former seat of the ex-King of Poland, *Stanislas Leckzynski*, who, on being appointed to this dukedom in 1736, through the interest of his son-in-law Louis XV. took the title of Duc de Bar et de Lorraine. He was beloved by his new subjects, and among them he at last tasted the pleasure he had so

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—NANCY.

long desired,—the pleasure of making men happy. He embellished Nancy and Lunéville, and created in both of them useful public institutions. He died in 1766, when his duchy became a part of France.

Nancy is entered from the railway station by the Porte Stanislas, whence the Rue Stanislas leads directly down to the Place Stanislas, passing on the right hand the Place Dombasle, with a statue, by David of Angers, to the memory of the agriculturist Dombasle. The statue of Marshal Drouot, in the Cours Leopold, is also by David. The Place Stanislas, ornamented with gilded iron gates and two fountains, contains the Hotel de Ville, the Episcopal Palace (Eveché) and the Theatre, all plain buildings. In the centre is the statue of Stanislas, facing the large triumphal arch erected by him to his son-in-law Louis XV. Through this arch is the Place Carrière, terminating with the Hotel du Gouvernement. On the right of the Place Carrière is the Cour d'Appel, and on the left the Tribunal de Commerce. The fine crocketed spire, seen from the statue of Stanislas beyond the Hotel du Gouvernement, belongs to the church of St. Epvre, recently constructed; while behind the Government house are the Musée Lorraine in the Ancien Palais Ducal, and the Eglise des Cordeliers, both in the Grande Rue. The road passing through the gate in the corner opposite the right hand of the statue leads into the pleasant park of Nancy, called the Pépinière. In the corner behind the right side of the statue is the Rue de la Constitution, which leads to the Cathedral, built in 1700 in the composite style. The three paintings in the chapel, at the end of the right or south aisle, are by Girardet; and the two behind the high altar, by Claude Charles. The cupola is painted by Claude Jacquart. The four statues at the altars, in the opposite ends of the transepts, are by Nicolas Dreuin.

In the first storey of the Hotel de Ville is the Picture Gallery (Musée de Peinture), open on Sundays and Thursdays from 11 till 4. The roofs of the staircase and of the ball-room are painted in fresco, by Girardet.

To visit the Musée Lorraine in the Ancien Palais Ducal, go to the house opposite the Palace, No. 65 Grande Rue, where the keeper resides. All that remains of the palace is the façade, 15th century, and the hall containing the museum. Adjoining the palace is the church of the Cordeliers, built in the 15th century. It contains several Mausoleums, of which the best are those of the wife of René II. in the second chapel

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 1:

STRASBURG
MILES TO

to the left of the entrance, consisting of a reclining figure in white, black, and grey marble; and the second to the right of the high altar, the mausoleum of René II. Opposite is the mausoleum of Leopold, Duc de Lorraine, and next the altar that of Charles de Lorraine. A passage to the left of the altar leads to the *Chapelle Ronde*, with a cupola of stone hewn on the spot, 98 feet high. Under it, on the high altar, is a very fine marble statue of the Virgin Mary. Round the walls are seven black marble sarcophagi, and under them the names of the 77 princes and princesses buried in this chapel.

Nancy is famous for some particular kinds of sweetmeats, for the manufacture of artificial flowers, and for beautiful cambric embroidery.

²³³ **BLAINVILLE.** Junction with branch to Port d'Atelier, 78 ⁷⁹ miles south (see Route 20). This junction line passes Xertigny, the station for Contrexéville; and Ailvilliers, the station for Plombières; and St. Loup, the station for Luxeuil. See "Alsace, and Mineral Waters in the Vosges mountains," page 338.

²³⁹ **LUNEVILLE** (pop. 16,000), situated between the Meurthe and ⁷³ Vezouze. Junction with branch to St. Die, 31 miles south. See "Alsace, and the Mineral Waters in the Vosges mountains."

Hotels.—Vosges, in the Rue de la Gare, before reaching the Place Leopold. Farther in the town the Hotel Faisan.

From the station the Rue de la Gare passes straight up the town through the Place Leopold, whence, under the name of the Rue des Capucins, it extends to the Rue d'Allemagne, which it joins at right angles. At a short distance to the right of this is the entrance to the delightful park, called Les Bosquets. After entering the park, the road to the left leads to the chateau built by the Dukes of Lorraine, in which King Stanislas resided. It is now a magnificent cavalry barrack. Just after having passed the Place Leopold, a narrow street to the left leads to the parish church of St. Jacques, built in the last century, and containing some good carved work and pictures.

²⁵⁰ **EMBERMENIL.** French custom-house station and French ⁶³ time.

²⁵⁵ **AVRICOURT.** German custom-house station. Junction with ⁵⁷ branch to Dieuze, 14 miles north.

Dieuze (pop. 4000) possesses important salt mines, from which salt

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—SAVERNE.

STRASBURG
MILES TO

has been extracted for the last 800 years. It was the Decem-Pagi of the Romans. *Inn*: Lion d'Or.

²⁶⁸ SAARBURG or SAAREBOURG (pop. 3500), on the Sarre. Good ⁴⁴ draught ale sold at the station. *Inn*: Hotel de la Providence. This insignificant village occupies one of the most important entrances into the Vosges. From this to Saverne is the most picturesque part of the route between Paris and Strasburg.

²⁷⁸ LUTZELBOURG (pop. 1000). *Inn*: Cigogne. Situated in ³⁴ the midst of rocks and trees. The ruins of its castle overlook the station.

This is the station for Phalsburg, 3 miles northwards by coach (pop. 6000). *Inns*: Ville de Bale; Cheval Noir. A fortified town, renowned for its liqueur de Noyau and Kirschwasser.

²⁸⁵ SAVERNE or ZABERN (pop. 7000). *Hotels*: Soleil d'Or; ³⁷ Bœuf Noir. The town is close to the station, on the river Zorn and the Marne and Rhine canal. The most prominent building is the Chateau, the ancient palace of the bishops of Strasburg, rebuilt in 1780 by the Cardinal de Rohan, and restored by Napoleon III., by whom it was converted into a retreat for the widows of high civil and military functionaries. The parish church was commenced in the 12th century.

The principal excursions are to the Haut-Barr and to the Greifenstein, castles on the tops of two mountains. The former on the left, and the other on the right side of the canal. For the Haut-Barr follow the railway side of the canal the length of the high bridge, and thence by a number of cross roads to the first house on the hill; where turn to the right, and ascend the hill to the left. There a sign-post will be found, indicating in French and German the rest of the way to the Haut-Barr.

For Greifenstein follow the *railway* side of the canal for about a mile, where some stone steps on the bank lead down to the road opposite a bridge over the Zorn. Cross this bridge and the railway also, and take the path behind the house to the left. In about half-an-hour Greifenstein is reached. When at Greifenstein the road in front leads in about 40 minutes' walk to the Grotte de St. Vite.

Among the ruins of the Haut-Barr is a house where beer, deliciously

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—STRASBURG.

STRASBURG
MILES TO

cool, is sold. At about a quarter of an hour's walk behind Haut-Bar is the castle of Gerolseck, and at about the same distance beyond Fritzschloss. But all that is to be seen there is seen best from the Haut-Barr.

There are many other excursions, but few will care to devote more time to Saverne. From Saverne diligences go to Wasselonne (*Inn*: Pomme d'Or)—distance $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles,—at the entrance into the valley of Kronthal, whence rail to Strasburg, by a short branch line passing Molsheim, situated on the Bruche, famous for its Finkenbergwein.

306½ VENDENHEIM. Junction with branch from Hagenau, $13\frac{5}{8}$ miles north; whence to Metz, Carlsruhe, and Stuttgart, or by Neustadt to Heidelberg. See Route 11, Metz to Strasburg, page 315; and Route 7B, Frankfort to Verona by the Brenner Pass, page 261.

312 STRASBURG (pop. 85,000). *Hotels*: *Hotel de la Ville de Paris*, at the part of the Rue de la Mesange where it joins the Promenade, or Place Broglie; at the other end of this promenade is the theatre. In the Place Kleber is the Hotel Maison Rouge, and in the same Place the building containing the Picture and Sculpture Galleries. In the Place Gutenberg the Hotel du Commerce, next the Post-office and near the Cathedral. In the Place du Corbeau the Hotel du Rhin; and in 119 Grande Rue the Hotel Vignette. Opposite the station the Hotel de l'Esprit.

The Cathedral is closed from 12 till 2.

Tickets to ascend the tower are sold at the entrance of the southern tower. Ticket for the platform, $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc; to the pinnacle of the steeple, 1 franc.

English Church service in the Hotel de la Ville de Paris.

The best places from which to buy the famous Strasburg goose-liver pasties (patés de foie gras), are at the large establishment of *Henri*, No. 5, Rue du Dome, or from the shop of *Doyen*, No. 13 on the same side of the same street. The Rue du Dome extends in a straight line from the eastern end of the Cathedral to the Promenade Broglie. The poor geese, when about to be fattened, are confined in stalls so narrow that they cannot turn round, and maize is crammed down their throats three or four times daily for at least three weeks. These stalls are frequently ranged in cellars.

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—STRASBURG.

Strasburg was at one time famous for snuff. It is needless to say that the beer brewed here is held in high repute.

Cabs holding from two to four, the drive (course), 80 centimes; the hour, 2 francs. Cabstands all over the town. At No. 1 Place Kleber is the Bureau of the Omnibuses; among others, one goes to the Park of Robertsau.

Railway-station, north side of town, not far from the Place Kleber. There is also a branch station for Kehl.

Strasburg is a strongly fortified town, surrounded by bastioned walls pierced by seven gates, and defended by a pentagonal citadel, with outworks extending to the Rhine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant.

The Ill flows through the town in two semicircular branches, which re-unite at the bridge where the river leaves the city.

The principal squares are the Place Kleber, with a monument to that hero, born in Strasburg in 1753; and the Place Gutenberg, with a monument to Gutenberg, who had a printing-office in Strasburg.

In nearly the centre of the city stands the *Cathedral*, founded originally in 504. The present building was commenced in 1015, and finished in 1439. The western front, over which rises the tower, was commenced in 1277. The doorways are so exquisitely embossed, and the red stone so toned by age into a deep brown, that the sculptured chasing of the arches looks more like old oak-carving than stone work. Over these are four equestrian statues in niches, of which three—those of Clovis, Dagobert, and Rudolph of Hapsburg—were placed there in 1291, and the fourth—that of Louis XIV.—in 1828. Other equestrian statues are being made for the vacant niches. Higher up still is the Rose or Marigold Window (43 feet in diameter), with such delicate tracery spreading from the centre, that one might fancy it a garden-spider's web spun in stone.—*See Mayhew's Rhine.*

Of the towers over the façade, the northern alone is finished. It is 466 feet high, or 16 feet higher than the Great Pyramid; 18 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome; 31 feet higher than the chimney of St. Rollox of Glasgow; 49 feet higher than the spire of the cathedral at Rouen; 128 feet higher than St. Paul's of London; and is ascended by 633 steps.

On the top of the southern tower, 230 feet above the street, is a spacious platform, provided with telescopes. Here is the house of the bell-man and watchman, and here a glass of beer can be had. Below is

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—STRASBURG.

the town, or rather the roofs of the houses ; to the east is the Black Forest ; to the west and north the Vosges mountains ; and to the south the Kaiserstuhl, with the Jura mountains in the background. Among the names scratched on the wall are Voltaire's and Goethe's. Thus far the visitor is allowed to ascend alone ; from the platform he is accompanied to the top of the northern tower by a watchman, which, for most people, will be found high enough. From the top of this tower a very narrow, and not in the least dangerous, staircase leads to the top of the spire.

The entire length of the edifice is 525 feet, and 195 feet wide. The roof of the nave is 95 feet high, supported on 16 detached and 4 attached massive clustered columns, in two rows.

The most remarkable objects in the interior are : the three tiers of beautifully stained windows, of which the best are of the 14th century, by Kirchheim, "the very glory of colour ;" the organ, built by Silbermann, in 1704 ; the fine stone pulpit, erected by John Hammerer, in 1486, adorned with nearly 50 statuettes. The sound-board was put up in 1824.

In the south transept, or to the right of the high altar, standing with the face towards it, is the astronomical clock, constructed by Schwilgue, who commenced it in June 1838, and finished it at the end of 1842. It occupies the place of a less perfect one, completed in 1574, by the brothers Isaac and Josiah Habrecht, and which ceased to go in 1789. This first clock is still to be seen, along with many other architectural curiosities connected with the cathedral, in that curiously old gabled house called the *Œuvre-Notre-Dame*, on the south or chateau side of the cathedral.

The present clock is set to Strasburg time, 22 minutes before Paris time, and the crowing of the famous cock takes place at 12 midday. A crowd is always waiting to hear and see the performance. Get, if possible, a place well back close to the wall, and do not be induced to go forward by any beckoning of the beadle. While waiting for the hour to strike, observe the position of the cock, perched high up by himself to your left. Also that above the clock stands the figure of Death, with a bell on each side, and above him that of our Lord. Just before the hour strikes a man cautions spectators to beware of their purses. In due time a tiny figure enters the compartment where Death stands, and strikes the quarters on the smaller bell, and afterwards Death

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—STRASBURG.

himself strikes slowly the hour on the large bell standing by his right hand. While he is thus engaged, the twelve Apostles pass in single file in procession before our Lord, each in turn gravely making him a bow, which he acknowledges by giving each his blessing. While this is going on, the cock, after vigorously flapping his wings, gives three times a joyous crow, with a considerable pause between each. In front of the clock is the statue of Bishop Wernher.

Going forward and descending a few steps, we enter "the most ancient chapel in the cathedral—that of St. Andrew," containing the tomb of Heinrich von Hasenburg, who died in 1190. On the other side of the chancel, in a similar chapel, also very old, is the tomb of Conrad of Lichtenstein, who died in 1299. Near the entrance to this chapel is the delicately sculptured stone baptismal font by Dotzinger, who died in 1449. The first chapel next the north transept is St. Laurence's, originally the oldest, but rebuilt in 1505. Exactly opposite, in the south aisle, is the chapel of St. Catherine, with the tomb of Conrad Bock, who died in 1480. This work is remarkable for the manner in which the figures surrounding the bed of the dying man are grouped. Below the chancel is a crypt, probably part of the church built by Bishop Wernher at the beginning of the 11th century. The group of figures at the entrance represents our Lord and his disciples on the Mount Olivet.

High up the Ill, on the left bank, is the Protestant Church of St. Thomas, containing the monument by Pigalle to Maréchal Saxe. Death is raising the lid of his coffin, to which he is marching down, while weeping France tries to retain him. When the church is shut, as it generally is, those who desire to see this, the masterpiece of Pigalle, must apply at the house of the beadle contiguous to the church.

The north-east portion of the town is occupied with buildings connected with science and war, although, unfortunately, the former has a very small share of the space. On the right bank, and a short way inwards from the second lowermost bridge, are the Botanic Gardens, small and crowded; and a little beyond, the University (Académie), containing the Natural History Museum. The medical department is in the Rue d'Or, near the town hospital. The Lycée and Seminary are in large buildings adjoining the cathedral.

All the other wide-spreading buildings are barracks, hospitals,

ROUTE 12.—PART 1.—STRASBURG.

arsenals, or stables, etc., extending to the esplanade; and beyond it the citadel, through which is the road to Kehl.

Among the peculiarities of Strasburg must not be omitted the storks, which in April commence to build their nests on the tops of the chimneys, or rather on the bricks over the mouths of the chimneys. There are about fifty nests every year. They also visit many of the neighbouring towns and villages. As, however, coal instead of wood is being now more generally used, the number of their nests is diminishing. Strasburg has two parks, both outside the fortifications—the Condamine and the Robertsau, for which an omnibus starts from No. 1 Place Kleber.

A great variety of easy and agreeable excursions are afforded by that small branch line westwards from Strasburg. At Molsheim it divides into two branches, one going southwards and the other northwards. Of these the former leads to the more interesting places. The northern branch goes to Wasselonne, 21 miles distant, passing numerous small villages; and from Wasselonne a diligence from the station goes to Saverne, see page 323. 2½ miles from Molsheim is Soultz les Bains, with a bathing establishment supplied by cold mineral springs, containing bromine, iodine, etc. From Mutzig a diligence goes to Schirmeck, 14 miles westwards; whence another diligence goes to St. Dié station, 24 miles south-west. From Schirmeck, Mount Donon, 3315 feet high, is ascended, see page 345.

By the south branch, 3¼ miles from Molsheim, or 16 from Strasburg, is the village of Rosheim (pop. 4100), with mineral waters containing lithine. Here those alight who wish to visit the castle of Girsbaden, 7 miles westwards by the village of Mollkirch, 5½ miles from Rosheim. Continuing the line 3¼ miles south from Rosheim is Obernai (pop. 6000); station for Sainte Odile, 9 miles west, for which diligences start from the station. For the Time-tables to visit the places on this branch line from Strasburg, see under “Relations entre Strasbourg et les stations des lignes de Barr, Mutzig, et Wasselonne,” in the “Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l’Est.”

12 miles from Strasburg, on the opposite (east) side of the Rhine, is the station of Appenweier, on Route 7A, Frankfort to Basel, page 255.

ROUTE 12.—PART 2.

STRASBURG TO BASEL.

Distance 89 miles.—Time, 3½ hours.

This line passes between the Rhine and the Vosges mountains. See Map of Paris to Switzerland, page 318.

STRASBURG MILES FROM		BASEL MILES TO
	STRASBURG. French money taken at the station.	89
6	GEISPOLSHEIM (pop. 3000). Church 1771.	83
8	FEGRERSHEIM (pop. 2000). Station for ruins of Guirbaden on a cliff above Rosheim (pop. 4000).	81
17½	BENFELD (pop. 3200) on the site of the Roman Elcebus, destroyed by the barbarians in the 5th century. A coach from this station runs to Barr, on the small branch line from Strasburg; see page 328.	71½
23	EBERSHEIM (pop. 2000). Two miles distant is Ebermünster (pop. 12,000), where Duke Athic founded, in 667, the monastery of the Sanglier.	66

Beyond Ebersheim, and above Dambach (pop. 35,000), is the castle of Berstein, 11th century; and farther south, the ruins of the castles of Ortenberg, above Scherwiller (pop. 3000); and Ramstein, above Chatenois (pop. 4000). All seen from the line.

28½ SCHLETTSTADT (pop. 11,000). *Inns*: Bouc; Aigle. The two castles seen from this station are Hohenkönigsburg and Kientzheim.

Schlettstadt is an interesting though poor town, surrounded by strong fortifications. The streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses curiously gabled. The churches of Sainte Foi and of St. George are so near each other that, standing between them, it is easy to distinguish the difference of their styles of architecture. Saint George, although commenced in the 13th century, was not finished till the 16th, to which period the beautiful glass of the windows belongs. Sainte Foi was built nearly entirely in the 11th century. The church of the Recollets is at some distance and abandoned. The clock tower, with four small turrets, is in the Chemin Neuf.

Within little more than a mile is the castle of Kientzheim. But the

STRASBURG
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 2.—COLMAR.

BALE
MILES TO

grand excursion is to the massive and imposing ruins of the castle of Hohenkönigsburg, reached however more easily, 1½ hour, from the neighbouring station of Saint Hippolyte, 2 miles south. A picturesque road leads from Schlestadt to Hohenkönigsburg by Kientzheim, and from Hohenkönigsburg to Sainte Odile. For Sainte Odile and the Heidenmauer, see under Excursions from Strasburg, page 323.

Branch line from Schlestadt to Mariakirch, 14 miles west, and thence by coach by a beautiful road to St. Dié, on the other side of the Vosges. This branch line and the branch from Lutterbach are the two best entrances into the Vosges mountains; pages 342 and 345.

³⁰ SAINT HIPPOLYTE (pop. 2600). About a mile from its station, situate at the foot of the conical hill on which is perched the castle of Hohenkönigsburg.

³⁴ RIBEAUVILLE (pop. 8000). Situate 2½ miles from the station. Inn: Mouton. Temple Protestant.

This little town, hemmed in between vineclad mountains, has some 15th and 16th century houses, and a parish church belonging to the 14th century. Up the valley at the extremity of the town are important cloth manufactories.

The ruins of three castles—Saint Ulrich, Geistberg, and Hoch-Rappolstein—occupy the summits of hills immediately behind the town, the first and the last being distinctly seen from the station. To reach them, walk straight up the town from the inn Mouton, and take the first steep path to the right by the old wall, then the first path left. The lowest and largest castle is Saint Ulrich; then, at a little distance, Geistberg; and about 210 feet above both, Hoch-Rappolstein, whose round keep of the 14th century resembles a telegraph tower.

³⁶ BENNWIHR (pop. 1200). Station for Kayserberg (pop. 3500) ⁴⁰ and Kientzheim (pop. 1300).

⁴² COLMAR (pop. 24,000). Hotels: Trois Clefs; Trois Rois—⁴⁷ both near each other in the Grande Rue.

An ancient and curious town on the Lauch, 10 miles from the Rhine. From the railway station by the Rue Bruat we pass the Promenade, called the Champ de Mars, having at the railway end the Prefecture and gardens; and in the centre the statue of Bruat. At the head of

STRASBURG
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 2.

BALE
MILES TO

the Champ de Mars in the semicircular street called the Rue des Clefs, which, with the Grande Rue, form the principal thoroughfares.

Numerous narrow streets from the Grande Rue lead to the Cathedral (13th and 14th centuries). The façade, supported by four strong projecting buttresses, has a tower only on the south corner. The pulpit, the glass behind the altar, etc., and a painting of the Virgin and Child by Schoengauer in the sacristy, deserve notice.

By taking the street in front of the corner of the façade, we pass first, on the right, a church built in the 13th century, now used as the corn market; and afterwards a large building, the military hospital. Here turn to the right. The first building is the theatre, and adjoining it a Dominican church of the 13th century. In this church are the Museum, the Picture Gallery, and Library containing above 40,000 volumes and 500 MSS., and the first Bible printed in German in 1466, by Eggenstein of Strasburg. In this square, called the Place des Unterlinden, are the statues of Schoengauer and Pfeffel. There are many 15th and 16th century houses in the town.

From Colmar branch line to Münster, page 344.

⁴⁵ EGUISHHEIM (pop. 2000). First station south from Colmar. ⁴⁴
Those three towers on the mountain, 2 miles west from the village, belonged to a castle built in the 11th century.

⁵⁰ ROUFFACH (pop. 4200). *Inn*: Ours. ³⁹

This, the Rubeacum of the Romans, is situated on the Lauch. The parish church is of the 12th century. The Hotel de Ville contains a bust by David, of Maréchal Lefèvre, a native of this town. Here also is the Judenfeld, where in the 13th century the Israelites used to be burned.

⁶⁵ LUTTERBACH. Junction with branch line to Wesserling ²⁴
17½ miles west, in the heart of the Vosges mountains. From Wesserling there is a beautiful road among pine trees and lakes to Gérardmer, whence another coach goes to Remiremont. This and Schlettstadt are the two finest entrances into the Vosges mountains. For Gérardmer, see page 344; and Remiremont, page 341.

^{68½} MULHAUSEN (pop. 60,000). Junction with line from ^{20½}
Troyes into Switzerland. *Hotels*: Fronting the station, La Paix, and at the side Pfeister. In the town, in the Place du Nouveau Quartier.

STRASBURG
MILES FROM

ROUTE 12.—PART 2.

BALE
MILES TO

Les Drapeaux ; and a little way up the Rue Sauvage, the Hotels Romann ; Wagner.

This town is famous for its manufactures of cotton prints and muslins. From the station enter the town by first stone bridge to the right, and pass up by the Rue Riedesheim to the Place du Nouveau Quartier. Behind it is an arcaded triangle, at the base of which is a large building containing the Bourse, the Société Industrielle, and the Industrial Museum. Beyond the Place du Nouveau Quartier is the principal street, the Rue du Sauvage, extending under various names to the other extremity of the town.

The beautifully crocketed spire and pinnacles seen from this street and the station belong to the Protestant church of St. Stephen, a most elegant and graceful edifice, built in the florid Gothic style, and finished in 1860. It stands on the site of a former church which belonged to the Catholics. In this same place is rather a curious building, the Halle au Blé (corn market) ; and following the street in front of St. Stephen, we come to a very large covered market, where vegetables, cheese, fruit, shoes, etc., are sold. In this neighbourhood is the parish Catholic church, also recently built, but in the simpler and more chaste style of the early perpendicular.

72 REXHEIM (pop. 4000). With paper-mills.

17

85 ST. LOUIS or LUDWIG (pop. 2000). German custom-house station. Coach awaits passengers for Hüningen.

4

89 BASEL or BALE (pop. 32,000). Hotels : Trois Rois ; Tête d'Or ; Cigogne.

Railway Stations.—Passengers who reach Basel by Route 7A, or by the railway on the east side of the Rhine, arrive at the Baden Railway station on the northern side of the town, or on the Little Basel side. The railway from this station runs eastwards to Neuhausen, the station for the falls of the Rhine, Shaffhausen, and Constance on Lake Constance or the Bodensee. Passengers who arrive at this station with the intention of proceeding direct to Bern, Luzern, or any of the towns in the interior of Switzerland, must drive over to the Central Railway station, situated at the south-east corner of Basel, by the Post omnibus, which awaits passengers outside the station ; fare, 1 franc each. There are also cabs and omnibuses for the hotels. Passengers reaching Basel by Routes 13 and 15, or by the railways on the west side of the Rhine, arrive at the Central Railway or Swiss Railway station, situated in the new part of Basel. On the façade of this station are two clocks, one with Swiss, and the other with French time—the former being 22 minutes before the latter. At this station the Post omnibus awaits passengers who require to go to the Basel station. Omnibuses from the hotels also await passengers. At both stations sovereigns are taken for 25 francs 10 centimes.

ROUTE 13.

PARIS TO BALE,

By FLAMBOIN, TROYES, CHAUMONT, VESOUL, BELFORT, and
MULHAUSEN.

Distance 326 Miles.

Time by quick trains, 13 hours. For Time-table, see under "Paris à Belfort," in
"Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est."

See map of Paris to Switzerland, page 318.

PARIS
MILES FROM

BALE
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Est. 326
5½ NOISY-LE-SEC (pop. 3000). Here the line separates from 320½
the route to Bale by Epernay, Nancy, and Strasburg. See Route 12.

24 GRETZ-ARMANVILLIERS. Junction with branch to 302
Coulommiers, 24 miles eastwards. See Excursion 6 from Paris,
page 113.

55 LONGUEVILLE. Junction with branch to Provins, 4 miles 271
distant.

60 FLAMBOIN. Junction with branch to Montereau, 16 miles 266
westwards, on Route 14, Paris to Neuchatel; and on Route 24, Paris
to Turin.

69 NOGENT-SUR-SEINE (pop. 4000). 257

Five miles south, in the village of St. Aubin (pop. 700), are the ruins
of the "Abbaye du Paraclet," where the mausoleum of Heloise and
Abeillard, now in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, originally stood. Nogent
is also the station for Villenauxe (pop. 300), 8 miles northwards, with a fine
15th century church and some picturesque timber houses.

74 PONT-SUR-SEINE (pop. 1000). Some "Dolmens" or 252
Druidical stones in the neighbourhood.

80 ROMILLY-SUR-SEINE (pop. 5000). With manufactories 246
of hosiery. One mile and a quarter from Romilly is Scellières, where

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 13.—CHAUMONT.

BALE
MILES TO

Voltaire was buried, and where his body remained 13 years, till it was transported to the Pantheon of Paris.

104 TROYES (pop. 37,000). See Excursion 6 from Paris, page 222
114. Refreshment-rooms at the station.

Junction with branch line to Bar-sur-Seine (pop. 3100), 20 miles south-east. A well-built town between a hill and the Seine, with pleasant walks and a fine 16th century church. 22 miles beyond is Chatillon-sur-Seine, (pop. 5000). Its parish church, St. Vorie, 10th century, has some fine frescoes. A branch line from Chatillon extends 22 miles west to Nuits-sous-Ravières, on the Paris and Dijon line, page 350.

124 VENDEUVE (pop. 3000). On the Barse. With crockery and 202
linen manufactories. It contains an ancient cemetery, a castle of the 12th century repaired in the 17th, and the church of St. Pierre, in the Renaissance style, with fine pulpit and altar.

131 JESSAINS. Station for Brienne-Napoleon 10 miles north- 195
wards.

BRIENNE (pop. 3000. *Hotel*: Des Voyageurs) possesses a fine chateau built in 1780. In the square is a statue of Napoleon I., in the uniform of the military college, which formerly stood here, and which he attended from April 1779 to October 1784.

137 BAR-SUR-AUBE (pop. 3000). *Inns*: Poste; Pomme d'Or. 189

A pretty town at the foot of Mount St. Germaine. The parish church, St. Maclou, is from the 12th to the 14th centuries; and St. Pierre, from the 12th to the 13th centuries.

145 CLAIÉVAUX-SUR-AUBE (pop. 1300). About a mile from 181
the station. The village contains ironworks, ruins of an ancient castle, and a large monastery, founded in 1115, now converted into a prison.

155 BRICON. Junction with branch to Chatillon, 27 miles west. 171

For this junction see under "Paris et Bricon à Chatillon-sur-Seine," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est."

163 CHAUMONT (pop. 9000). *Hotels*: Ecu; Poste; Commerce. 163
Refreshment-rooms at the station.

Junction with Paris and Strasburg line by a branch to Blesme, 56 miles northwards. From this branch another from Boulogne extends to Neufchâteau, 31 miles north-east, or 38 from Chaumont; and another from St. Dizier to Vasse, 15 miles south-west. For the Blesme branch,

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 13.—LANGRES.

BALE
MILES TO

see under "Paris à Chaumont et à Gray par Blesme." For the Neufchateau branch, see under "Paris, Chaumont, Blesme, et Boulogne, à Neufchateau," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est."

The quiet town of Chaumont possesses a church, St. Jean Baptiste, commenced in the 13th century, of which, however, the spire, in the flamboyant style, was rebuilt in the 16th. The tower, Hautefeuille, built in the 10th century, is all that remains of the palace of the Counts of Champagne.

185 LANGRES (pop. 9000). *Hotels*: Poste; Europe.

141

The omnibus requires 40 minutes to go from the station to the town, which is perched on the top of a hill. The principal street runs from north-west to south-east. At the north-west end are avenues of elms and the fine gateway called the Porte des Moulins. From the Porte we pass first the College and then the Cathedral St. Mammes, 309 feet long, and height of roof 90 feet. The façade, in the Roman style, was finished in 1761, but the greater part of the rest of the church belongs to the 12th century. It contains some good pictures and statues; and in the chapel to the left on entering, a baptismal font of the 13th century. The street in front of the cathedral leads to the Museum and Picture Gallery, only a few yards distant. South-east from the cathedral is a "Porte," re-constructed in 1851. This is the best part from which to commence a walk round the ramparts, 1094 yards in circuit, and commanding extensive views.

To the right of the gateway, on descending from the town to the station, is an arch built in the wall, which dates from the middle of the 3d century. It is close to the gateway leading up by the Rue aux Chevres to the Hotel de Ville.

The *Post-office* is in No. 16 Rue Neuve, and near it the Church of St. Martin, partly of the 13th century, with a tower 170 feet high. The crucifix over the altar was sculptured by Gentil in the 16th century.

Three miles east from Langres are "les sources" of the river Marne and a large cave; carriage to and from, 6 fr.

Denis Diderot, the philosopher and encyclopædist, was born here in 1713. He was one of that group of the last century who, unable to distinguish between superstition and religion, vainly strove to extinguish religion itself.

191 CHALINDREY. Refreshment-rooms. Important junction, 135

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 13.—BOURBONNE.

BALE
MILES TO

28 miles south from Gray Junction. Time-tables under "Paris et Chalindrey à Gray."

³⁰⁴ LA FERTÉ BOURBONNE (pop. 1000). This is the station ¹²² where coaches await passengers for Bourbonne les Bains, 10 miles northwards; to Contrexéville, 19 miles east; and Vittel, 22 miles east—all famous for their mineral baths.—See pp. 339 and 340.

Bourbonne-les-Bains (pop. 5000. *Hotels*: Commerce; Tête de Bœuf; etc. etc.) is situated in a hilly and salubrious country, and much frequented on account of its saline springs, which in their constituents resemble those of Wiesbaden; temperature, 114° to 148° Fahr. They are "highly efficient in cases of the enlargement of the liver and spleen from intermittent fevers;" and are "likewise recommended in rheumatic complaints."—*Dr. Lee*.

²²⁴ PORT D'ATELIER. Junction with branch line connecting ¹⁰² this line with the Nancy and Strasburg line, at the station of Blainville, 78 miles northwards, and 14 miles east from Nancy. This branch line passes, at 15½ miles north from Port d'Atelier, St. Loup Luxeuil, where coaches await passengers for Luxeuil, 7 miles eastwards, and 13 miles west from Plombières. For description of Luxeuil, see page 337. 13 miles north from Porte d'Atelier, on this same branch line, is Aillevillers, where coaches await passengers for Plombières, 7½ miles eastwards. For description of Plombières see page 342.

²³⁷ VESOUL (pop. 8000). Here commences the junction line to ⁸⁰ Gray, 31 miles south-west; and thence other 23 miles in the same direction is Auxonne, on the Paris and Dijon route to Neuchâtel. See Route No. 14, page 354.

Vesoul is a well-built town, situated on the junction of the rivers Dugeon and Colombine, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards and reaching the elevation of 1452 feet above the level of the sea. The parish church was built in 1745, the Palais de Justice in 1765, and the barracks in 1777. *Inns*: Cigogne; Madeleine; Aigle Noire.

²⁵⁵ LURE (pop. 4000). Containing an old abbey founded in the ⁷¹ 7th century.

At this station a coach awaits passengers for Luxeuil, 11½ miles northwards.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 13.—LUXEUIL.

BALE
MILES TO

Luxeuil (pop. 4200). *Hotels* : Lion d'Or ; Lion Vert ; etc.

Luxeuil is an ancient town on the Breuchin, the efficacy of whose mineral waters was known to the Romans. The edifices of chief interest are—a Roman aqueduct ; a church of the 14th century ; the Hotel de Ville, 15th century ; and the large bathing establishment in the centre of a beautiful park, plentifully supplied with alkaline water from 14 springs ; temperature, from 84° to 120° Fahr. The duration of the bath is about an hour, and the treatment from 15 to 30 days. They “are most serviceable in some forms of gout and rheumatism, especially in susceptible subjects, and in affections where a sedative rather than a stimulating medication is required.”—*Dr. Lee*. Luxeuil is 12½ miles from Plombières.

276 BELFORT (pop. 9000). Well seen from the railway. Good 50
refreshment-rooms. *Hotels* : Ancienne-Poste ; etc.

A small town, situated at the base of high cliffs, with strong fortifications, famous for the opposition offered to the Germans in the war of 1870-71.

At Belfort is the junction of the branch which connects this line with Dijon, 92 miles distant ; passing Montbeliard, 11 miles distant ; Besançon, 59 miles distant ; Labarre Junction, 77 miles distant ; Dôle Junction, 88 miles distant ; and Auxonne Junction, 97 miles distant. See for this branch under “Dijon à Belfort, Auxonne, etc.,” in the “Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon.” A little beyond Belfort is Montreux-le-Vieux (French custom-house station), where the line traverses two large viaducts.

289 DANNEMARIE or DAMMERKIRCH (pop. 1146). German 37
custom-house station.

295 ALTKIRCHEN (pop. 4000). Well seen from the station, 31
especially the parish church, standing upon an eminence, on the site where stood formerly the castle of the Dukes of Austria.

306 MULHAUSEN (pop. 60,000). See page 331. 20

323 ST. LOUIS (pop. 2000). Where passengers from Switzerland 4
alight to have their luggage examined by the German custom-house officers.

328 BASEL or BALE 401 miles from Paris by Route 12.

Hotels : Trois Rois ; Tête d'Or ; Cigogne. See “Switzerland,” by C. B. Black ; also page 332 of this work.

NEUFCHATEAU.

THE REGION OF THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS AND
THE MINERAL WATERS IN ALSACE.

See Map of Paris to Switzerland, page 818.

Between Routes 12 and 13 are situated the excellent mineral bathing establishments of Alsace, and all the fine scenery of the Vosges mountains. The best head-quarters are the towns of Neufchateau, Epinal, Remiremont, Plombières, St. Dié, and Gérardmer.

Neufchateau is reached by coach from Toul (see page 320 on Route 12); or from Chaumont by branch line (see page 334 on Route 13). This branch line, at 7 miles from Chaumont, passes Boulogne junction.

NEUFCHATEAU (pop. 4300). On the Mouzon, 38 miles by rail north from Chaumont, or 27½ miles by coach south from Toul.

Hotels: Providence; Commerce; Nord.

Neufchateau is important as being the place whence diligences start for the watering-places and picturesque sites on the Vosges. *Vittel* is 21 miles distant; *Contrexéville*, 17½ miles, or 3 miles from Vittel; *Bourbonne-les-Bains*, 49 miles; for all of which diligences start from Neufchateau. Another diligence goes by Mirecourt, 25 miles east, and thence to Charmes, where the rail is taken to Epinal, 45 miles distant; whence, southward, by rail, to *Bains*, 19 miles distant; or farther south still to the station of Saint Loup, whence a diligence runs, 6½ miles eastward, to Luxeuil. For *Plombières* go to Ailleville railway station, where a coach awaits passengers for Plombières, 7½ miles east; or take the coach from Remiremont, from which it is 8 miles west.

Before giving these watering-places a short notice, we shall first point out what may be considered the excursions in the neighbourhood of Neufchateau. The most important are to Domremi and to the village of Grand. Till the railway be completed there is a diligence between Neufchateau and Domremi; fare, 2 francs; distance, 6¼ miles northwards; passing, at about half-way to the left, the Chateau Bourlémont, containing some curious sculptures, etc.; then, at the distance of 4½ miles, the road passes through the town of Coussey. One mile and a half farther brings us to the poor hamlet *Domremi*, on the

DOMREMI—VAUCOULEURS.

Meuse, the birthplace of Jeanne d'Arc. Immediately opposite the bridge is the old parish church, and behind it the humble dwelling of Jeanne, a half-gabled house with massive stone walls, the property of the State since 1820. Over the door are the blazoned arms bestowed on her family by Charles VII., and above, in a niche, a replica of the statue of her, given by Louis XI., the original being in the room into which the door gives access, and in which she, Jeanne, third daughter of Jacques d'Arc and Isabelle Romée was born, in 1409. To this room very little has been done by way of restoration; the walls and great beam and projecting pole beside the fireplace are exactly as they were in her time; and the chimney-piece, at which she sat and planned her journeys to Reims and Orleans, has been only slightly retouched. The cross, cornices, pilasters, etc., in this room belonged to the small chapel in which she used to pray.

From this room a low doorway leads into her bedchamber, a small low room, lighted by a window about 12 inches square, which then looked out upon the churchyard, and from which she could see into the church. On the left hand, in the wall, was her wardrobe. Her brothers slept in the adjoining small room. A small building in the garden is called the Museum, but it contains nothing of importance.

The village itself is as poor as ever—low mean houses, with dung-hills in front. The best inn is called the Hotel de la Pucelle, and not far from it is a pretentious stone house.

Fourteen miles northwards is Vaucouleurs (pop. 3000), a poor town to which Jeanne repaired to communicate her designs to Baudricourt. A coach runs between Vaucouleurs and Pagny-Vaucouleurs railway station, 9 miles north on Route 12, Part 1.

Fifteen miles westwards from Neufchateau is the village of Grand (pop. 1500), with the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Vehicles there and back, 15 francs.

For Vittel and Contrexéville take diligence from Neufchateau, distance 21 and 17½ miles S.E.; or from Charmes on the branch line between Nancy and Epinal, distance 18 and 15 miles S.W.

CONTRÉXÉVILLE (pop. 1000). Abundant accommodation in the Grand Hotel of the bathing establishment. Situate in a narrow valley about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. It owes its reputation to its cold lime waters, which contain about 16 grains in the pint of salts of lime and magnesia, and minute quantities of carbonate of soda

VITTEL—EPINAL.

and other salts. These waters are used chiefly in affections of the bladder, in gravel, and in gout, and enjoy a great reputation as solvents of calculi."—*J. Macpherson's Baths and Wells of Europe.*

VITTEL (pop. 2000). Besides some inns there is a large hotel belonging to the bathing establishment, with mineral waters similar to those of Contrexéville. Vittel is 3 miles from Contrexéville and 12 miles from Mirecourt.

For Bourbonne-les-Bains, 49 miles southwards from Neufchateau, there is also a coach, but it is more easily approached from La Ferté (see page 336).

Another coach runs to Mirecourt, 25 miles east, thence 13 miles farther eastwards to Charmes, on the branch line connecting the Paris and Strasburg line with the Paris and Mulhouse line, commencing from Blainville junction, 14 miles to the east of Nancy, and extending to Port d'Atelier junction, 78 miles south from Blainville. At *Epinal*, 32 miles south from Blainville, and 46 miles north from Port d'Atelier, one branch line goes to Remiremont, 17 miles southwards, and another to Laveline, 22 miles eastwards.

To reach *Remiremont*, see under "Paris, Nancy, et Epinal à Remiremont," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est." And for the branch to Laveline, see under "Ligne de Vologne," in the same Time-tables.

MIRECOURT is a quiet town of 6400 inhabitants (*Hotels*: Commerce and Poste), through which the road passes to and from Neufchateau and Charmes, and the baths of Vittel and Contrexéville and Epinal.

EPINAL (pop. 12,000). *Hotels*: Poste; Louvre. The part of the town in which these hotels and the railway station are situated is called the Faubourg des Bons Enfants, and extends along the east bank of the small branch of the Moselle. Across the bridge in front of the Hotel de la Poste is a column with the bronze figure of a boy on the top, extracting a thorn from his foot.

From this column the street to the right (the Rue Auber), leads to the Public Library, Museum, and Picture Gallery. Here another bridge crosses the Moselle, leading from the Petite Ville into the Grande Ville. To the right is the Public Promenade, and in front the Rue du Cours.

REMIREMONT.

To visit the castle, follow that street (the Cours) till it joins the Rue d'Ambrail, which descend a few paces to a large doorway on the right hand; enter it, and the concierge of the castle will be found in the court. Fee $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc. From the court a winding path among trees leads to the top of the hill, crowned with some scanty ruins, all that remains of the castle, but from which there is a fine view of Epinal and neighbourhood. At the top is a good restaurant.

At the foot of the chateau hill, in the Place St. Goëry, is the parish church of St. Goëry, 11th century, restored. A gallery similar to the triforium extends round the exterior. Leaving this church by the north door, we enter the Place des Vosges, with arcaded houses, and leave the Grande Ville by the Rue du Pont, and by the continuous streets and bridges reach again the Faubourg des Bons Enfants at the Hotel du Louvre.

From Epinal the line goes southwards to Port d'Atelier, 46 miles distant on the main line between Paris and Bâle. Nineteen miles south from Epinal is Bains; 8 miles farther south is Aillevillers, station for Plombières; and 3 miles farther south still, St. Loup, station for Luxeuil.—For Luxeuil, see page 337.

From Epinal commences the Chemin de Fer de la Vologne, leading through some fine scenery to BRUYERES (pop. 3000), near the forest of Mortagne, 21 miles distant, and to Laveline, 23 miles distant. From Laveline a coach runs to Gérardmer, 12 miles distant.

Seventeen miles south from Epinal is REMIREMONT (pop. 8000).

Hotels.—Poste, whence the diligences start; opposite the post-office is the Hotel Mulhausen.

Remirement is a pleasant little town on the Moselle, surrounded by mountains, and plentifully supplied with pure water, flowing even in the gutters of the streets. The parish church, though founded in the 10th century, has had, on account of fires, to be so often reconstructed, that its style more resembles now something between the first and second periods of pointed Gothic. The Noah-ark-like boxes over the high altar contain relics of saints. The road to the left of the main entrance on leaving the church passes first by the Mairie, in the ancient abbey buildings; and then to the left ascends to a Golgotha (Calvaire), commanding a fine view of the town. A tolerably good road leads up to the hill behind through a fir plantation.

THAS—PLOMBIÈRES

From the Hotel de la Poste diligences leave for Plombières, 2 miles westwards. Another diligence goes 25 miles eastwards to Wœrsching, the western terminus of the branch from Mulhouse, 15 miles from Wœrsching. The most interesting towns passed in the diligence are Le Tanne, 16 miles from Remiremont; and about 3½ miles farther St. Maurice. *Inn*: The *Prace*, 1422 feet above the level of the sea. Here the *Valley of Aumont* may be ascended; height above the level of the sea, 4442 feet, by a good road; time up and down, 3 hours. Also the *Valley de Serres*; height, 3641 feet; time up and down, 5 hours; *guide necessary*. Three miles eastwards from St. Maurice is BUSSANG (pop. 2516). Height, 1942 feet above the level of the sea. *Inn*: *Doux Cote*. A little more than a mile from the village is a bathing establishment, with a pleasant acidulous chalybeate spring.

The most interesting town passed on the line between Wœrsching and Mulhouse is THAS (pop. 2509), on the Thur, at the foot of a hill 1641 feet above the sea level, crowned with the ruins of the castle of Engelburg. The town possesses a very beautiful church and some curious old houses. The old town has an ancient Calvary. *Hotels*: *Couronne*; *Ours*; etc.

From Remiremont, a diligence leaves also the Hotel de la Poste for Gérardmer, 12 miles eastwards, passing Vagney, 8 miles eastwards. From Gérardmer another diligence runs to St. Dié, 19 miles north on the branch railway to Lunéville. See under Schlettstadt, page 330, and Luttenbach, page 331, in Route 12, Part 2. Also under Mariakirch, page 345.

PLOMBIÈRES (pop. 2000), 8 miles west by coach from Remiremont, or 7½ miles east by coach from Aillevillers, and 220 miles from Paris. For Time-tables, see under "Paris et Port d'Atelier à Aillevillers," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Est." Coaches at both stations await passengers for Plombières.—See page 336.

Hotels.—Opposite the parish church in the large square is the office where the diligences stop, and nearly alongside the Tête d'Or. But those who visit Plombières to take the baths will generally prefer the Hotel Napoléon, a large building with 250 beds, occupying the two wings of the Bain Napoléon. It is one of the finest mineral bath establishments in Europe. Also numerous furnished apartments in the town.

PLOMBIERES—BAINS.

Plombières is a town of fine houses, in and on the sides of a narrow valley, 1320 feet above the level of the sea. The parish church is a handsome structure, built in 1861. Descending from the square by the street at the corner of the diligence office, the Rue Stanislas, we pass the post-office on the right, under the arcade ; and on the left, in the centre of the street, a low oblong building surrounded with a railing, which is the thermal bath establishment called the Bains Romains. Immediately beyond is the Bain Tempéré establishment, having behind it the Bains des Capucins, and opposite the Bain-chaud establishment. About a quarter of a mile farther down is the large establishment called Le Bain Napoléon ; a magnificent institution, possessing every appliance for the employment of the water, which is considered efficacious in cases of gout, nervous affections, diseases of the intestines, neuralgia, chronic catarrhs of the stomach, and sterility. The season is from May to October ; but the best months are June and July. The treatment lasts 20 days. The water is slightly saline, almost tasteless, and oily to the touch, and reaches the temperature of 156° Fahr. "It is easily borne by the stomach, and never produces crises or disagreeable effects."—*Macpherson's Baths and Wells of Europe*.

In the vicinity of the establishment are many pleasant walks and drives. The walk most commonly taken is to the Fontaine Stanislas, 2 miles distant, under coppice wood. It is a small stream of water, gurgling below an overhanging rock shaded by a clump of trees. On the rock are verses recounting the virtues of the King of Poland. For the view ascend the path behind the fountain. At the extremity of the avenue leading into the Remiremont road are large ironworks, where tools and agricultural implements are manufactured.

For the excursions in the neighbourhood of Plombières there is a regular tariff, which will be found in the principal hotels.

The office of the diligences for Remiremont and Aillevillers is in the corner of the square opposite the church.

15 miles west by coach from Plombières, or 11 miles north from Aillevillers, is Bains station, where coaches await passengers for the town, 3 miles to the west.

BAINS (pop. 3000). On the Baignerot, 285 miles south-east from Paris, and 20 miles north from Epinal.

GERARDMER—MUNSTER.

An agreeable little town, with mineral springs similar to those of Plombières.

Hotels.—Clef d'Or ; Poste ; and furnished lodgings. The season lasts from June to October. In the neighbourhood are some fine drives.

26 miles east from Plombières, 18 miles east from Remiremont, 18 miles south from St. Dié, 9½ miles west from the Schlucht, and 20 miles west from Münster, and connected with all these places by diligences stopping at the Hotel de la Poste, is GERARDMER (pop. 7000). *Inns* : Poste ; Vosges ; Commerce.

This pleasant little place is the best station from which to visit the finest portion of the Vosges mountains. It is situated on the eastern extremity of Lake Gérardmer, 2186 feet above the level of the sea ; surface, 286 acres ; depth, 42 to 140 feet. Fishing with the rod always allowed.

The inhabitants of the village are chiefly occupied in the weaving and bleaching of linen ; while higher up among the mountains the felling of timber and sawing it into boards, and cheese-making, are the principal occupations.

The excursions are among hills rising from lakes and covered with pines. The great excursion, however, is to the Schlucht ; distance, 10 miles, where there is a good hotel, and thence to the top of Mount Hohneck, 4080 feet above the level of the sea ; one hour required. The road from Gérardmer to St. Dié and the Schlucht is the same as far as the stone bridge (2 miles distant) crossing the Vologne, which here makes a small cascade called the Saut-des-Cuves. From this the road to the Schlucht ascends to the right among tall pines, passing the Lac de Longemer, 2350 feet above the level of the sea, with a surface of 186 acres, and 115 feet deep ; then Lac de Retournemer—surface, 15 acres, depth, 66 feet. The tourist may either return, or continue for 10 miles farther eastward to Münster, which is 12 miles west by rail from Colmar (see page 331). The line from Münster to Colmar runs along one of the finest valleys in the Vosges. *Hotel* in Münster : Cigogne. Three miles east from Münster is Soultzbach (pop. 1000), with a bathing establishment supplied by sparkling acidulate chalybeate springs. Pleasant excursions in the neighbourhood.

18 miles northwards by coach from Gérardmer, or 31 miles south by branch line from Lunéville, is ST. DIÉ (pop. 11,000).

ST. DIÉ—MARIAKIRCH.

Hotels.—Poste, from which the diligences start for Schirmeck, 14 miles eastwards, and St. Marie, 15 miles south-east; and the Hotel Commerce—both in the Grande Rue.

Temple Protestant, 6 Grande Rue du Casino, in the western part of the town, near the College.

The main street of St. Dié, crossing the Meurthe at about half-way by a low stone bridge, is very broad, and is called the Grande Rue, and may be said to extend from south to north, having the station at the south extremity and the cathedral at the other. The mountain seen at the north extremity is St. Martin, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the town, and 2392 feet high, with three large rocks on the top.

The cathedral was commenced in the 10th century; a curious stone pulpit is in the cloister which connects the cathedral with a small church of the 13th century. The roofs of both are barrel-vaulted and quadripartite. A few yards northwards is the cemetery, commanding a fine view of the surrounding hills; among others St. Martin, and another almost opposite—both with huge isolated blocks of rock on the top.

The part of the town on the west side of the Grande Rue was rebuilt by King Stanislas, after the fire of July 1757, as an inscription on a pyramid over one of the town-walls opposite the Palais de Justice, in the Place Stanislas, informs us. Southwards of this is the Parc, extending along the banks of the Meurthe.

Diligence to St. Marie aux Mines, or MARIAKIRCH, the railway terminus on the eastern side of the Vosges, 14 miles distant; and thence to Schlestadt or Schlettstadt, 14 miles east by rail from St. Marie. See in Route 12, Part 2, page 330. The diligence, in its way over the Vosges, passes some very fine scenery, increasing in beauty as St. Marie is approached. *Inns at St. Marie.*—Cerf, at the extremity of the town. Near the station, Commerce.

From St. Dié another diligence runs to Schirmeck (*Inn*: Croix d'Or,) 14 miles northwards, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles farther is the village of Grand-fontaine, whence the Grand Donon, 3314 feet, is ascended.

From Schirmeck a diligence goes 14 miles eastwards to Mutzig, (pop. 4500), on the Bruche, at the foot of a mountain 1280 feet high. *Inns*: Poste; Couronne.

Mutzig is an important station for tourists, on the branch line from

ROUTE 14.

Strasburg, from which it is 15 miles west. See under Excursion from Strasburg, page 328. The branch from St. Dié joins at Lunéville, 31 miles north, Route 12, Part 1, page 322. Sixteen miles from Lunéville, and 15 from St. Dié, on this same branch line, is Baccarat (pop. 5200), on the Meurthe, containing a large glassware manufactory. *Iron:* Du Pont. The glassworks cannot be distinguished from the station.

 ROUTE 14.

PARIS TO NEUCHATEL,

By MELUN, FONTAINEBLEAU, MONTERAU, SENS, JOIGNY, DIJON,
AUXONNE, DOLE, MOUCHARD, and PONTARLIER.

Distance 315 Miles.

See Index and Railway Map, and Map of Paris to Switzerland, page 318.

For the general summary, see in the Time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon," under "Dôle à Pontarlier et Neuchatel;" and for the part between Paris and Dijon, see under "Paris à Lyon."

In purchasing the ticket, say to Neuchatel by Pontarlier. For the fares to the various places on this line, see under "Prix des places du service direct des voyages entre la France et la Suisse," in the Indicateur of the Lyons Railway.

PARIS
MILES FROM

NEUCHATEL
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de 315
Paris à Lyon.

14 BRUNOY (pop. 1200). Here the line passes over the Yeres 301
by a viaduct of 28 arches. At this station a coach awaits passengers
for Brie. See Excursion 6 from Paris, page 113.

28 MELUN (pop. 12,000). Hotel de France, etc. See Excursion 287
7 from Paris, page 117.

37 FONTAINEBLEAU (pop. 12,000). See Excursion 7 from 278
Paris, page 118.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14.—SENS.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

⁴⁸ MORET (pop. 2000). *Inns*: Ecu de France, etc. On the ²⁷⁸ Loing. The beautiful parish church was founded in 1156, to which period belongs also the Gothic gateway of the hospital opposite. Here the branch line to Montargis, Nevers, and Vichy commences, and is carried over the canal of the Loing, by a viaduct of 30 arches, 185 feet high. See Route 32; and Excursion 9 from Paris, page 125.

⁴⁹ MONTEREAU (pop. 8000). *Hotel*: Monarque, where the ²⁶⁶ omnibus stops, and near the post-office. Those who may require to wait for a train at this junction, should, if time permit, drive up in the omnibus to the town and visit the parish church, with its handsome columns gracefully ramifying into the groining of the roof of the aisles. Suspended to the right of the high altar is the sword of Jean Sans Peur. Beyond this church a fine stone bridge, or rather two continuous bridges, cross the Seine and the Yonne, which here unite. On the tongue of land between them is an equestrian statue of Napoleon I.; and on the bridge over the Yonne a marble slab indicates the spot where Jean Sans Peur was murdered in 1419.

The town manufactures pipes, crockery, etc.

A branch line from Montereau to Flamboin, 18 miles east, connects this route with Route 13, Paris to Bâle, by Troyes, page 333.

⁷⁰ SENS (pop. 11,100). On the Yonne. ²⁴⁵

Diligence from the Hotel de l'Ecu to Troyes, 40 miles east. Time, 6 hours; fare, 7 francs. For Troyes, see page 114 in Excursion 6 from Paris.

The best street in Sens, the Rue Royale, extends from north to south. At the north end is the promenade, and going southwards up the street, we have first the statue of the chemist Thénard, and then the cathedral. At the end of the street is the arch erected in honour of the Duchess of Angoulême, when she visited this city in 1828. Behind are pleasant boulevards, which, together with the promenade, form agreeable walks.

The Cathedral of St. Etienne was commenced in 972, but nearly rebuilt two centuries afterwards. The façade, though not without beauty, is heavy and massive. The south tower, 240 feet high, has a belfry attached to it.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14—AUXERRE.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

In the interior, coupled columns, alternating with massive piers, run down each side of the nave, supporting pointed arches, over which runs a triforium of round arches on clustered colonnettes. On one of the piers to the left is a reredos, with richly-sculptured canopies. In the chapel immediately behind the high altar is a beautiful group in marble, representing the death of St. Savinien, first bishop of Sens, who suffered martyrdom in 240; and in the adjoining chapel is the fine mausoleum of the Dauphin, brother of Louis XVI., by G. Coustou, and statues of Archbishop Duperron and his nephew. In the transept is some good glass, but the best window is the first to the right on entering by the façade, painted in 1530.

The treasury contains the mitre and the complete suit of sacerdotal vestments worn by Thomas à Becket during the ecclesiastical ceremonies. On the door of the press which contains them is a medallion, representing in relief the entrance into the ark, by Benvenuto Cellini. Among the other articles are: An ivory crucifix, by Girardon; beautiful 15th century enamels from Limoges; a finger of St. Luke; a deed signed by St. Vincent de Paul, etc. etc. Adjoining the cathedral is the Officialité, restored by Viollet le Duc. Here the clergy hold their meetings.

79 VILLENEUVE-SUR-YONNE (pop. 5000). *Hotel*: Dauphin. 236

In the old castle here of Pulteau, it is said the man "au masque de Fer" spent some days. Villeneuve is joined to its suburb, Saint Laurent, by a bridge 700 feet long.

84 SAINT-JULIEN-DU-SAULT (pop. 3000). Containing a 231
fine parish church, commenced in the 13th century. At some distance from the station is the castle of Beaugy.

91 JOIGNY (pop. 7000). *Inns*: Bourgogne; Poste. A plea- 234
sant town on the Yonne, well seen from the station.

96½ LAROCHE (pop. 1000). Junction with line to Auxerre, 12½ 218½
miles south; and to Clamecy, 32 miles farther.

Auxerre (pop. 17,000). On the Yonne. *Hotels*: The Leopard, on the quay between St. Pierre and the Cathedral. The Hotels *Epi* and Fontaine, in the centre of the town.

Auxerre possesses a fine Cathedral, St. Etienne, rebuilt in the 13th century, over a crypt of the 11th century. The tower over the western

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14.—TONNERRE.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

entrance is 230 feet high. The north and south portals are crowded with statues. The entire length of the church is 332 feet, and of the transepts 128 feet. 110 feet intervene between the floor and the vaulted roof of the nave and choir, and the pillars are 79 feet high. The finest glass is in the end windows of the nave and transepts, and in the windows round the choir. Adjoining the cathedral is the Préfecture, formerly the episcopal palace, built in the 13th century. Not far from the cathedral is St. Germain, beside the hospital. The now isolated tower was built in the 11th century, and is 173 feet high.

Near the Hotel de l'Epé is the church of St. Eusebe, founded in the 12th century. The most remarkable parts of the church are the tower, the capitals of the fascicled columns, and the glass of the windows around the chapel of the Virgin behind the high altar. In the principal walk is a statue of Maréchal Davout.

A coach runs 13 miles east from Auxerre to Chablis (pop. 3000); on the Serein.

The vineyards, occupying 30,000 acres, produce the well-known white wine of this name.

^{107½} SAINT-FLORENTIN (pop. 3200). Situated on a hill nearly ^{207½} 2 miles from the station. Above the town, on a terrace, is the parish church, founded in the 15th century, and restored in 1860. It contains a beautiful rood-loft, and behind the high altar a remarkable Entombment, with numerous statues and statuettes.

¹²³ TONNERRE (pop. 6500). On the Armançon. Inns: Lion ¹³⁹ d'Or; Courriers—both near each other.

The street St. Pierre, to the left of the Lion d'Or, leads past the church of Notre Dame (now condemned) up to the cemetery, and to the church of St. Pierre, situated on a terrace right above the town. At the foot of this hill is a beautiful spring of water, enclosed in a circular basin about 40 feet in diameter, called the Fosse Dionne; but it is in a dirty part of the town, and used by the washerwomen.

A straight street, to the right of the Lion d'Or, leads down to the hospital, built in 1834, the original part of which, built by Marguerite de Bourgogne in 1293, is now the church of the hospital. Her remains repose under a beautiful mausoleum in front of the high altar (died September 4th, 1308). To the left is the mausoleum of the Marquis de Louvois (died 1691).

From Tonnerre station a diligence runs to Avallon (pop. 6200. Inn: Poste)—an ancient town in a beautiful valley. The church, St. Lazare, dates

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14—TANLAY.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

from 746, when it was built by Count Gerard, who also founded the Abbey of Vézelay. The principal porch contains curious sculptures, representing demons doing furious battle for the souls of men. Above it the date (1000) may be traced.

The other church, St. Martin, was founded in the 13th century. In the centre of the town is the Tour de l'Horloge, built in 1455. Traces of the old Roman wall may be discerned from this tower to the Porte à Mauvais Chien. The finest of the walks is to Pontaubert, by the valley of the Cousin. Seven miles west from Avallon is Vézelay (pop. 1200), with a remarkable church of the 11th century, and numerous interesting ruins. Here Theodore Beza, one of the pillars of the reformed church, was born, on June 24th, 1519. In his arms Calvin expired. Thomas à Becket visited Vézelay in 1168.

^{127½} TANLAY. A small village with a magnificent castle in an ^{187½} extensive park. The oldest part was built by Guillaume de Montmorenci, in 1520, but by far the largest portion by a brother of Admiral Coligny, in 1559. The vast façade is flanked by two wings. The principal court is 79 feet by 36. In a room in the upper storey of the Tour de la Ligue the leaders of the Protestant party used to meet under the presidency of Admiral Coligny. A fresco on the ceiling represents, under the disguise of the gods of Olympus, the persons who took the most prominent part in the political and religious events of that period. Catherine de Médicis is portrayed as Juno, Charles IX. as Pluto, and the Condé as Mars. Round the room are a series of curiously constructed recesses, communicating with each other in the walls.—See Weld's "*Burgundy*."

Beyond the grounds are the ruins of the abbey of de Quincy, and the well of St. Gaultier, both of the 13th century. At this station a coach awaits passengers for Cruzy-le-Chatel (pop. 1000); time, 1 hour 45 minutes.

¹³⁶ ANCY-LE-FRANC (pop. 2000). The fine castle here was ¹⁷⁹ commenced in 1545, and built according to the plans of Primaticcio.

¹⁴² NUIITS-SOUS-RAVIERES (pop. 500). Important junction ¹⁷³ with the Paris and Bâle line, by Troyes (see Route 13), by a branch extending 72 miles north-east to Bricon, passing Chatillon, 22 miles north-east from Nuits. In the environs of Nuits-sur-Armençon are the ruins of the castle of Rochefort

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14.—BUFFON.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

151 MONTBARD (pop. 3000) ; on the Canal de Bourgogne. *Inn* : **164**
Hotel de la Poste.

Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, was born in this small village on the 7th of September 1707. His chateau, a plain large house, is entered from the extremity of the main street farthest from the station. The grounds are extensive and laid out in terraces. On the western front of the terrace is the small square house, with three windows and one door, into which he retired at 5 in the morning to pursue his studies. In another building he kept his manuscripts. In the grounds of the chateau, on the walk below the dungeon tower of the castle of the Dukes of Bourgogne, is the small column erected to his memory by his son, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Robespierre, only fifteen days before the downfall of that monster.

Situated on a terrace at the entrance to the grounds is the parish church, containing the tomb of Buffon. A black stone slab over the door bears the following inscription :—

BUFFON
A été inhumé dans le
Caveau de cette chapelle
Le 20 Avril 1788.

There is also a bronze statue of him here. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Montbard are the ruins of the abbey of Fontenay, founded in 1118.

160 LES LAUMES. *Inn* : Duvernet. A coach from this small **155** station conveys passengers in one hour and a half to Semur (pop. 4000). *Inns* : Cote d'Or, etc. Picturesquely situated on a hill bathed by the Armençon. Its fine parish church of Notre Dame was founded by Robert I., Duke of Burgundy, in 1065, in expiation for having killed Dulmas, his father-in-law.

Overlooking the station, and well seen from it, is Mont Auxois, 1370 feet above the level of the sea. On it is situated Alise-Sainte-Reine (pop. 1000), visited by numerous pilgrims on the 7th of September, and by a more miscellaneous company throughout the summer, on account of its chalybeate and alkaline waters. This town is supposed to be the Alesia mentioned in Cæsar's Commentaries.

Four miles from Les Laumes is the Château Bussy-Rabutin, in a

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

beautiful park of 84 acres. It was built by Renaudin, one of the benefactors of the abbey of Fontenay, about the year 1150.

165 DARCEY. With curious caves and a subterranean lake, the 150 source of the river Douise.

An omnibus conveys passengers from this station in an hour and a quarter to Flavigny (pop. 1300), containing several houses of the 16th century. The parish church is of the 13th century.

179 BLAIZY-BAS. This small place is the station for Saint-Seine, 136 $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east (pop. 1000). *Inn*: Soleil d'Or. It possesses a beautiful parish church of the 14th century. Five miles northwards from this village, and near the farm of Envergeraux, is the source of the Seine, 1545 feet above the level of the sea. At Blaizy the tunnel commences, which pierces through the basin of the Seine to that of the Rhone.

190 VELARS (pop. 1400). After the preceding station of Malain, 125 and before reaching the next station, Plombières-sur-Ouche, there is some bold railway engineering. The viaduct of the Combe-Bouchard is on two tiers of arches and is 492 feet long; while that of Neuvon is 774 feet long. From Velars commences the branch to Nevers by Autun, $74\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Nevers.

196 DIJON (pop. 42,000). Good refreshment-rooms, where an 119 excellent glass of Burgundy may be had.

Hotels.—Cloche; Parc; Jura; Lagoutte.

Cabs.—First hour $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; afterwards $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per hour.

Junction with line to Lyons, 122 miles south, in Route 30, Part 1—Paris to Marseilles.

Dijon is a pleasant town, situated in a fertile plain producing large quantities of mustard. The most important building is the Palais des Etats, on the site of the ancient palace of the Dukes of Burgundy, of which all that remains is the Tour de la Terrasse, 152 feet high, ascended by 323 steps, and commanding a bird's-eye view of the whole town. Below is the palace, seen in all its details. To the north are Notre Dame, a fine specimen of Burgundian architecture of the 13th century; the tower of St. Nicholas; the Préfecture, and the promenade

ROUTE 14.—DIJON.

Fleury. To the west are the old castle, founded by Louis XI. ; the cathedral St. Benigne, built in 1106, with its spire 310 feet high ; St. Etienne, 10th century, now the wheat market ; St. Philibert, now a barn ; St. Jean, remarkable for the span of its roof ; the Botanic Gardens ; and the asylum for the insane, on the site of the ancient monastery of the Chartreux of Dijon, founded by Philippe le Hardi in 1383. To the south are the town hospital ; the monastery of the Visitation ; St. Anne, with its dome ; the Palais de Justice ; and the Parc.

The Palais des Etats contains the Hotel de Ville, the Post-office, the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the Picture Gallery and Museums, etc. In the great hall, formerly the guard-room, is the picture gallery and the beautiful mausoleum of Philippe le Hardi (marked 803)—a fine piece of Gothic work in black and white marble, with dolorous-looking priests sculptured in relief round the pediment. No. 804 is a similar piece of monumental statuary to Jean Sans-Peur and Marguerite de Bourgogne. Between them is the monument of Anne de Bourgogne, their daughter. Among the articles which belonged to the Dukes are the beautifully-carved folding altar-screens for private chapel service, the ducal crown, knives, boxes, cups, etc. The chimney-piece in this hall is 30 feet high, and 20 wide. Two statues of mailed knights stand on it, apparently a yard high each ; but each is of the stature of 6 feet 2 inches. Down stairs is the Musée Archeologique. Fronting the Palais is the Place d'Armes, with its shops and houses arranged in a kind of horse-shoe curve.

Among the most remarkable houses are the Maison Richard, No. 36 Rue des Forges, a mansion which some centuries ago was the appointed residence of ambassadors from the British Court to Burgundy. The object of research is the "Homme au panier." It is a statue 4 feet 6 inches in height, on a pedestal at the topmost step of a Gothic stair, representing a manciple or serving-man bearing a basket on his right shoulder, out of which spring, like so many stems of wheat, nearly a score of vaulting ribs for the roof that closes in the cylindrical staircase.

In No. 28 Rue de Chaudonnerie is the Maison des Cariatides, with a façade in the Renaissance style. In the Rue Notre Dame is the Hotel Vogue, 17th century. Bossuet, one of the most illustrious prelates the Church of France has ever produced, and, according to Voltaire, of unrivalled eloquence, was born at Dijon on the 27th September 1627,

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14.—MOUCHARD.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

and baptized in the church of St. Jean. Among his writings the finest is the funeral oration on the death of Henrietta Anne, the daughter of our Charles I., and wife of the Duke of Orleans.

Prosper Crebillon, the French writer of tragedy, usually ranked after Corneille and Racine, was also born at Dijon, February 15th, 1674.

²¹⁶ AUXONNE (pop. 6000). *Hotel*: Cerf. A fortified town on ⁹⁹ the left bank of the Saone, and containing an arsenal, large barracks, and a church—Notre Dame—of the 14th century. In the neighbourhood is Mount Roland, whose summit, 1116 feet high, is covered with the ruins of a monastery, which belonged to the black monks. The church was built by the Jesuits in 1843. From Auxonne a branch goes 23 miles north-east to Gray junction, and thence other 31 miles in the same direction to Vesoul, on the Paris and Troyes Route to Bâle. See Route 13, page 336.

At Gray (pop. 7000) the Paris and Lyons and the Eastern Railway systems meet. The town is situate on the Saone, at some little distance from the station. *Hotels*: Parc; Paris, etc.

²²⁶ DOLE (pop. 12,000). An important junction and station, with ⁸⁹ a good refreshment-room. All generally change carriages here. *Hotels*: Ville de Lyon; Ville de Geneva.

Dole is a well-built town, pleasantly situated on the Doubs, and on the canal between the Rhine and the Rhone. From the esplanade St. Maurice there is a fine view of the large forest of Chaux and of the Jura mountains. The church of Notre Dame is of the 16th century, and the Hotel-Dieu of the 17th.

For Dole to Bale by Besançon, see page 356.

²³⁸ CHATELAY. Junction with branch to Montferrand, or ⁷⁷ rather to Franois. See page 356.

²⁴⁶ MOUCHARD (pop. 500). Important junction. Refreshment-⁶⁹ rooms, and book-stall with English newspapers.

The village is below the station—descend by the steps. It has two small inns, Gerard and Levant. Seventy-one miles south from Mouchard by rail is Bourg; see Route 16, page 363. Five miles from Mouchard by branch line is Salins, with a bathing establishment supplied by salt-water springs, considered efficacious in giving tone to the system.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 14.—PONTARLIER.

NEUCHÂTEL
MILES TO

261 ANDELOT. Junction with branch, 9 miles south, to CHAM- **54**
PAGNOLE (pop. 4000), with important foundries.

Among the many fine excursions in the neighbourhood of Champagnole are the falls of Lemme and the Petite Baume, 2625 feet high, reached by the ravine of the Billaude. Twenty-two miles south from Champagnole by Saint Laurent is Morez, a great watch-making village, with numerous fine excursions in the neighbourhood.

283 PONTARLIER (pop. 5200). On a cold high plateau. Station **32**
of the French custom-house. Luggage entering France examined here. Refreshment-rooms.

Hotels. Poste; and National. This, the ancient Pontalia, is famous for the manufacture of that deleterious liqueur called absinthe, for which large quantities of the plant *Artemisia absinthium* (wormwood) are cultivated in the neighbourhood.

Two and a half miles beyond Pontarlier, towards Neuchâtel, are Fort Joux on the right, where Mirabeau was imprisoned, and on the left a modern fort, both on the tops of high cliffs.

291½ SWISS VERRIERES. Station of the Swiss custom-house. **28½**
The road after this becomes very picturesque, and is, perhaps, the finest entrance into Switzerland. 315 miles from Paris is

315 NEUCHÂTEL or NEUENBURG (pop. 11,000).

The *Railway-station* is on the top of a hill overlooking the town. Opposite the station is a very good restaurant. Omnibuses from the hotels await passengers.

The *Steamboat* and small boat station is the Quay beside the Hotel Bellevue.

The *Post-office* is No. 7 Rue de l'ancien Hotel de Ville.

Hotels.—Belle-Vue; ²Alpes; Commerce;—all three on the Lake. More inland, the Lac; Faucon; Post.—See "Switzerland," by C. B. Black.

JUNCTION BRANCH OF ROUTES 13, 14, and 16.

Between Bourg (page 363) and Mouchard (page 354), a branch, 71 miles long, connects Route 14 with Route 16.

For the Time-tables of this branch, see under "Besançon à Lyon" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon," etc.

ROUTE 15.

The principal place on this line is **Lons-le-Saulnier** (pop. 10,500). *Hotels*: Paris; Europe; Genève. 40 miles from Bourg, and 31 miles south from Mouchard.

In the Grande Place are the theatre, a statue to General Lecourbe over the public well, and the clock-tower. From this tower extends the Rue du Commerce, arcaded on both sides, having towards its left extremity the Hotel de Ville, with the Library and Picture Gallery; and behind, the public hospital. At the extremity towards the right is the Rue du Puits Salé, leading to the salt baths (Bains Minéraux du Puits Salé).

At Poligny (pop. 6000. *Inn*: Cerf), 17 miles north from Lons, the Roche du Midi is used as a sun-dial.

ROUTE 15.

PARIS TO BASEL, BY BESANÇON.

Distance 364 miles.

See Map of Paris to Switzerland, page 318.

Start from the railway station of the "Chemins de Fer de Lyon," where request a ticket for Besançon, and from Besançon proceed to Basel.

PARIS
MILES FROM

BASEL
MILES TO

PARIS. This Route is the same as Route 14 the length of ³⁶⁴ Dole (page 354), where it strikes off in a north-easterly direction to

²³⁷ LABARRE. Junction with branch line to Gray (see page 354), ¹²⁷ 24½ miles north. This is another of the points where the system of the Lyons Railways joins that of the Eastern Company's Railways. At the small station of François, 12½ miles nearer Besançon, there is another junction line to Gray and Mouchard (see page 354).

²⁵⁴ BESANÇON (pop. 48,000). *Hotels*: Paris; Nord; Europe. ¹¹⁰

Temple Protestant at the east of the Pont de la Magdeleine, up the Doubs near the Musée.

Besançon, the ancient Vesuntio, is divided into two unequal parts by the river Doubs, which almost encompasses the larger by a curve

ROUTE 15.—BESANCON.

resembling, according to Cæsar's expression, "the form of a horseshoe." The town occupies a hollow surrounded by high hills crowned with forts. On the northern hill are Fort Griffon and the railway station; and on the southern the citadel, having on the hills to the east of it Forts Beauregard and Bregille, and to the west Fort Chaudanne.

Three long streets intersect the town from north to south. The principal is the Grande Rue, commencing at the Porte Charmont near Fort Griffon, and extending to the foot of the citadel. With it the Rues des Granges and St. Vincent run parallel, occupying respectively the eastern and western sides of the Grande Rue.

In the Place Paris, at the northern end of the Rue des Granges, are—the municipal schools, a fountain, the church of St. Esprit (13th century), used for Protestant worship, and a large building containing a rich archæological museum and a Picture Gallery. Both deserving a visit. As the pictures have not the artists' names attached we note here a few of the best. At the entrance is 120, a large painting representing the Death of Leonardo da Vinci, by Gigoun; 92 Crucifixion, by A. Dürer; 94 A Dutchman, by Van Dyck; 71 Portrait of himself, by Coypel; 287 St. Francis, by Zurbaran; 268 Galilee, by Velazquez; 262 Portrait of Granvelle (Minister of Charles V.), by Titian. His empty stone coffin is down stairs before the entrance. 259 Temptation of St. Antony, Teniers; 241 Forest Scene, Ruysdael; 240 Being led to the Cross, Rubens; 218 Triumph of Venus, Paul Veronese; 51 and 52 Canaletto.

Leaving this Place westwards by the fountain we enter the Grande Rue, and walking southwards (away from the river) we arrive at the church of St. Pierre on the left, and the Hotel de Ville on the right. Farther on, at No. 96, right hand, is the Palais Granvelle, built in 1540, containing the Telegraph-office; and behind it, one of the town promenades. Next house, No. 100, is the Post-office. Opposite, behind the church, is the Public Library, with above 100,000 volumes and nearly 2000 MSS., and a collection of medals.

At the southern end of the Grande Rue is the Porte Noire, a triumphal arch 32 feet high, erected in honour of Crispus Cæsar, son of Constantine, and forming a kind of porch to the cathedral of St. Jean, built during the 11th and 13th centuries. It has a western and an eastern apse, and the altars in both adorned with fine sculptures and paintings, whilst the floors of the sanctuaries are paved with precious marbles.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 15.—CUVIER

BALE
MILES TO

A broad winding road leads up from behind the cathedral to the Citadel, 410 feet above the river. But before ascending it is necessary to be provided with an order procured from the Commandant de la Place, to be found at the "Direction de Genie," in the Place de l'Etat Major, east from the cathedral, at the head of the Rue des Granges.

The Porte Taillée, about $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile south-east from the cathedral, on the Doubs, was originally a tunnel cut by the Romans for their aqueduct from the Arcier, which is still the great source of supply of drinking water; but it is now brought by an underground aqueduct $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

The principal promenade is the Chamars, reached by a street passing down by the side of the Hotel de Ville, by the Arsenal and the Hospital St. Jacques. It occupies the site of the Campus Martius. In the opposite direction is the Promenade Micaud.

²⁷⁴ BAUME-LES-DAMES (pop. 3000), on the Doubs. Lying in ⁹⁰ a hollow on one side of the station. The line in this neighbourhood passes through a very picturesque country.

^{302½} MONTBELIARD (pop. 7000). A pleasant place of residence, ^{61½} with good schools. Hotel: Lion Rouge.

The railway passes close to the town, and almost under the walls of its castle, now used as a prison. It has not only two handsome Protestant churches—Saint Martin and Saint George's, both of the 17th century—but an excellent institution for the training of Protestant teachers. In the Place St. Martin is a statue by David of Angers of the illustrious Cuvier, the celebrated naturalist, born here on the 23d of August 1769. His range of knowledge was surpassingly great. He had all his life read much, and had ever been a constant observer, and had never forgotten anything worth remembering. He was, moreover, a good as well as a great man, combining with accomplishments of the first order those graces which shed the brightest lustre on the highest mental endowments.

11 miles from Montbeliard is Belfort, which see, page 337; and for the rest of the journey, see Route 13, from page 337.

³⁶⁴ BASEL. See "Switzerland," by C. B. Black. Also page 332 of this work.

ROUTE 16.

PARIS TO GENEVA,

By DIJON, MACON, BOURG, AMBÉRIEUX, and CULOZ.

* See Index and Railway Map, and Map of Paris to Switzerland, page 318.

Distance 388 Miles. Time by Express, 14 hours.

Time-table under "Paris, Macon, et Genève," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de Paris à Lyon." This Company issue during summer circular tickets, available for 1 or 2 months, for visiting Switzerland from Paris. The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company issue circular tickets from London to Paris and Switzerland. Apply also at No. 98 Fleet Street for Cook's Excursion Tickets.

PARIS
MILES FROM

GENEVA
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de Paris ³⁸⁸ à Lyon, in the Boulevard Mazas. Purchase at the station one of their Time-tables. For description of the first 196 miles of this route, from Paris to Dijon, see Route 14, page 346. Dijon is a good resting place. *Hotels*: Cloche; Parc; Jura. From Dijon the railway extends 28 miles by a narrow strip of land, on the sides of the lower range of the hills of the Cote d'Or, which attain the elevation of 324 feet. Behind rises a higher range reaching the height of 1315 feet, which serve as a shelter from the cold winds for the others. On the low range, between Dijon and Meursault, grow the first-class Burgundy wines; and south from Meursault follow the Macon wines. We shall now notice these in their order. The first is 7 miles from Dijon.

²⁰³ GEVREY-CHAMBERTIN (pop. 2000). Famous for its first- ¹⁸⁵ class growths of Burgundy, of which the best is Chambertin, occupying 61 acres. To the west is POUILLY (pop. 1100), producing an excellent second-class white Burgundy, slightly pungent.

^{206½} VOUGEOT, on the Vouge (pop. 400). It is from the 119 acres ^{181½} of vineyards in the neighbourhood of this village that the first-class Burgundy called Vougeot is produced.

^{209½} NUITS (pop. 4000). *Inn*: Trois Maures. Here are the first- ^{178½} class vineyards of St. Georges, Thoreys, and Cras. The church, St. Symphorien, belongs to the 13th, and St. Denis to the 14th century. 3

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—BEAUNE.

GENEVA
MILES TO

miles from Nuits is the abbey of Cîteaux, founded in 1098, now used as a house of detention for youthful criminals, who are trained here to be agricultural labourers. Another of these most useful institutions is in the neighbourhood of Tours. See under Mettray, page 148.

²¹⁹ BEAUNE (pop. 1800). *Hotels*: Chevreuil; France; etc. ¹⁶⁹

This is the head quarters of the merchants who deal in Burgundy wines, as Bordeaux is that of the claret-merchants. Around it are the first-class vineyards of Beaune, Pommard, Volnay, and Romanée. Of these the Volnay vineyards, extending over 532 acres, produce the most valuable wine, under the names of Bouche d'Or and Caillerets. The town is of poor appearance. The principal church, Notre Dame, founded in the 12th century, contains semicircular and equilateral-triangular arches, and cuspid and Corinthian capitals.

In the Place Monge, off the street de l'Île, is a bronze statue to Gaspard Monge, the inventor of descriptive geometry, born at Beaune in 1746. To him France is indebted for the establishment of the Polytechnic School. Contiguous to the Chevreuil Inn is the hospital, built in the 15th century—a curious and interesting building. The Salle de Conseil up-stairs is hung with Aubusson tapestry, and contains also a painting of the Last Judgment by Vandyck. Near Beaune is Savigny, with a chateau built in 1672; in the neighbourhood, the Fontaine Froide, the ruins of the abbey of St. Marguerite, and the Roche Percée.

^{223½} MEURSAULT (pop. 3000). With the first-class vineyards of ^{164½} Perrière and Goutte d'Or. To the west is Nolay (pop. 2100), producing a pleasant white Burgundy.

²²⁸ CHAGNY (pop. 4000). An important junction by branch ¹⁶⁰ line, 178 miles westward to Nevers, see page 126, Excursion 9 from Paris; and by another of 90 miles in the same direction to Moulins, see page 126.

23 miles from Chagny, or 79 miles east from Nevers, is Le Creuzot (pop. 25,000). *Hotels*: Commerce, etc. Containing the gigantic ironworks of Schneider and Co.

A few miles west from Chagny by rail is Autun (pop. 14,000). *Hotel*: Poste.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—AUTUN.

GENEVA
MILES TO

This, the ancient Bibracte, disputes with Trèves the honour of having been built before the Roman invasion. Cæsar spent a winter in this city with two Roman legions ; and at a later period, when the Emperor Augustus went to Gaul, he made Bibracte his head quarters, and erected so many magnificent public buildings that the name of the town was changed to Augustodunum, modernised into Autun. Napoleon III., in his "History of Cæsar," considers, however, that the site of Bibracte was on the summit of Mount Beauvray, 14 miles westwards, where coins of Gaul, mosaic pavements, fragments of pottery, and an enormous number of amphoræ, have been discovered.

The old walls of Autun were 10,000 feet in circumference and 8 feet thick, and were garnished with 40 towers, and pierced with four large gates, of which two—the Porte d'Arroux, 55 feet high, and the Porte St. André, lately restored—still remain. Not far from Porte St. André are the ruins of the temple of Janus, formed of bricks resting on stone foundations. In the neighbourhood of this temple, and near the bridge over the river Arroux, are the fragmentary remains of a circular temple to Pluto. Still more fragmentary are the remains of the theatre, amphitheatre, and aqueducts, of which one was sufficiently capacious to allow a man on horseback to pass through. About a mile from Autun on the Dijon road is a monument of a pyramidal form, of great antiquity, called the Pierre de Couchard.

The Cathedral, which commands the entire city, was completed in 1178. The architecture of the modern portions is Gothic, but the more ancient is Romanesque. The two towers have been restored and adorned with Gothic spires. The interior contains several windows of painted glass. The choir is magnificent, and contains a great variety of beautiful marbles.

In 1789 Talleyrand, afterwards Prince Talleyrand, was Bishop of Autun.

In the College is the Public Library with 12,000 volumes ; and the Picture Gallery, containing some fine paintings by Horace Vernet.—*See Weld's Notes on Burgundy.*

From Chagny southwards commence the Macon wines, of which the vineyards around Chagny produce a first-class quality.

²³⁵ CHALON-SUR-SAONE (pop. 20,000). *Hotels* : Parc ; Chev-¹⁶³renil ; etc. Steamer to Macon and Lyons.

Chalon is a quiet town situated in an extensive plain on the Saône, at the mouth of the Canal du Centre, both lined with good quays. The chief structures are—St. Vincent, a Gothic edifice of the latter part of the 13th century, occupying the site of a church founded in 532 ; St. Peter, with two lofty steeples ; and the hospitals of St. Laurent and St. Louis. A few miles west by coach is Givry (pop. 3200), with

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—MACON.

GENEVA
MILES TO

first-class vineyards. Chalon has two stations—one in the town, and another at St. Come, where the express trains halt.

243 VARENNES. South from this station the train passes before 145 the abbey of St. Ambreuil.

243 SENNECEY-LE-GRAND (pop. 3000). With the chapel of 140 the Sires of Lagny.

254 TOURNUS (pop. 6200). *Inns*: Hotel de la Gare; Bonhomme. 134

An ancient town on the Saone, with remains of Roman fortifications; and in the Place de l'Hotel de Ville a pillar 20 feet high, found in the Saone, supposed to have belonged to a Roman temple. The parish church, St. Philibert, is a fine Gothic monument, of which the earliest portions belong to the 9th and the latest to the 16th century. The interior is ornamented with mosaics. The Hotel Dieu was founded in 1674; the Hospice de la Charité, in 1718, and the Hotel de Ville more recently. Jean Baptiste Greuze, some of whose works are among the finest paintings of the French school in the Louvre, was born here on August 21, 1725. The vineyards of Tournus produce good wines.

274 MACON (pop. 20,000). Important railway station, with 114 large refreshment rooms. Junction with line to Lyons 44 miles south. See Route 30, Part 1, "Paris to Marseilles."

Hotels.—Europe, on the Quai du Nord, near the landing place from the steamers, which sail daily up and down the Saone, between Chalons, Macon, and Lyons. In the centre of the town are the Hotels Champs Elysées and Sauvage.

Macon is the great depot of the Macon wines, an inferior Burgundy. The finest part of the town extends along the quays which line the right side of the Saone, crossed by a stone bridge of 12 arches, uniting Macon with its suburb Saint Laurent, on the left side of the river. The oldest edifice is the Cathedral of St. Vincent, built in the 12th century. The arches are stilted, the columns Romanesque, and the porch arcaded. Next to it is the Préfecture, formerly the Episcopal palace. In this same neighbourhood, at No. 21 Rue des Ursulines, is the house where Lamartine was born. A black marble slab over the door records the event in these words:—*Ici est né Alphonse-Marie-Louis De Lamartine, Le 21 Octobre 1790.*

In the Rue Dombey is an old timber house, and a little farther on in the same street, in the direction towards the station, is the beautiful

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—BOURG.

GENEVA
MILES TO

church of St. Pierre, built in 1865, in the Romanesque style, and decorated with frescoes. Opposite is the Hotel de Ville.

From Macon a branch line extends 48 miles westwards to Paray, passing Cluny, 15 miles from Macon.

Cluny (pop. 5000). In the valley of the Grosne. *Hotels*: Bourgogne; Pavillons—both near each other. This is the place where Guillaume-le-Pieux founded in the 10th century the famous abbey of Cluny. The abbey buildings are now used as a school. Of the abbey church an insignificant portion alone remains, and of it, the most interesting part is the spire. In the Chappelle des Bourbons (15th century) are enormous corbels under the empty niches. About 300 yards distant is the Maison Abbatiale, 15th century, with flattened elliptical-headed windows and ogee arches over the doors. At the entrance is a collection of columns, capitals, etc., from the first church founded in the 10th century. Upstairs there is a small museum; entrance, $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc each.

²⁹⁵ **BOURG** (pop. 15,000). Junction with line to Lyons, 37 miles ⁹⁸ southwards. See Route 30, Part 1, "Paris to Marseilles." Junction with line to Mouchard, 71 miles north, on Route 14, Paris to Neuchatel, page 354. For description of the branch line which connects Routes 14 and 16, see page 355.

Hotels.—Europe; France; Midi. A diligence starts from the Hotel de l'Europe to St. Julien, 13 miles distant in the Jura mountains.

Bourg is a dull town, on the stream Reyssouze, whose parish church, built during the 15th-17th centuries, is partly in the Roman and partly in the Gothic style.

The principal edifice, however, is about a mile distant, by the straight road called the Faubourg St. Nicolas, to the church of Brou, built in 1536 by Margaret of Austria. Before the west façade is the sun-dial constructed by Lalande, composed of a rectangular slab set in the ground, with the first letter of each month on the surface, and at some distance arranged in a circle, the numbers 1 to 12. By standing on the letter of the month, the shadow thrown on the circle indicates the hour. In the church one, or, it may almost be said, two aisles run up each side of the nave. The statues supporting the sound board of the pulpit are by the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis Philippe.

The chancel, separated by a gorgeous rood-loft from the nave, contains 44 exquisitely carved oak stalls, and before the altar the magnificent mausoleum of Philibert-le-Beau in two stages. On the

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—BOURG.

GENEVA
MILES TO

upper he is represented asleep, surrounded by six cherubs ; and in the under dead, surrounded by numerous expressive figures about 16 inches high, in most delicately sculptured canopied niches. On his left is the mausoleum of his wife *Marguerite d'Autriche*, similar to his own, and representing her both in a state of repose and death. On his right is the mausoleum of *Marguerite de Bourbonne*. These three magnificent mausoleums are all of costly white marble, elaborately sculptured ; as also the altar, reredos, and tabernacle in our Lady's chapel, situated to the left of the mausoleum of *Marguerite d'Autriche*. The vault of the chancel is richly groined, and the glass of the windows superb ; the tracery of some being perpendicular, and of others flamboyant. *Fee to visit the church, 6 sous each.*

The Préfecture, the Lycée, and the head establishment (*établissement mère*) of the nuns of St. Joseph, are all near each other in the southern side of the town.

In a narrow street between the Place du Greffe and the Place Joubert, No. 22 Rue Lalande, was born, on July 11, 1732, Jerome Lalande, the zealous and accomplished astronomer. Farther up the street is the Préfecture, and opposite the monument to General Joubert, erected by order of his master Napoleon I. in 1807. The Public Library is in the building adjoining the parish church, and the Picture Gallery in the Mairie, to the west of the church, by the Rue Notre Dame.

³¹¹ **PONT-D'-AIN.** A drive of three hours west by diligence ⁷⁷ from this station brings us to Nantua (pop. 4000). *Inn* : Nord. In a most picturesque spot between high mountains and lakes Nantua and Sylant.

³¹⁶ **AMBÉRIEUX** (pop. 4000). Refreshment-room. Branch ⁷⁸ line to Lyons, 26 miles south-west. At Ambérieux there are excursions to the Château des Echecs, the source of the Gardon, the ruins of the Château des Allymes, etc.

³³⁶ **ROSSILLON.** Station for Belley (pop. 5500), 9 miles south ⁸⁸ by coach.

³⁴² **ARTEMARE.** Near this station is the cascade of Cerveyrrien, ⁴⁵¹ which falls from a height of 150 feet. From this station the ascent of Mont Colombier is made, requiring four hours. Height above the level of the sea, 5033 feet.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—BELLEGARDE.

GENEVA
MILES TO

^{347½} CULOZ (pop. 1200). Situate on the Rhone. *Inn*: Ménon. ^{40½}
Good refreshment-rooms. A most important railway station, where
there is a great deal of traffic and changing of carriages.

³⁸⁷ SEYSEL (pop. 3000). *Inn*: Ecu de France. Most ³¹
picturesquely situated on both sides of the Rhone, crossed by a
suspension bridge. Near this station the line passes through several
tunnels in the Jura mountains. The longest is the tunnel of Paradis,
3362 feet long. At Seyssel are excellent stone quarries of a beautiful
soft white stone.

³⁸⁷ BELLEGARDE (pop. 800). On the Valserine. French ³¹
custom-house station. Passengers from Geneva into France alight
here to have their luggage examined. *Inn*: The Perte du Rhone.

This poor village, situated a short way down from the station, has
within a few minutes' walk from the inn that part of the course of the
Rhone where it disappears altogether, lost under the gravel and
boulders which form its bed; but over which, when flooded, it rushes
in tempestuous rapids. The inn itself occupies a picturesque position,
immediately above the dark ravine of the Valserine, by the side of the
bridge which crosses it. To visit the Perte du Rhone cross this bridge
and walk up the first road to the right, to the bridge over the Rhone,
about a quarter of a mile distant. When the river is low, no water is
seen below the bridge. The place where it begins to disappear is a
few minutes' walk farther up the river. A road to the left of the
inn leads down to a ravine, among high steep cliffs, where the Rhone
and the Valserine unite. Here too, is a "Perte" of the Valserine;
but the chief "Perte" of the Valserine is about 1½ mile distant,
by the road to Chatillon. It, however, is tame and uninteresting,
and can moreover be seen well enough from the road. Near the spot
there is one of the small houses belonging to the custom-house officers.

A coach runs from Bellegarde to Chatillon on the Semine, 3 miles
north; and thence 13 miles farther to Nantua (pop. 2000). *Inn*:
Nord. See under Pont-d'-Ain, page 364.

³⁹⁴ Before reaching Meyrin the line passes Fort de l'Ecluse on the ⁴
south side. North from Meyrin are Gex and the Col de la Faucille.
We now leave the Jura mountains and have before us the Alps and
Switzerland.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 16.—GENEVA.

GENEVA
MILES TO

388

GENEVA. Pop. 46,000 and 1260 feet above the sea level.

Hotels on the left side of the Rhone :—The Metropole, opposite the Jardin Anglais, and the Kiosque, with the model of Mont Blanc in lime-tree wood. This Jardin is the most pleasant promenade in Geneva. Further west, and also opposite the gardens, are the Couronne and the Lac. Farther west, and opposite the second bridge, is the Ecu de Geneva. In the Place de Bel-Air, opposite the Post-office, is the Hotel de la Poste, a comfortable house, and more moderate.

Hotels on the right bank of the Rhone commencing from the east :—Beau Rivage ; La Paix, considered the most select ; Russie and Bergue, opposite Rousseau's Island. Behind the Russie is the Hotel Victoria, next to the Anglican Chapel. Fronting the station is the Hotel Suisse, in the Place Cornavin. The omnibus for Ferney, where Voltaire resided, starts from the Hotel Suisse.

Steamboat wharfs on both sides of the Rhone. The steamers of the Swiss Company start from the pier in front of the bronze statues in the Jardin Anglais, and those of the Italian Company from the pier a few yards eastwards. Both Companies land passengers at the pier on the right bank, opposite the Hotel Russie.

The coach-offices for Chamonix, Sallanches, St. Gervais-les-Bains, Bonneville, Annecy, etc., are on the Grand Quai, on the left side of the Rhone, fronting in part the Jardin Anglais. The best start from the office of the Messageries, No. 28 Grand Quai ; and from the office of the Agence des Postes Fédérales, No. 12 Grand Quay.

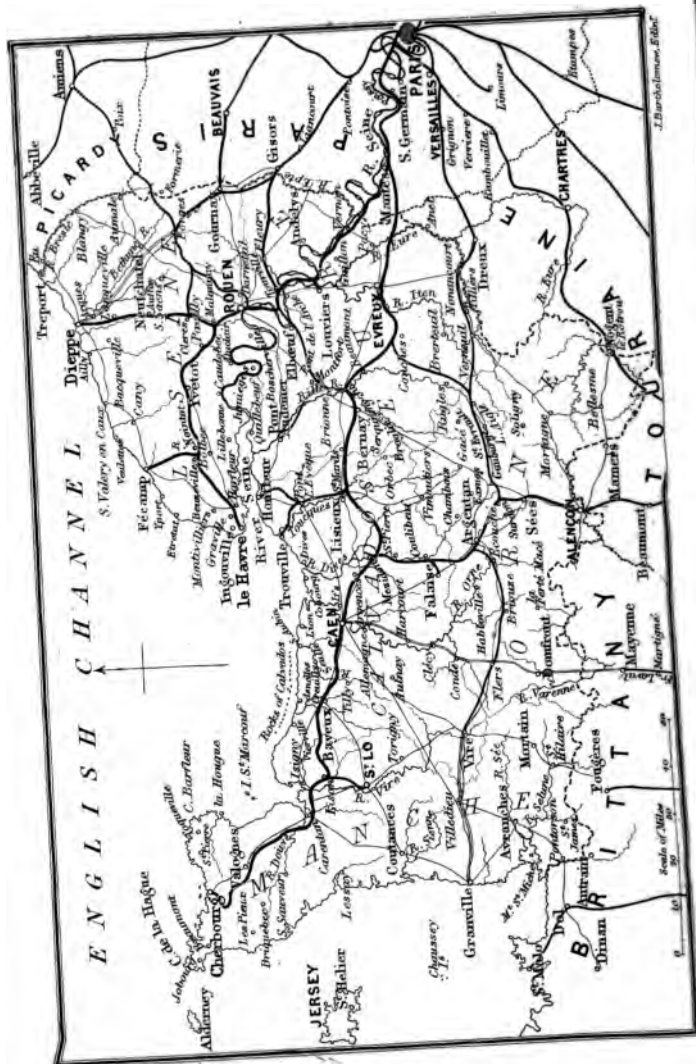
From Nos. 5 and 7 Rue de Rive, a street behind and parallel to the Grand Quai, diligences of an inferior kind start also for Chamonix, Bonneville, Annecy, etc. An omnibus starts for St. Julien from the corner of the Place de Bel Air.

For the time of departure of the trains, steamboats, and coaches, see the Time-tables called the "Guide Privat," or the "Guide Chaffard," sold all over the town, price 30 centimes.

Cabs.—The stands are on the Grand-Quai, the Quai des Bergues, the Place Neuve, and Place Bel-Air. The hour, 2 f. 50 c. Every additional quarter of an hour, 65 c. To any place within Geneva or in the suburbs, 1 f. 50 c.

Boats (Peniches) with one rower, 2 to 3 fr. per hour. Without a rower, 80 c. per hour. See C. B. Black's "Switzerland."





L. Harcourt, London, Edin.

SECTION III.—NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.

ROUTE 17.

DIEPPE TO PARIS.

See Map of Normandy.

For Time-tables in France, see under "Dieppe à Paris" in the "Guide Officiel des Voyageurs sur les Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," price 30 centimes, sold at all the stations on the line.

For London, to Paris, *via* Newhaven, Dieppe, and Rouen, see the "London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Time-tables." Excellent steamboats sail between Newhaven and Dieppe.

Through tickets to Dieppe, Rouen, or Paris, are also issued from the following stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, at the same fares as from London, viz.—Kensington, Clapham Junction, Norwood Junction, Epsom, Leatherhead, Dorking, East Croydon, Red Hill Junction, Tunbridge Wells, Guildford, Midhurst, Brighton, Worthing, Chichester, Havant, Portsmouth, Eastbourne, St. Leonards, Hastings; and also in London, at the West End General Office, 28 Regent Circus, Piccadilly, W., and the City Office, 18 Fish Street Hill, E.C.

Cheap Tickets (from Friday till Tuesday) are issued to Dieppe from Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, Uckfield, Lewes, Newhaven Town, Newhaven Harbour, Seaford, Eastbourne, St. Leonards, Hastings, Worthing, Littlehampton, Bognor, Chichester, and Portsmouth.

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

PARIS
MILES TO

DIEPPE (pop. 21,000). Distant from Newhaven 64 miles (time, $\frac{125}{6}$ hours); from Paris 125 miles (time, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours).

Railway station a short way south from the Quai Henri IV., at the south-west corner of the Quai Duquesnes, a continuation of the Quai Henri IV.

Steamers arrive at and sail from No. 93 Quai Henri IV.

Omnibus office and *Bureau des Messageries*, or mail-coach office, No. 2 Quai Henri IV. From this office a mail coach runs to Fécamp, 40 miles westwards, calling at St. Valéry en Caux and Cany. From Fécamp another line runs to Le Havre. From the office at No. 2 another coach runs 20 miles eastwards to Treport and Eu; and from

ROUTE 17.—DIEPPE.

Eu one line of coaches runs to Abbeville (page 169), 40 miles from Dieppe, or 20 miles from Eu ; while another runs from Eu to Valéry-sur-Somme, 16 miles eastwards. From No. 3 Place Nationale a coach runs to St. Nicholas, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwards, passing Arques, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. In the summer season a coach runs to Arques from the Quai Henri IV.

Cabs.—The “course,” 1 fr. 25 c. ; the hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

The *Post-office* is in the Rue Houard, situate at the foot of the Rue des Tribunaux, a street which branches off from the Grande Rue at the fountain.

For articles of carved ivory, for which Dieppe has long been famous, see the shops in the Grande Rue, the Rue de la Marinierie, and the Bazaar.

Hotels.—Of these there are two kinds. For passengers on their way to and from England it is best to take one of those on the Quai Henri IV., such as the Hotel de Londres, adjoining the diligence office ; or the Hotel Victoria, or Hotel Newhaven, etc. For sea-bathing more suitable and more expensive lodging is to be had in the hotels fronting the beach, along the Rue Aguado, such as—taking them in their order from opposite the Casino—the Bristol ; Rhin ; Royal ; Plage ; Imperial. Near the theatre is the Hotel de Paris. There are also family hotels and boarding-houses.

Grand Etablissement des Bains and Hydropathic Establishment both in the same place ; admission for non-subscribers, before noon, 25 c. ; afternoon, 50 c.

Tuesday evening theatricals, tickets 2 frs. each.

Card Club.—Before a card for admission can be granted to a subscriber by the Council of Administration, he must be introduced by two resident members of the club.

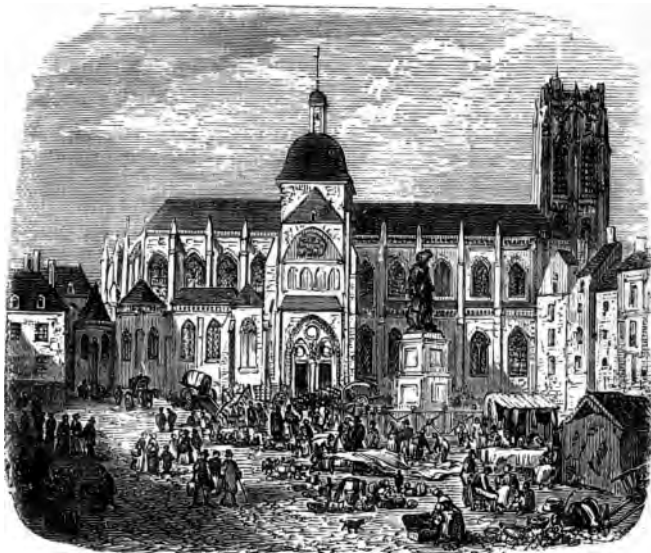
The Baths.—An English tariff of the Russian, Turkish, douche, vapour, shower, or mineral baths, in fresh or salt water, with or without linen, can be seen at the entrance of the Bath House.

N.B.—An ensign floating from the flagstaff-head at the principal entrance signals the sea to be fit for bathing.

The principal street of Dieppe, the Grande Rue, commences at the west end of the Quai Henri IV. The first opening to the left is the Place Nationale, where the markets are held. In the centre is a bronze statue of Admiral Duquesne, who died in 1687. On one side of the square is the church of St. Jacques, founded in the 14th, and completed

ROUTE 17.—DIEPPE.

in the 16th century. The peculiarities here are the mullioned stone screens, which separate the chapels from the aisles, and the heavy cupola.



DIEPPE.—CHURCH OF ST. JACQUES.

In other respects the style resembles that of the churches of Rouen. At the western extremity of the Grande Rue a road to the right leads up to the chateau, built in 1433. It commands an excellent view of Dieppe. Immediately below are St. Remy, commenced in the 16th century, and restored in 1863. A little to the right of it is the "Temple Protestant," where, as at Rouen, in the church St. Eloi, French and English services are held alternately. To the left are the Casino, Etablissement des Bains, and gardens. That semicircular building before the entrance is the Bazaar, and the turreted structure beside it is the last remaining of the six castellated gateways of the ancient wall of Dieppe. The long street facing the beach, the Rue

ROUTE 17.—VARENGEVILLE.

Aguado, contains the best hotels. Between it and the Grande Rue runs another street, which, commencing in the poor region of the city, at the Place du Petit-Enfer, behind the eastern end of the Quai Henri IV., extends, under various names, to the aristocratic west end, and terminates in the Place de la Comédie, where are the theatre and the Hotel du Paris, just under the castle-hill. On the side of the port, opposite the Quai Henri IV., is the district called Le Pollet, where many fishermen reside. To reach the Camp of Cæsar, or the Cité des Limes (2 miles distant), walk up the Grande Rue du Pollet, and when at the top take the first road to the left. On reaching the telegraph posts follow them *strictly* down to the next bathing station; from it ascend the adjoining hill, on which is the most ancient monument in Normandy. "It consists of a triangular encampment of earthwork, surrounded by a steep rampart 40 feet high, and a deep ditch. The antiquities discovered in excavating the mounds determine the date as belonging to the Gallo-Belgian period, anterior to that of the Romans."—*Dieppe Guide*.

Excursion to the Phare d'Ailly and St. Marguerite (9½ m.)—By Petite Apperville, Hautôt, Varengueville. Return by Blanc-Mesnille-Bas, Longueil, and Ouville. Request the driver to pass by these towns.

Having ascended the hill at the farther end of the village of Petite Apperville, the first turning to the right leads through the cool shady lanes of Hautôt—with occasional peeps at the sea—to Varengueville, one of the prettiest villages in France, with plantations and mineral springs. From the first square a turn to the left leads to the chateau of Jean Ango, the merchant, navigator, and owner of a numerous and well-armed fleet of ships. The present farm buildings give a faint idea of the splendour which prevailed here in his time. The tower, gallery, and sculptured chimney-pieces in the upper hall and in the farmers' kitchen should be visited. Now drive down to the church, perched upon the crest of the cliff. The interior has been tastefully restored, and decorated in colour. Retrace the road to the Mairie, turn sharp to the right, and about a mile farther a small cart-road leads to the Phare (lighthouse), built in 1775. The *gardien* will explain the machinery. The view from this elevation is magnificent. Upon leaving the lighthouse and regaining the road, turn down hill to St. Marguerite. Of all the villages along the coast this is the most attractive to the

ROUTE 17.—ARQUES.

antiquary. Proceed at once to La Mosaique Romaine, situated in a field close to the Petit Corps de Garde de la Douane. From the extent and character of the rich remains excavated by M. Feret, this site seems to have been one of the finest Roman settlements in Northern Gaul. The church is of the 11th century. On entering, the four arches to the left deserve close examination. Those upon the opposite side belong to the 16th century. The apse, lancet windows, and high altar, date from the earliest period. Great judgment and taste have been displayed in the recent restoration. Return by Blanc-Mesnil-le-Bas, Longueil, and Ouville. If time will permit, visit the park and four-turreted chateau of Ouville. In 1562 it was taken and pillaged by the Protestants of Dieppe. The colours of the League floated from its walls in 1589, but had soon to yield to the royalist forces under De Chattes. Of Ouville church the tower alone belongs to the 11th century. Before mounting the hill let the driver point out the country house of the celebrated Abraham Duquesne (the Admiral Duquesne whose statue adorns the Place Nationale). Return to Dieppe by the Havre road, through Petite Appreville. Whole distance 18 miles.—*See Dieppe Guide.*

Excursion to Arques.—4 miles south from Dieppe is Arques. In the summer season an omnibus, starting from the Quai Henri IV., runs between the two places; and all the year round the omnibus for St. Nicholas, passing Arques. This latter omnibus starts from the Place Nationale, No. 3. It is, however, an easy walk, and the visitor may dine or lunch at Arques, in the Hotel Henri IV., or in the Hotel Chateau d'Arques.

Leave Dieppe by the Grande Rue. At the extremity are a low and high road; take the former, passing on the left a large brick building (the town hospital), and then crossing the railway.

ARQUES (pop. 1000) is a clean straggling village. The church, built in the 15th and 16th centuries, is a fair specimen of the Flamboyant and Renaissance styles. The rood-loft, on pillars of the Corinthian order, and ascended by a spiral stone staircase, does not correspond with the rest of the church. On the right side of the choir is the following ancient inscription ("restored" by M. Leroy in 1860):—

Roy de France Et De Navarre

Henri Le Grand Gaigna La Iovrnée

En Ce Liev D'Arques Le 21^e Septembre 1589

Il Movrvt Le 14^e Iovr De May 1610.

ROUTE 17.—TREPORT.

To reach the chateau, founded by Guillaume d'Arques, uncle of William the Conqueror, walk up the "Place," then turn to the left,



LE CHÂTEAU D'ARQUES.

and then take the first road to the right. A mile due east from the entrance into the castle is seen the obelisk marking the spot where the battle raged hottest between Henri IV., at the head of 4000 Protestants, and the Duke of Mayenne, with an army of 30,000.

Before entering, walk round the embankment outside. The interior of the castle is now a grass field surrounded by hoary crumbling walls, pierced by the dark archways of dungeons and subterranean abodes. At the southern extremity rises the great keep—a massive and imposing ruined tower.

Excursion by coach from Dieppe to Treport, 17½ miles eastwards; and Eu, 20 miles. See Map of Normandy, north-east corner.

TREPORT (pop. 4000). The coach from the Quai Henri IV. halts at No. 1 in the "Place" of Treport, and stops at the Hotel du Cygne in Eu, whence another coach conveys the passengers to Abbeville, on

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17.—Eu.

PARIS
MILES TO

the line between Boulogne and Paris, page 169. Another coach, halting at the Hotel du Commerce of Eu, goes on to Valéry-sur-Somme, page 169. Small omnibuses run between Treport and Eu; fare, 6 sous.

Treport is at the mouth of the Bresle, where it enters the Channel. On the opposite side of the river is Mers. The church with gabled chapels stands on a promontory overlooking the harbour. The Etablissement des Bains and the beach used by bathers are to the west of the principal jetty. Neat brick houses, of which the greater part are let furnished, extend from the jetty to the cliffs. The best hotels are also near the bathing establishment, such as the Plage; France; Europe; etc.

EU (pop. 4500). *Hotels*: Cygne; Commerce.

The chief object of interest here is the chateau, a two-storeyed brick building with pyramid-shaped roofs, built by Henri de Lorraine, the historic Balafre, Duc de Guise, in 1578. In 1845 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were the guests here of Louis Philippe. The rooms they occupied were the four in the north end; the bedroom was the second. Fronting the chateau is the church, chiefly of the 13th century, but many of the side chapels are of the 15th, with additions and ornamental details of the 16th. It was restored by Louis Philippe in 1839. In a gilded shrine on the high altar are the ashes of St. Laurence, Archbishop of Dublin, who came here to attempt to reconcile Henry II. of England and Philippe the Great of France; but fell ill on the spot where a small chapel now stands, a little more than a mile east from the church, from which it is distinctly seen. He died (1181) shortly after, in the house which stood on the site now occupied by the Hotel du Cygne. His monumental tomb is below in the crypt, along with those of the Counts and Countesses of Artois, and the son of Madame de Montespan by Louis XIV.

The two brothers Angier were natives of Eu. They are known for their sculptures on the portal and choir of the Valle de Grace church at Paris, and on some parts of the chateau at Versailles, and for the crucifix at the Sorbonne.

4½ ST. AUBIN.

120½

9½ LONGUEVILLE (pop. 880). Here are the scanty remains of 115½ a priory, founded in 1084 by Walter Giffard, afterwards created by William the Conqueror Earl of Buckingham.

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

PARIS
MILES TO

¹⁶ AUFFAY (pop. 2000). On the Scie, with an interesting ¹⁰⁰ church founded in the 11th century.

¹⁹ ST. VICTOR. On the outside of the abbey church is a statue ¹⁰⁶ of the founder, William the Conqueror.

²⁵ CLÈRES (pop. 1100). From this station a branch line extends ¹⁰⁰ to Amiens, 64 miles eastwards. Of the towns on this branch line the most important for the tourist is Forges-les-Eaux, with chalybeate springs used as tonics. For time-tables see under Rouen à Amiens. For Amiens, see page 170.

³³ MALAUNAY (pop. 2000), on the Cailly. At this station the ⁹⁸ lines from Dieppe to Paris, and Havre to Paris, unite.

³⁸ ROUEN (pop. 105,000). On the Seine. From Rouen a branch ⁶⁷ line runs to Amiens, 73 miles east by Forges-les-Eaux. For Amiens, see page 170.

Omnibuses and cabs await passengers at the station.

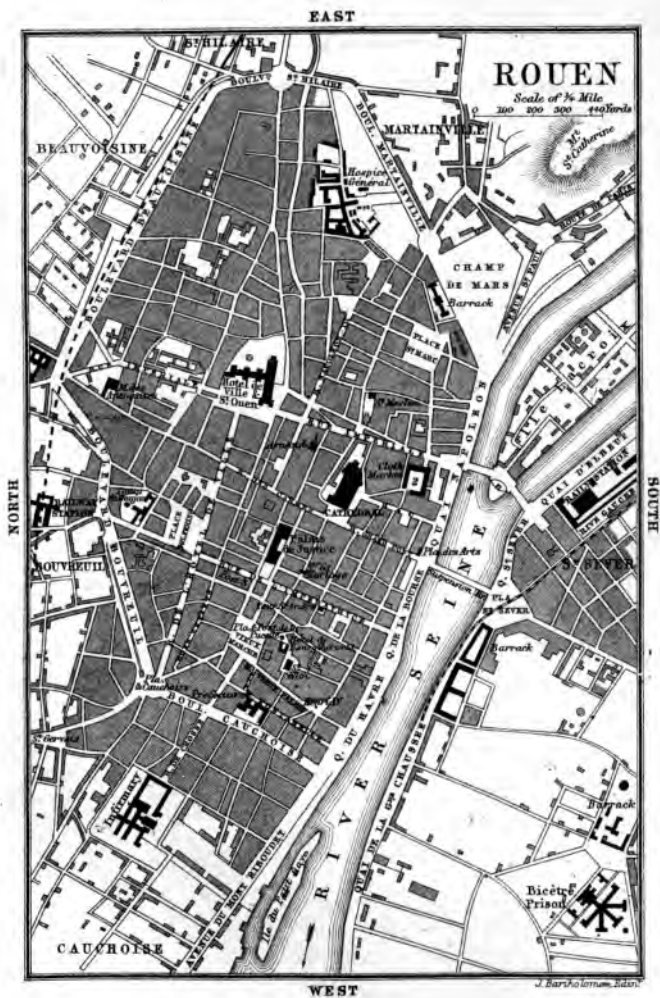
Cab-fares.—Per hour, 1 fr. 75 c.; per course, 1 fr. 40 c.

Post-office in No. 45 of the Rue de l'Imperatrice, that fine street leading from the "Rive Droite" railway station to the Seine.

Hotels.—For those who have little time, it is best to take one of the hotels near the Rive Droite station, such as the Dieppe, Ouest, Europe, etc. The best hotels are on the quays, such as the Angleterre, Albion, France, etc.

Head Omnibus and Coach Office, in the Place des Arts, behind the Quai de la Bourse. The omnibuses which traverse the city start from it, and (as in Paris) "correspondances" are given for those omnibuses which do not halt at this point. The coaches for the adjacent villages start also from this office; such as for Sotteville, Bonsecours, Boisguillaume, Malaunay, Duclair, etc. For farther particulars, see the Time-tables of the "Compagnie Générale des Omnibus," to be had at the Bureau Central, in the Place des Arts. This time-table furnishes a complete list of all the departures by coach, rail, and steamer, from Rouen.

The steamer from Rouen to Havre sails from the Quai du Havre from June to October. The steamer from Rouen to La Bouille sails from the Quai du Havre all the year round. The steamer from Rouen to Elbeuf sails from the Quai Napoleon all the year round.





ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

The coach for Caudebec, passing St. Martin and Yainville, leaves from the Rue du Vieux Palais. The coach for Mailleraye, passing St. Martin and Yainville, leaves from the Place Henri IV.

For apple-jelly and apple-juice barley sugar (*sucré de pomme*) the best shops are Nos. 75 and 76 Rue du Pont, etc.

English Service in the French Protestant Church, St. Eloi.

Antiquarian Museum, No. 198 Rue Beauvoisine, at the north or high end of the Rue du Pont.

Whatever Rouen may have been formerly, it is now a handsome town, with more than the general proportion of wide streets and modern houses. Of the really beautiful old timber habitations the best specimen is on one side of the small garden in which stands the Tour St. André (see Plan in the Rue de l'Imperatrice), which, like several other towers in Rouen, has lost its church.

Among the numerous fine buildings in Rouen there is little variety, as they all belong, with some trifling exceptions, to the same period. The exteriors even of the towers are generally covered with elaborate sculpture, approaching in delicacy, as on the façade of the cathedral, to a resemblance of lace-work. The interiors, again, excel in elegance, such as that of St. Ouen, of which the graceful trifoliums seem part of the clerestory. The pillars, with fascicles of slender columns, support drop arches inclining to the lancet form. The vaults are groined, with diagonal ribs. The tracery of the windows is geometrical, verging into the flamboyant and florid perpendicular styles, particularly in that of those of the Palais de Justice, where we have transoms and a rectangular arrangement of the mouldings and architraves. All the churches have some good glass. The ironwork is generally tastefully wrought, especially as seen on the doors of St. Maclou.

The principal exceptions to this general description are the ancient palace of the Dukes of Normandy, built in the 13th century, now the cloth-market (see 2 in Plan), near the Quai de Napoleon; and the church of St. Gervais, on an elevated portion of the town (see north-west side of Plan).

It is built over a crypt of the 4th century, and although now almost entirely reconstructed, is in the style of the original church, of which a small portion is included in the apse. The columns are short and thick, supporting segmental arches, over which run closed arcades of

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.



ROUEN.—HÔTEL BOURGTHÉROUDE.

the same arch twice intersected. The arches of the windows are stilted. The entrance to the crypt is by a trap-door by the side of the

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

third column to the right. It exhibits the rubble masonry and the semicircular arch of the period.

On the entrance to the church a tablet bears the following inscription :—

Ici était
Le Prieuré de Saint Gervais
Ou morut
Guillaume le Conquerant
Le IX Septembre
MLXXXVII.

From St. Gervais his body was carried to Caen, and laid in the abbey church of St. Stephen, which he had built. See also under Mantes, page 390.

Of the buildings of Rouen there are four of great beauty, and one of great historical interest, and all near each other. The four are—St. Ouen, the Cathedral, St. Maclou, and the Palais de Justice. And the one of great interest is the Tower, situated in a garden near the station (see Plan), where the noble heroine Jeanne d'Arc was kept in close confinement during the six months her trial lasted. Several prelates, among whom there was only one Englishman,—the Cardinal of Winchester, composed the tribunal before whom the maid, clothed in her military apparel, but loaded with irons, appeared. They found her guilty of heresy and witchcraft, and condemned her to be burned alive, which sentence was executed with rigorous severity on the 30th of May 1431, in the square now called the Place de la Pucelle, on the spot where the statue of her now stands. This square formed at that time a part of the Place Vieux-Marché, and was the usual spot where criminals were executed.

At the south-west corner of the Place de la Pucelle is the house Bourgthérout, begun towards the end of the 15th century, and adorned with sculptures by Jean Goujon, representing on panels in the court the interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England on the field of the cloth of gold (see page 173, under Ardres). It was in this house that the Earl of Shrewsbury was lodged when he came as ambassador from Elizabeth to invest Henri IV. with the order of the Garter.

By referring to the plan it will be seen that the building nearest

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

both the Tower and Vieux-Marché is the Palais de Justice, a unique specimen of mixed architecture, ogival and renaissance, built in 1499, by Louis XII., excepting the east wing, which was erected by the city. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, with 218 feet of frontage. The architect was M. Gregoire, the restorer of St. Ouen. Fee to "Concierger" (doorkeeper), $\frac{1}{2}$ -franc each.

Observe on the façade the statues of Louis XII., Anne of Bretagne, Cardinal d'Amboise, Francois I., etc. The large hall called "des Pas-Perdus," constructed in 1493, is 159 feet long by 53 broad.

The ceiling of the court-room is of carved oak, gilt. In the "Chambre du Conseil," among the portraits of the presidents of the Norman parliament, is a painting of the Crucifixion, presented by Louis XII. In the court-room, "des appels de police correctionnelle," in the right wing, is a Christ by Philippe de Champaigne, and the Judgment of Solomon by Mignard.

In the vicinity of the Palais de Justice (see plan), is the Tour de la Grosse Horloge, commenced, as appears from a brass plate at the foot of the stair, in 1389.

The great bell, reached by a flight of two hundred steps, was cast in 1447, and bears the name of Rouvel. It is rung every night at nine o'clock as a curfew, and also upon occasions of state. The adjacent Temple-Bar-like elliptical arch, with bold reliefs on the soffit, was built in 1527, over the spot where the city gate called the Porte Massacre formerly stood.

The fountain at the foot of the tower was first set up in 1250, but the sculptured compartment above it is of the time of Louis XV., with figures of Alpheus and Arethusa.

East from this tower is the Cathedral Notre Dame. The first church that occupied this spot was built by St. Mello, one of the earliest missionaries in France, in the 4th century.

About the year 850 a new church was commenced, which was finished and dedicated on October 1st, 1063, by the Archbishop Maurille, William the Conqueror being present at the ceremony. In 1200, this church having been burnt to the ground, with the exception of the lower part of the tower of Saint Romain, was again commenced in the reign of Philip Augustus. The extreme length is 446 feet, and the transept 179 feet. The height of the roof is 92 feet, and under the

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.



ROUEN.—LA GROSSE HORLOGE.

lantern tower 174 feet, and is supported on 46 detached pillars. The building is lighted by 130 rectangular and three circular windows, and

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

surrounded by 25 chapels. The west or principal portal is "the most exquisite piece of pure flamboyant work existing. From the ground to the top of the arch are four strings of niches, with two figures in each, and three intermediate rows of larger niches, far more elaborate, besides the six principal canopies of each outer pair. The total number of the subordinate niches alone, each with a different pattern of traceries in each compartment, is 176. Yet in all this ornament there is not one cusp, one finial, that is useless—not a stroke of the chisel is in vain."—*Ruskin*.

On the left or northern end of this façade is the tower of St. Romain, of which the lower part belonged to the former building; it contains the clock. On the other side is the "Tour de Beurre," 252 feet high, built from the produce of the sale of indulgences to eat butter during Lent.

From this tower hung the famous bell called George d'Amboise, which weighed 36,000 pounds, and was 30 feet in circumference. Having been cracked in 1786, on the occasion of Louis XVI. visiting Rouen, it was melted down in 1793 to make cannon. The lower half of the tongue is still seen at the door of a house in the Rue de Déville.

When the Republicans melted this mass of metal they had a few medals struck to commemorate it, now very rare. They bore this inscription :—

Monument de Vanité
Détruit pour l'utilité ;
L'an 2 de l'égalité.

Over the central tower is a spire of open iron work 417 feet high. The total weight of the iron is 1,200,000 pounds. If ever the finial be put up, which is all ready, it will be 75 feet higher, or 492 feet. It is ascended by 700 steps, of which the best are in the spire itself—ladies may ascend with perfect ease. The keeper is in the court at the north transept, at the Portail des Libraires. Fee for each person, 2 francs.

The view of the interior of the church from the west portal is imposing. At the north end of the north transept a sculptured stone staircase of the 15th century leads up to the room where the archives of the see are deposited. The choir is separated from the nave by a marble screen in the bastard Roman style, brought from Constanti-

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

noble by a canon of the cathedral in 1777. In the chapel of St. Romain, at the east end of the south aisle, is the tomb of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who died in 917. In the opposite chapel of St. Anne, in the north aisle, is a similar tomb containing the remains of his son, William Longue-Espée, killed in 944. Just outside the southern railing of the sanctuary is the recumbent stone figure (6½ feet long) of **Richard Cœur de Lion**, discovered in 1838, along with his heart, by the antiquary Déville. The heart, which on being discovered crumbled into dust, was afterwards deposited in a triple casket of silver, wood, and lead, and inserted into the stone on which the ancient effigy rests. This heart was discovered under the lozenge-shaped stone close by, just within the sanctuary, on which is the following inscription:—

Cor
 Richardi Regis Angliae,
 Normaniae Ducis
 Cor-Leonis Dicti,
 Obiit Anno
 MCXCIX.

On the opposite or left side of the sanctuary a similar stone, similarly situated, bears the following inscription:—

Hic Jacet
 Henricus Junior
 Richardi Regis Angliae,
 Cor-Leonis Dicti Frater,
 Obiit Anno
 MCLXXXIII.

His recumbent effigy is also just without the railing, but it is modern.

Behind the high altar is the **Chapelle de la Vierge** (Lady chapel), containing on the left side the mausoleum of Peter de Brézé, killed at the battle of Mithery in 1465. Then follows the monument to his grandson Louis de Brézé, who died in 1531, erected by his wife Diana de Poitiers, who is represented kneeling beside the body of her husband. In the upper compartment, under a canopy supported on caryatides, he is represented on horseback. Next is the monument of Cardinal de Croy; and opposite the beautiful mausoleum of the **Cardinals Amboise**, uncle and nephew, in fine marble and alabaster. The basement

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

alone is 6 feet high, on which they are represented kneeling in their sacerdotal robes, under rich canopies covered with sculpture as delicate as if it had been done in ivory. The whole is covered with the most sumptuous decorations, the work of Rouland Leroux, who finished it in 1525, after having devoted seven years to the task.

The altar of this chapel is resplendent with gilding. Between the two composite columns of the reredos is an Adoration of the Shepherds, the "chef d'œuvre" of Philippe de Champagne.

South from the Cathedral is the "Halle aux toiles," already noticed; and a short way east is the church of St. Maclou, commenced in the 15th and finished in the 16th century. The western façade consists of five pointed arches set off angularly from the centre one, and surmounted with pierced gables delicately sculptured. Over all towers a profusely ornamented spire. The doors were carved by Jean Goujon. "The subject of the tympanum bas-relief is the Last Judgment, and the sculpture of the inferno side is carried out with a degree of power, whose fearful grotesqueness I can only describe as a mingling of the minds of Orcagna and Hogarth."—*Ruskin*. The windows contain a great deal of richly coloured glass. Near the cathedral is St. Amand, a small church in the flamboyant and renaissance styles.

North from the cathedral (see plan) is St. Ouen. In 1318 Abbot Jean Roussel began the present building, with Alexander Berneval as "maitre maçon," and within 21 years built the whole of the choir and the greater portion of the transepts at a cost of 63,000 lbs. of silver. In 1846 the Government and the municipality commenced its restoration and completion, which they effected in 1852 at a cost of £48,000.

The lantern tower has been variously estimated; *Ruskin* considers it one of the worst pieces of Gothic in Europe. The façade is flanked by other two towers, between which is a magnificent rose window.

The interior is of great beauty—every department and every piece being in perfect harmony with each other and with the whole. "No screen occurs to stop the view all the way to the end of the choir; there is not a break in the flowing lines of the architecture, and the whole is flooded with rich softened light, coming through the painted windows above and below, and all around."—*Cassell*. The building is 444 feet long and 82 feet wide; and the transept 142 feet long and 36 feet wide. The height of the roof of the nave is 108½ feet. The vault is supported by 36 detached columns, and lighted by 125 windows and 3 roses. In

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

the holy-water stoup, on the first pillar to the right of the main entrance, the greater part of the nave is reflected on the calm surface, as if in a mirror.

Adjoining are the Abbey Buildings, now the Hotel de Ville, containing the Public Library, open on week days ; and the Picture Gallery, open on Sundays and Thursdays, both situate up stairs in the end next the church. The library contains 100,000 volumes and 1200 manuscripts. "Those which will most interest the English antiquary are the Missal of Archbishop Robert and his Benedictional. Robert was abbot of Jumieges, whom Edward the Confessor promoted first to the see of London, and afterwards to that of Canterbury ; but the Benedictional, at least, is of earlier date, having been written for Æthelgar, bishop of Selsey, who was translated to Canterbury in 988. This manuscript, with its binding of wood and boarskin, is elaborately described by Mr. Gage in the *Archæologia of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xxiv. p. 118. The printed books dating earlier than 1500 are 328 in number, the oldest being of the year 1468. In the great room of the library are various works of art, including a moresque vase from Sèvres and a statue of Voltaire. The most popular object in the room, however, is the famous *Gradual* of the monk Daniel d'Aubonne, who died in 1714. It is of immense size, and weighs no less than 72 pounds. It is written upon the purest vellum, and contains nearly two hundred vignettes, executed with all the delicacy of miniatures, besides initials, and raised letters in burnished gold. It was the sole occupation of the illuminator during the long period of twenty-nine years. At the Revolution, when this precious tome was in danger of outrage, it was piously stolen by a monk, who never lost sight of it by day and used it his pillow by night, until the restoration of public order, when it was given up to the city of Rouen and deposited here."—*Lower's Rouen*.

The Picture Gallery contains paintings by Jouvenet, Lemonnier, Letellier, Mignard, Ruysdael, Champaigne, Rubens, Ribera, A. Carracci, Titian, P. Veronese, etc. etc.

In the gardens is a statue of Rollo, the first Duke of Normandy, who is said to have been of such a size that no horse could carry him.

North from the Hotel de Ville (see Plan) is the Museum of Antiquities of the Gallic, Roman, and Frankish periods. Among the relics is a deed executed by William the Conqueror, to Archbishop Robert, A.D. 1038. It exhibits an uncouth cross : " + Signum Willelmi :

ROUTE 17.—ROUEN.

Normanorum Ducia." He was then 14 years of age, and could not write his name. Here also is the door of Pierre Corneille's house.

Westwards from the museum, and near the station, is the church of St. Romain, built in 1624. The granite monument of St. Romain, which was formerly in the crypt of St. Godard, forms the altar.

In No. 4 Rue de la Pie, or Corneille, near the Préfecture (see west side of Plan), stood the house where the father of dramatic art in France was born, Pierre Corneille, in 1606.

In the third parallel street towards the north, No. 132 Rue des Bons-Enfants, Bernard Le Bovier de Fontenelle was born, February 11, 1657, and died at Paris, January 9, 1757, having very nearly attained the age of 100 years. He combined in a singularly happy degree the philosopher and the man of fashion.

Jouvenet, the painter, whose beautiful finished sketches of the Hotel des Invalides of Paris, with several other pictures, grace the walls of the Picture Gallery, was born at No. 9 Rue aux Juifs.

It was from Rouen that Lord Clarendon addressed to Charles II. a fruitless prayer for permission to spend the short remainder of his life in England. He died a few months after, on the 9th of December 1674.

Rouen is a great manufacturing city, and its printed cotton cloths, called Rouenneries, are in great demand all over France.

EXCURSIONS.—To the Church of Bon-Secours, on the top of Mount St. Catherine (see south-east corner of Plan), 2 miles distant.

Walk, or take the omnibus from the Place des Arts, and alight at the first station on the top of the hill. The church is a short way distant to the right. It deserves to be visited more on account of the fine prospect than for the church itself. It was finished in 1842, and is in the style of the 14th century. The length is 144 feet, and breadth 56 feet. The cures and miracles performed by the image of the Virgin here are engraved on marble tablets round the walls. For the best view walk forward to the terrace in front of the cemetery.

To Caudebec, on the Seine, 21 miles distant, by coach starting from the Rue Vieux Palais, Rouen, and stopping at the Hotel de la Marine, in Caudebec. It is a very pleasant drive; but perhaps a still more pleasant sail down the Seine by the steamer.

ROUTE 17.—JUMIÈGES.

Leaving Rouen by the Avenue du Mont Riboudet (see west side of Plan), we ascend by a winding road, commanding fine views of the Seine, to the village of Cantelieu. 3 miles farther west, or 7 miles from Rouen, the coach passes Saint Martin de Boscherville (pop. 1400), but from the road only the spires can be discerned of the abbey church, founded in 1060 by Raoul de Tancarville, chamberlain of William the Conqueror. It is a massive edifice, and considered by the French the most complete specimen of the Romanesque style they possess. 12 miles west from Rouen by coach, or 26 by the steamer, is the pretty village of Duclair (pop. 2000), on the Seine. *Inns*: Chariot d'Or; Rouen; Trois-Piliers—all on the quay. Both the coach and the steamer halt here, and besides an omnibus runs between this and Barentin, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north, on the Havre and Rouen Railway. See Route 18. 3 miles beyond Duclair is the hamlet of Yainville, where those alight who desire to visit the ruins of the Benedictine abbey of Jumièges, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant by that straight road to the left, or altogether from Rouen $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles; but by the Seine to the landing-place 40 miles, whence the village is about another mile distant. For Jumièges the coach running between Rouen and Mailleraye, starting from the Place Henri IV., will do as well as the Caudebec coach.

Jumièges (pop. 1200). Hôtel de l'Abbaye. In this village are the ruins of the abbey founded by St. Philibert in 654, destroyed by the Northmen in 851, and rebuilt by William Longue-Espée, son of Rollo, the conqueror of Normandy. The church was completed in November 1066. The west entrance is through a semicircular-arched gateway, over which rises a plain wall, crowned by a pediment or gable, whose apex is 262 feet high. On each side rises a gaunt tower to the height of 328 feet, square to the level of the top of the pediment, the rest octagonal. The nave (11th century) possesses two rows of pillars, nine in each, of which four are double, and support segmental arches, over which rises the tier covering the galleries. Of the apse, which is of the 15th century, very little remains; and of the lantern-tower, 265 feet high, only one side. The whole length of the church was 325 feet, and breadth 164. Now it is a vast bald ruin, devoid of ornament. The adjoining chapel of St. Pierre was founded at the same period, and was nearly as often rebuilt. Under the gateway of the abbey are preserved the tombstone of Nicolas le Roux, Abbot of Jumièges, one of the judges who condemned Jeanne d'Arc to be burnt alive, and

ROUTE 17.—CAUDEBEC.

the monument of Agnes Sorrel, who died at Menil-jouxte-Jumièges, on the Seine, 3 miles to the south-east. On the stone is the following inscription :—

Cy git damoiselle Agnes Seurelle en son vivant Dame de Bréauté, d'Issoldun, et Vernon-sur-Seine. Pietense aux pauvres, laquelle trespassa le 9^e jour de Fevrier en l'an 1449.

21 miles west from Rouen by coach is Caudebec (pop. 2400), on the Seine. *Inns* : Hotel de la Marine, where the diligence stops, and near the landing-place of the steamer. Aigle d'Or, not far off.

From this point, if going in the direction of Havre, it is necessary to take the steamer, or the omnibus to the Yvetot railway station, 7½ miles north. It starts from the corner, near the Inn de la Marine. Caudebec is 10 miles from Lillebonne, 20 miles from Pont Audemer, and 55 miles from Havre.

CAUDEBEC is rather a singular old town, with many timbered houses, and is one of the principal stations of the markets where fruit and vegetables are sold for exportation to England.

The church, which has several curious points, belongs to the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and exhibits on the exterior some fine sculpture. The spire, in the same style, rises to the height of 330 feet. The balusters on the parapet on the west façade are caryatides, while those of the parapet encircling the roof are in the form of the English black letter. We have here both the drop-arch and the four-centred arch, in all its degrees of curvature, from its legitimate form to that of flattened ellipses, or nearly straight, with the angles rounded off. The glass of the windows is generally good, and the tracery flamboyant. In the Virgin's chapel the cusps take the form of a large pendant, and in the adjoining chapel statues above the natural size represent an Entombment.

Scarcely 2½ miles from Caudebec is the abbey of St. Wandrille. Walk up the Seine to the second signpost lettered St. Wandrille-Rançon, and follow the road indicated, always taking the left turnings.

This monastery was founded in the 7th century, and rebuilt in the 14th. The greater part of the buildings have been restored and form a handsome residence. Of the church, there remain the north transept and pieces of the north side of the nave and choir. The beautiful cloister, however, is almost perfect. As at Caudebec, we have the two

ROUTE 17.—CAUDEBEC.



CAUDEBEC.

varieties of the flattened elliptical arch, but set in square mouldings. There is also some fine panelling. The old unpretending church of the poor little village exhibits the Norman style.

From below Caudebec to Havre the Seine becomes wide and un-

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17.—OISSEL.

PARIS
MILES TO

interesting ; and the only castle of importance is Tancarville, opposite the port of Quillebeuf (see under Nointot, in Route 18, page 397).

The sail from Rouen down to La Bouille, although not very interesting, is easily accomplished, and requires only 1½ hour ; fare, 1 fr. Sails from the station of the Quai Napoleon.

At the sixth station where the steamer calls, the village of **Grand Couronne**, a column, with the words **Retour de Sainte-Helene**, 9 Decembre 1840, commemorates the disembarking here of Napoleon's remains on their way to Paris.

On the left side of the river, at the village of **Molineux**, above a low white cliff, are the scanty ruins of the chateau of Robert le Diable, almost concealed by a clump of trees.

At La Bouille a coach awaits passengers for Bourgachard, 5 miles west, whence another coach goes to Pont-Audemer, 15 miles farther.

Continuation of Route to Paris.

⁴⁷ OISSEL (pop. 5000). A manufacturing town on the Seine. ⁷⁸
In the neighbouring forest of Rouvray, containing 7600 acres, William the Conqueror was hunting when he received intimation of the death of Edward the Confessor, and of the assumption of the crown of England by Harold.

From this station a branch line goes to Serquigny, 36 miles westwards on the Paris and Cherbourg line, Route 19. For the Timetable of this branch see under "Serquigny et Elbeuf à Rouen."

⁵¹ PONT DE L'ARCHE (pop. 2000). A small town of great ⁷⁴
antiquity, named after its bridge, built, according to tradition, by the agency of Satan. The parish church is a fine specimen of flamboyant Gothic. One mile and a quarter from Pont de l'Arche, and on the same side of the Seine, are the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of Bonport, founded by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1190, in accordance with a vow he made while swimming his horse across the Seine in pursuit of a deer.

From Pont de l'Arche commences the branch line to Paris by Gisors and Pontoise ; distance, 77 miles. See Route 17A.

⁵⁹ ST. PIERRE DU VAUVRAY. Junction of branch line to ⁶⁶
Louviers, 5 miles distant (pop. 12,100). *Hotels* : Mouton ; Grand ; Cerf ; etc. A flourishing town on the Eure, famous for the manu-

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17.—MANTES.

PARIS
MILES TO

facture of fine woollen cloths. Notre Dame is a beautiful Gothic church, dating from the 12th century internally, but cased outside in the 16th. The building in the town called *La Maison des Templiers* is probably of the 13th century.

⁶⁸ GAILLON (pop. 4000). *Inn*: Evreux. Containing the ruins ⁵⁷ of the palace of Cardinal Amboise, built in 1500, of which the portal has been removed to the Court of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Paris. See page 32.

5 miles and $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles distant, by coaches awaiting at the station the arrival of the trains, are LES ANDELYS (pop. 6000). *Hotels*: Grand Cerf; Paris.

Both of these towns contain beautiful and interesting churches, and some fine old timber houses; and on a hill overlooking them, the Chateau-Gaillard, erected by Richard Cœur de Lion.

⁷⁶ VERNON (pop. 8500). *Hotels*: Lion d'Or; Evreux. Situated ⁴⁹ on the Seine in a beautiful part of the country. The parish church is a spacious cruciform building, chiefly of the 16th century.

A branch line connects Vernon with Gisors, 27 miles eastwards (see page 124).

^{82½} BONNIÈRES (pop. 1000). At this station coaches await ^{42½} passengers for Roche-Guyon, 5 miles distant (pop. 1000). *Inn*: St. Michel. The ruins of the polygonal keep (12th century), overlooking Roche-Guyon, are seen at a great distance. Below is the chateau, almost entirely rebuilt in the 15th century.

^{86½} ROSNY (pop. 1000). On the Seine, 3 miles below Mantes, ^{38½} is the chateau of Rosny, noticed as early as 1080. In 1529 it passed into the hands of Jean de Bethune, grandfather of the great Sully, who was born in it, to whom, as well as to his master Henri IV., it owes its historic origin.

⁸⁹ MANTES (pop. 6000). Refreshment-rooms. Hotel du Cerf, ³⁶ in the Place de Rosny. Junction with the line from Cherbourg (see Route 19).

A pleasant town on the Seine, crossed here by a handsome bridge. The church of Notre Dame is a beautiful edifice of the 13th century; and the isolated tower of St. Maclou, of the 14th and 15th centuries. This church, Notre Dame, is characterised by many architectural excellences.

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17.—MANTES.

PARIS
MILES TO

In the year 1087, when William the Conqueror was gazing, from the Place de l'Étape, on the conflagration of this town, a brisk wind blew some burning embers on the hind-quarters of his horse, which, plunging violently, threw him with great force on the demi-pique pom-



MANTES.

mel of his saddle, and thus caused the internal injury from which he never recovered. From Mantes he was carried by easy stages to Rouen, where he died.

On the opposite side of the river is Limay (pop. 1500), with a Romanesque church of the 12th century.

¹⁰⁹ POISSY (pop. 5500). *Hotel*: Ville-de-Rouen. A coach runs ¹⁶ from the station to St. Germain, passing through the forest; and from St. Germain railway station another coach runs to Versailles (see pages 93 and 84).

DIEPPE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17.

PARIS
MILES TO

This ancient town, the Piscianum of the Romans, was the birth-place of St. Louis. The parish church, Notre Dame (11th century), is 220 feet long and 108 wide. It contains some good monuments and the font used at the baptism of St. Louis.

¹¹² CONFLANS. The village (pop. 2000) is 2½ miles from the ¹³ station at the confluence of the Oise with the Seine.

¹¹⁴ MAISONS-LAFITTE (pop. 3000). Among the numerous ¹¹ villas here is a chateau built by Mansart in the 17th century.

¹¹⁹ COLOMBES. To the right is the famous Mont Valérien. ⁶

^{122½} ASNIÈRES (pop. 6000). On the Seine. A suburb of Paris, ^{2½} and the great place for boating amusements.

¹²⁵ PARIS. Arrive at the station of the Western Railway, No. 124 Rue St. Lazare. See northern side of Map of Paris.

Cabs and omnibuses are at the foot of the stairs, while a few yards down the street, at the first corner on the right hand side, is the station of Omnibus X, which runs to the Palais Royal. See page xiii.

ROUTE 17A.

PARIS TO DIEPPE,

By PONTOISE, GISORS, PONT DE L'ARCHE, and ROUEN.

Distance 121 miles.

See Map of Normandy, page 367.

For Time-tables, see under "Chemin de Fer du Pont de l'Arche," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest."

PARIS
MILES FROMROUEN
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de ⁸³ l'Ouest, No. 9 Rue d'Amsterdam.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 17A.

ROUEN
MILES TO

⁶ ARGENTEUIL (pop. 8200.) See Excursion 3, from Paris to ⁷⁷ St. Denis, page 90.

¹⁸ PONTOISE (pop. 6500.) *Inns*: Cerf; Messageries. On the ⁶⁶ Oise. A branch line goes from here 24 miles east to Creil.

It was while ill of a fever in this town that St. Louis vowed to lead a crusade to the Holy Land.

The church St. Maclou, commenced in the 11th century, has some curious statues and a Descent from the Cross by Jouvenet. Notre Dame belongs to the 14th century.

The important fair of Saint Martin is held in the neighbourhood: it lasts from the 11th to the 13th of November.

⁴³ GISORS (pop. 4000). *Inns*: Trois Poissons; Ecu. Branch ²⁰ line to Vernon, 27 miles west; and to Pont de l'Arche, 33½ miles northwest (see Route 17, pages 338 and 339).

Gisors is a manufacturing town in a fruitful plain, watered by the Epte, Troesne, and Reveillon. The castle, built in 1175, is now an imposing ruin encircled by the public promenade.

The choir of the church of St. Gervais and St. Protais is of the 13th century, and the rest of the 15th and 16th. It contains some good sculpture, curious pillars, and rich old glass in several of the windows.

At Neaufle, near Gisors, and at Epte, lower down the river, are ruins of castles built in the 12th century.

⁶⁷ FLEURY-SUR-ANDELLE (pop. 2000). A manufacturing ¹⁶ town situated amongst woods and hills.

The railway, after passing several other small stations, reaches Pont de l'Arche, 10 miles from Fleury.

For Pont de l'Arche and the rest of the journey to Rouen and Dieppe, see Route 17, page 338.

ROUTE 17s

PARIS TO DIEPPE,

By PONTOISE, GISORS, AND NEUFCHATEL. Distance 106 miles.

See Map of Normandy, page 367.

PARIS		DIEPPE
MILES FROM		MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, in the Rue d'Amsterdam. 106

6 ARGENTEUIL (pop. 8200). See Excursion 3 from Paris, 100
page 99.

18 PONTOISE (pop. 6500). Inns: Cerf, etc. See page 392. 88

43 GISORS (pop. 4000). Inns: Trois Poissons, etc. See page 392. 63

57 GOURNAY-EN-BRAY (pop. 4000). Inns: Nord; Lion d'Or. 49

In this town (famous for butter and cheese) is the interesting church of St. Hildebert, founded towards the conclusion of the 11th century. The piers are thick, the arches stilted, and the capitals of some of the pillars curiously sculptured.

Gournay is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west from St. Germer, and 12 miles farther is Beauvais with its glorious cathedral; see Excursion 7 from Paris.

70 FORGES-LES-EAUX (pop. 2500). Inns: Lion d'Or; Mouton. 36

A thriving town on the intersection of this road with the line between Amiens and Rouen.

At one time the chalybeate springs of this place enjoyed a great reputation as being efficacious in cases of stomachic, uterine, and vesical debility.

80 NEUFCHATEL (pop. 4000). Inns: Cerf; Ture; Poste. 26
A small manufacturing town on the Béthune, which takes its appellation from the castle built here by Henry I. of England, of which some vestiges still remain. It is famous for its church, founded in the 13th

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 18.

DIEPPE
MILES TO

century, containing the remains of St. Clotilda ; and for its excellent cream cheeses.

15 miles east from Neufchatel is the ancient town of Aumale, in the upper part of the valley of the Bresle. 10 miles north-east from Neufchatel is Londinières on the Eaulne (pop. 1500), in whose chalk hills so many Celtic antiquities have been found.

¹⁰³ ARQUES. See page 371.

⁴

¹⁰⁶ DIEPPE. See page 367.

ROUTE 18.

LE HAVRE TO PARIS.

Distance 142 miles. Time by quick trains, 5 hours 20 minutes. Fares : 26 fr., 20 fr., and 14 fr. For Time-tables, see under "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," under Havre et Rouen à Paris. For London to Paris, *via* Southampton, Havre, and Rouen, see the London and South-Western Railway Company's Time-tables.

See Map of Normandy, page 367.

LE HAVRE
MILES FROM

PARIS
MILES TO

LE HAVRE (pop. 76,000). An omnibus awaits passengers ¹⁴² at the station to carry them to the hotels ; fare, 30 c. ; after midnight, 40 c.

Cabs, 1 fr. 75 c. ; each portmanteau 25 c. extra.

Porters (Commissionaires) charge for carrying a portmanteau any distance within the town, 50 c.

Hotels.—Passengers intending to leave by any of the packets ought to take one of the hotels on the Grand Quai, such as the Amiralauté ; Indes ; Louvre ; or Londres ; and to ascertain at once from the bills posted up along the quay the time of sailing, which varies with the tide.

The Grand Quai is at the south end of the Rue de Paris, and from

ROUTE 17.—LE HAVRE.

it the steamers sail for and arrive from Southampton, Rouen, Honfleur, Trouville, Caen, Quillebœuf, etc.

Every other day during summer a steamer ascends the Seine to Rouen ; but it is better, if possible, to sail from Rouen to Havre, which takes about 6 hours. See under Rouen, page 374.

Other Hotels: The Europe and Normandie, in the Rue de Paris, which is the principal street in Havre ; and the Bordeaux and Tortoni, in the Place Louis XVI. On the beach side of the Jettée du Nord is the large hotel and bathing establishment of Frascati. Every quarter of an hour an omnibus starts from the front of the theatre in the Place Louis XVI. for St. Adresse. This is the omnibus to take for the lighthouses. Another omnibus leaves for Harfleur. The English chapel is in the Rue Orleans.

Diligences.—A line of diligences, starting from the Place du Marché, runs along the whole coast from Havre to Dieppe, distance 72 miles ; time, 12 hours, including halts. The first stage is from Havre to Etretat, 22 miles eastwards ; time, 3 hours ; then from Etretat to Fécamp, other 10 miles. In Fécamp the coach halts at the Chariot d'Or. From Fécamp the coach passes by Cany (Hotel Commerce), 44½ miles from Havre and [27½ from Dieppe. At Cany there is a fine chateau. From Cany the coach goes to St. Valery en Caux (Hotel Grand Cerf, 20 miles from Dieppe, where it halts half an-hour, and then proceeds to Dieppe to the office of Messageries, opposite the Bourse, No. 2 Quai Henri IV., next the Hotel Londres. See Dieppe, page 367 ; and Map of Normandy, page 367.

LE HAVRE, the principal port of France on the English Channel, occupies the northern side of the estuary of the Seine, opposite Honfleur and Trouville.

The harbour is of easy access, and furnished with two moles—the Jettée du Nord and the Jettée du Sud, the former constituting also one of the best promenades. The Boulevard François connects the Jettée du Sud with the Boulevard Imperial and the Cours Napoleon, which together form an unbroken succession of avenues, 2½ miles long, round one side of the city. There are 9 miles of quays, and 7 basins and 10 docks. Five of the basins (bassins) contain an area of about 13 acres each ; while the Bassin Vauban contains 17 acres, and the Bassin de l'Eure 52 acres.

HAVRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 18.—LE HAVRE.

PARIS
MILES TO

On Cape de la Heve, 390 feet above the sea, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Le Havre, are the two fine lighthouses (Phares), with powerful fixed lights, each 50 feet high above the ground, 325 feet apart, and ascended by 84 steps.

The chief street in Havre is the Rue de Paris, with the Hotel de Ville and the Sous Préfecture at one end, and the Museum at the



LE HÂVRE—PLACE LOUIS XVI.

other. In the Museum are the Public Library, with 36,000 volumes, and the Picture Gallery with some modern French paintings—both open to the public; the latter only on Sundays and Thursdays.

⁴¹ HARFLEUR (pop. 2000).

137½

The parish church, 15th and 16th century, has a fine tower 290 feet high, in 5 stages, supported at the angles by double buttresses crowned with pinnacles.

HAVRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 18.

PARIS
MILES TO

1½ mile from Harfleur is the Château des Orgers, fronting the Seine, commanding from its terraced walks an extensive view of the river.

At Harfleur station an omnibus awaits passengers for Montvilliers, on the Lézarde (pop. 5000); distance, 2½ miles north. See Map of Normandy. The church here was founded in 1066, but altered and repaired in the 16th century. The west portal is round-arched, with a fine 14th century window.

¹⁸ BEUZEVILLE Junction. Branch line to Fécamp, 12½ miles ¹³⁸ north, whence a coach runs to Etretat, 10½ miles from Fécamp, passing at about half-way Yport.

Fécamp (pop. 13,500). On the Channel, 138 miles by rail from Paris, or 29 from Havre. *Hotels*: Hotel des Bains, near the Casino; Plage, near the bathing establishment; and in the centre of the town, the Chariot d'Or, whence the diligences leave for Dieppe. See under Havre, page 395.

Fécamp, a fishing village as well as a fashionable watering-place, is situated at the mouth of a small stream. Here Charles II. landed, when he escaped from England after the battle of Worcester.

In the court of the house No. 10 Rue de l'Aumône is the "Fontaine-de-Precieux-Sang;" a spring of water said to have gushed forth from the spot on which the trunk of the fig-tree stranded, which contained, concealed in it, the bottle of the blood of our Lord collected by Joseph of Arimathea as it dropped from his body while he hung on the cross. This bottle is preserved in a white marble tabernacle, in the chapel of the Virgin, in the abbatial church of La Trinité—a noble specimen of early pointed Gothic, founded in the 12th century.

Close to Fécamp is Fiquainville, where Cuvier laid the foundations of his knowledge of natural history. On the highest part of the cliff is a lighthouse 328 feet above the sea, and near it the chapel dedicated to Notre Dame de Salut, built originally by Henry I. of England.

Etretat (pop. 2000) and Yport (pop. 1000) are also fishing villages and watering-places, with *Etablissements des Bains, Casinos, etc.*

²⁰ NOINTOT. At this station coaches await passengers for Bol- ¹²² bec (pop. 10,000), 2 miles southwards, and Lillebonne (pop. 6000), 5 miles farther; and for Tancarville on the Seine, distant from Nointot station about 10 miles, or by steamer from Havre, 21 miles.

Bolbec. *Hotels*: Europe; Rouen; etc. The chief manufacture here is pocket handkerchiefs.

Lillebonne. *Hotel*: Commerce. This was the town founded by the Emperor Augustus under the name of Julia Bona, mentioned by Pliny,

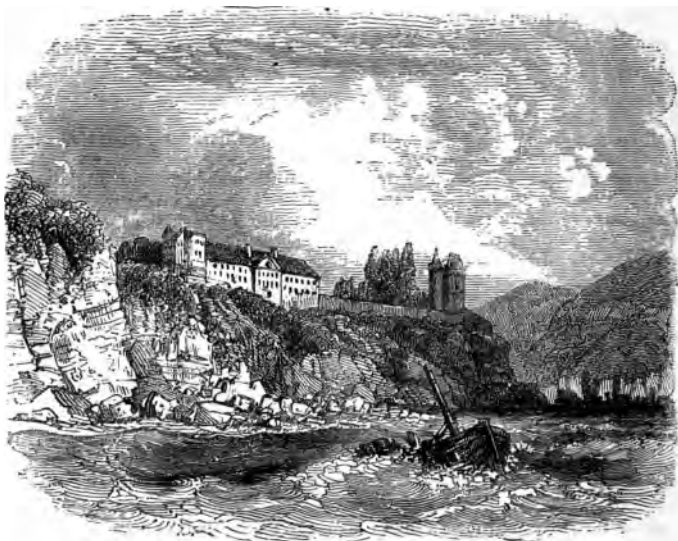
HAVRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 18.

PARIS
MILES TO

and also in the Peutingerian Table preserved at Vienna. Many inscriptions, statues, bronze vessels, and objects of all kinds, have been found here ; but the most remarkable of all is the theatre, which originally was 360 feet long. Not inferior in interest are the ruins of the castle built by William the Conqueror, containing three round towers of the 12th and one octagonal tower of the 14th century. It was here that he summoned his barons together to debate on the invasion of England.

Tancarville (pop. 500). *Inn* : Havre. On the right bank of the Seine opposite Quillebœuf. On a cliff 160 feet above the river is the castle founded by the Lords of Tancarville in the middle ages, and near it a large chateau of the 18th century.



LE CHATEAU DE TANCARVILLE.

³² YVETOT (pop. 10,000). *Hotels* in the town : Victoires ; Havre ; ¹¹⁰ and opposite the station, the Hotel du Chemin de Fer. Coaches here await passengers for Candebec, 7 miles southwards on the Seine ; see

HAVRE
MILES FROM

ROUTE 18.

PARIS
MILES TO

page 386. Also for Cany, 15 miles north towards the Channel, passing Hericourt, 7 miles northwards.

37 MOTTEVILLE (pop. 200). Inn at the station. Here coaches 105 await passengers for St. Valery-en-Caux, 19 miles north on the Channel, passing Doudeville (*Hotel*: France). Also for Veules, 20 miles north.

44 BARENTIN. Here coaches await passengers for Duclair on 96 the Seine, 6½ miles distant. See under Excursions from Rouen, page 385.

50 MALAUNAY (pop. 2000), on the Cailly. At this station the 92 rail from Dieppe to Paris joins the line from Havre to Paris.

55 ROUEN (pop. 105,000), see page 374. 87

68 PONT DE L'ARCHE, see page 388. 74

85 GAILLON, see page 389. 87

106 MANTES, see page 389. 96

126 POISSY, see page 390. 16

142 PARIS. Arrive at the station of the Western Railway, 124 Rue St. Lazare; see north side of Plan of Paris. Cabs and omnibuses are at the foot of the stairs, while a few yards down the street, at the first corner on the right hand, is the station of Omnibus X, which runs to the Palais Royal. See page xiii.

ROUTE 19.

PARIS TO CHERBOURG.

See Railway and Index Map, and Map of Normandy, page 367.

Distance 231 Miles. Time by quick trains, 8½ hours.

For Time-tables see under "Paris à Cherbourg," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," price 30 c. Sold at the bookstalls on the line.

PARIS
MILES FROM

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de 231 l'Ouest, in the Rue de St. Lazare; see page xiii.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—EVREUX.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

6	COLOMBES. To the left is the famous Mont Valérien.	225
11	MAISONS LAFITTE.	230
13	CONFLANS (pop. 2000).	213
16	POISSY (pop. 5500). See page 390.	215
32	MANTES (pop. 6000). Good refreshment-rooms; see page 389. The trains from Paris to Dieppe and Paris to Cherbourg halt here.	195
67	EVREUX (pop. 13,000). <i>Hotels</i> : Grand Cerf, etc. A pleasant town on the river Iton.	164

The Cathedral represents the styles of six centuries—from the 11th to the 17th—blended into one harmonious whole.

“The nave measures, between the north and south columns, 25 feet. The clerestory windows, full of ancient stained glass, are of unusual height, rising to 25 feet, and present a noble appearance. The triforium, in arcades of four arches, is but a yard in depth, but accords well with the surroundings. A stupendous organ, so frequently to be seen in France, fills up the western extremity of the nave, and another of tasteful design occupies a place in the choir. The transepts are of faultless design, and exhibit the perfection of stone-carving. The stained glass in their windows is of transcendent excellence—the southern rose-window especially; while the Lady Chapel, behind the High Altar, completed in the middle of the 15th century, is a gem of beauty, still coruscant with the original stained glass. The most attractive feature, however, by far, in the entire fabric is the *exterior* of the north transept. The foliated tracery and elaborate finish of the sculptured stone, albeit reft of all its statuettes by the brutal spoilers of 1793, recalls the prominent beauties of the Rouen churches. The crockets represent vine leaves, and under the trefoil canopies the stone is engraved, as it were, in arabesque scrolls, which fill each compartment formed by miniature groins.”—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

Near the elaborate north portal is a curious specimen of a Gothic well of the 15th century. The Bishop's Palace is a good specimen of the domestic architecture of the 15th century. It is connected with the church by a gallery and what remains of the cloisters.

The Abbey Church of St. Taurin, 13th century, contains the shrine of St. Taurin, a valuable work of art, executed in 1250; while the Church of St. Sauveur possesses a crozier of the 13th century, having on the volute the Crowning of the Virgin.

The town belfry was erected in 1490, and is 134 feet high. In consists of a square basement passing into an octagon, surmounted

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

by a parapet and a richly pinnacled spire. The Museum contains many Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood, chiefly, however, in and around the village of Vieil-Evreux, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, where there are still many important Roman ruins.

⁷⁸ CONCHES (pop. 3000). *Inns*: Croix; Blanche; etc. In this ¹⁵³ picturesque little town is the church of Sainte Foy, surmounted by an elegant spire 180 feet high, and lighted by beautiful windows filled with richly coloured glass. At the extremity of the town, towards the suburb of St. Etienne, are the ruins of the castle founded in the 11th century.

From this station a branch goes 24 miles south to Laigle on the Paris and Granville line. See Route 20, page 418.

⁹⁰ BEAUMON-LE-ROGER (pop. 3000). On the Rille. *Inns*: ¹⁴¹ Paris; Etoile. Church of St. Nicolas, with fine windows and steeple, and the ruins of the priory of the St. Trinity, founded in the 13th century.

⁹⁸ SERQUIGNY. Good refreshment-room. Junction by branch ¹³⁸ line to Oissel, 36 miles north-east on the Paris and Rouen line. For Time-table see under "Serquigny et Elbeuf à Rouen."

Nine miles north from Serquigny, on this branch line, is Clos-Montfort, whence another branch goes 10 miles north-west to Pont Audemer. See Time-table, under "Compagnie du Chemin de Fer de Clos-Montfort à Pont-Audemer." From Pont-Audemer coaches run to Honfleur and Quillebeuf on the Seine, both connected with Havre and Rouen by steamboats. See page 388.

Pont-Audemer (pop. 7000). *Inns*: Pot-d'Etain. English chapel. The leather made here is reckoned among the best in France. St. Ouen, the principal church, is an edifice of two periods. The choir is of the 11th century, and the nave from 1485 to 1518.

Quillebeuf (pop. 2500). A small port on the left bank of the Seine, opposite Tancarville. In the neighbourhood is the village of Marais Vernier; and on a hill overlooking it, le Camp des Anglais, commanding a view of the Seine.

Elbeuf (pop. 22,200). *Hotels*: Europe; Elbeuf; Bras d'Or. $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rouen. This is one of the great seats of the woollen manufacture.

⁹⁹ BERNAY (pop. 8000). *Inns*: Cheval Blanc; Leon d'Or. ¹³²

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—LISIEUX.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

A manufacturing town on the Charentonne, containing many half-timber houses, especially in the Rue aux Fèves. The abbey church, founded in 1024, is of grand dimensions, and is now used as a corn-market. The details illustrate the semicircular style, excepting the windows and apses, which are of later date. The abbey buildings have also been converted to municipal purposes. The parish church, St. Croix, is of the 15th and 16th centuries. The altar is from the old abbey of Bec.

Close to the town is Notre Dame de la Couture, visited annually on the 25th of March by flocks of pilgrims, who come to worship an image of the Virgin which it contains, and which was miraculously discovered by some sheep stamping on the ground. See a similar case under Verdais in Route 33, Part 2.

A coach runs from Bernay station to Broglie (pop. 1500), 7 miles northwards. The church was completed in 1224. The domestic buildings contain some architectural curiosities.

¹¹⁹ LISIEUX (pop. 13,500). *Hotels:* France; Normandie; Es-¹¹²pagne. *Post-office,* Rue des Maturins. *Telegraph-office,* Grande Rue. See Map of Brittany, page 367.

A quiet manufacturing town on the river Touques, containing many half-timber houses, especially in the Rues Fèves and Boucheries and the Grande Rue. It was in the church of St. Pierre (commenced in 1022 and finished in 1200) that Henry II. was married in 1152 to Eleanor of Guienne. The stalls and some of the glass are of the 13th century. The church of St. Jacques belongs to the 15th century. In the chapel of the Hospice are preserved the alb, chasuble, and some other things which belonged to Thomas à Becket.

The Palais Episcopal, at the east end of St. Pierre, now contains the Law Courts, Picture Gallery, Library, etc. The Salle Dorée, of the 17th century, is adorned with paintings in polychrome, and hung with splendid tapestry in Russia leather, valued at 45 fr. the yard, etc. The Chambre Rouge has two good paintings—the Duke of Burgundy, and Jupiter suckled by the she-goat.

The Museum (open Sundays 1 to 4, Thursdays 1 to 3) has a few good paintings, including a splendid one of Carracci (the Plague-stricken); a Flemish scene by Téniers; and a beautiful Crucifixion by an unknown artist, from the church of St. Jacques.

ROUTE 19.—HONFLEUR.

The original site of Lisieux was on an eminence, three quarters of a mile westwards, where, half-a-century before Christ, stood the populous and flourishing capital of the Lexovii, noticed in Cæsar's Commentaries under the name of Neomagus Lexoviorum.

1½ mile from Lisieux is a curious half-timber mansion of the 16th century, called Les Pavements.

2 miles distant in the valley of Orbec is the Chateau de Beuvillers, another half-timber mansion of the 16th century. 7 miles north-east from Lisieux is Fumichon, a brick and stone edifice of various periods, but chiefly of the 16th century. The Chateau d'Hermival is somewhat in the same style; it is situated beside a poor hamlet, 5½ miles from Lisieux on the Roman road.

From Lisieux a branch line extends 6½ miles northwards to Pont l'Évêque, whence another line extends to Trouville, 8 miles distant, or 14½ from Lisieux; and another to Honfleur, 16 miles from Pont l'Évêque, or 22½ from Lisieux.

PONT L'ÉVÊQUE (pop. 3400). *Inn*: Bras d'Or. Situated on the junction of the Touques with the Calonne. The parish church is of the 14th century with additions of the 15th. Good cheese is made here.

HONFLEUR (pop. 11,000). *Hotels*: Cheval Blanc, on the Quai de la Planchette, opposite the landing-place from the steamers; La Paix, near the Port; and the Dauphin.

For steamers between London and Honfleur, *via* Littlehampton, see the Time-tables of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway. This is the direct route from London to Trouville, Lisieux, Caen, Bayeux, St. Le, etc.

Passengers from or to London may break their journey at Brighton or Littlehampton. Passengers can be booked from Brighton, Portsmouth, Havant, Chichester, Worthing, Midhurst, Dorking, Leatherhead, Epsom, Hastings, St. Leonards, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, Red Hill Junction, Croydon, Norwood Junction, Kensington, Clapham Junction, 28 Regent Circus, Piccadilly, and 18 Fish Street Hill, at the same fares as from the London termini.

Honfleur is 145 miles by rail from Paris, and 10 miles by coach from Trouville. See the Time-tables of the "Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest." Steamers cross twice daily between Honfleur and Havre; time, 80 minutes.

Honfleur is one of the best entrances into Normandy. (See Map of Brittany.) It possesses a curious half-timbered church, St. Catherine's. On an eminence overlooking the town is the fishermen's church, Notre Dame de Grace, from which there is an excellent view of the mouth of the Seine.

Trouville (pop. 8000). Approached from Paris by Lisieux, by

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—TROUVILLE.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

seven trains daily during the summer season. Time by express, 5 hours; distance, 137 miles. For Time-tables see "*Paris à Trouville-Deauville*," in the "*Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest*;" also from Paris by Havre, 145 miles, and half-an-hour more for the crossing by steamer. Trouville is 10 miles from Honfleur by coach; time, 2 hours. As at Dieppe, *coaches run from Trouville to all the neighbouring watering-places* along the coast. One runs to Cabourg, passing Villers, Houlgate, Beuzeval, and Dives. Entire distance, 12 miles. At Dives, on the Point Caumont is a monument on the spot where William the Conqueror is said to have viewed his fleet.

Hotels.—Roches-Noires, with bathing-machines in front of the hotel, and a communication with the Casino; Hotel Paris, on the beach; Hotel Bellevue, with a fine view of the port and the sea; Hotels Bras d'Or; Angleterre; Plage; Tivoli; Meurice; Louvre; France; etc. etc. Excellent Casino, open from June 10 to October 15, with ball, concert, and reading-rooms.

Post-office, corner of Rue de Charlemagne and Rue de la Mer.

Telegraph-office in 4 Rue des Sablons, opposite the Hotel du Bras d'Or.

Trouville is situated on the mouth of the Touques, opposite Havre, in front of a magnificent beach, affording first-rate bathing ground. The arrangements for bathing are excellent, and immense numbers take advantage of them. Prices, however, in the full season run very high, and lodgings are then sometimes difficult to be met with. There are two parish churches and three chapels—all modern buildings. There is also a Protestant place of worship in the Rue des Sablons, where service is performed on Sundays and Saints' Days.

In the interior of the town many of the streets are unsavoury and the lodgings dear and dingy, but those near or facing the sea are very agreeable. Louis Philippe occupied No. 5 Rue des Rosiers before embarking for England in 1848.

On the 11th of September 1870, the Empress Eugenie, with two attendants, fled from Paris to Trouville, and was three days and two nights on the road. From Trouville Sir John Montague Burgoyne conveyed her in his yacht, the *Gazelle*, to Ryde, where she arrived on Thursday morning, at 3.35, the 15th September 1870.

The jetty affords a delightful promenade, the sands good riding ground, and the neighbourhood many pleasant drives. The only remarkable building is the famous villa Cordier, fitted up with great taste, containing many art treasures.

On the other side of the Touques is Deauville, now just a continuation of Trouville, and composed chiefly of hotels (Grand Hotel; Hotel du Casino; Europe; etc.), villas, and apartments to let, and a good Casino and Etablissement des Bains. It is cleaner and quieter than Trouville, excepting during the races, which occur in July. The brick church of the town contains some good frescoes by Bordieu.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—FALAISE.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

2 miles distant by rail towards Pont l'Eveque is **TOUQUES** (pop. 1500). Henry V. landed near Touques, and thence marched on Caen, in 1417, and the first place he attacked was the old castle of Bonneville in the neighbourhood. At this castle William the Conqueror often resided. All that remains of it are the circuit of walls, with several round towers, and the entrance gateway, with a beautiful early-pointed arch. The situation is naturally strong, and the prospect from the old castle is very extensive.

¹⁸⁴ **MEZIDON** (pop. 2000). Containing cotton-mills. Here a ⁹⁷ branch line extends to Argentan (on the Paris and Granville Railway), distant 28 miles; passing St. Pierre-sur-Dives, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mezidon; and Coulibœuf, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther. At Coulibœuf, a small branch of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles goes to Falaise. For Time-tables see under "Caen à Mezidon et au Mans;" also under "Coulibœuf à Falaise," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest." See also Map of Normandy, page 367.

St. Pierre-sur-Dives (pop. 1100) contains a very fine church of the 13th century, part of the Benedictine abbey destroyed in 1792. The Chapter-house, 13th century, and the Prêtoire, a stone house of the 15th century, also exist.

Falaise (pop. 8400). *Inns*: Normandie; France; Grand Cerf; etc. Falaise is the French word for a cliff, whence the designation of this town, embosomed among lofty elms stretching along a rocky ridge, whose culminating point is occupied by the venerable ruins of the **Castle of the Dukes of Normandy**. It consists of a large square Norman keep of the 10th and 11th centuries, on the highest part of the rock, and a more imposing circular tower, called Talbot's tower, 130 feet high, all enclosed by turreted walls built in the 14th and 15th centuries. In Talbot's tower young Prince Arthur was imprisoned in 1201 by his uncle King John, previously to his removal to Rouen, where he murdered him; and in the keep William the Conqueror was born in 1027. The room in which the event took place is shown, as well as the window from which his father, Duke Robert the Magnificent, first saw Arlette, the fair daughter of the Falaisian tanner. As at this time the wife of Duke Robert, who was also the sister of Canute, was still alive, William received the surname of the Bastard, which, however, after his coronation in Westminster Abbey, on Christmas 1066, was changed into William the Conqueror. The entrance is from behind the Hotel de Ville, in the Place de la Trinité, where there is a very fine equestrian statue of William the Conqueror, by Louis Rochet. It represents the Duke in the suit of chain-mail worn by him at the battle of Hastings; and the heavy lumbering horse is a faithful portraiture of the war-horse of the 11th century. It cost £2500, which was raised by subscription.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—CAEN.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

At the suburb Guibray, from the 10th to the 25th of August, a great fair, instituted by William the Conqueror, is held, when above 800 horses are sold, varying from £25 to £120. It is a very entertaining scene; when a little of everything seems to be offered for sale, and a great variety of objects exposed as a show—from stage plays to dwarfs, and from giants to learned pigs.

In Falaise above 4000 looms are employed in making hosiery. There are also still numerous tanneries and dye-works.

5 miles from Falaise are the Gorge of St. Quentin and the Brèche au Diable.

¹⁴⁹ CAEN (pop. 44,000). Approached also by steamer from ⁸² Havre; distance 32 miles. They arrive and sail from the Quai de Juillet. Opposite is the railway station. See south-east corner of Plan. At both stations omnibuses await passengers. Coaches to Lion, Luc, Langrune, Saint Aubin, Bernières, and Courseulles, start from the Place du Marché-au-Bois near St. Pierre. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Hotels.—Angleterre, 79 and 81 Rue St. Jean; Espagne; Saint Barbe, Rue Ecuylère; Londres, Rue de la Fontaine; Place Royale, near the Hotel de Ville; Saint Pierre, Rue Saint Pierre. There are also some hotels near the railway station.

Protestant church, Rue de Geole, with both French and English services; near St. Pierre. See Plan.

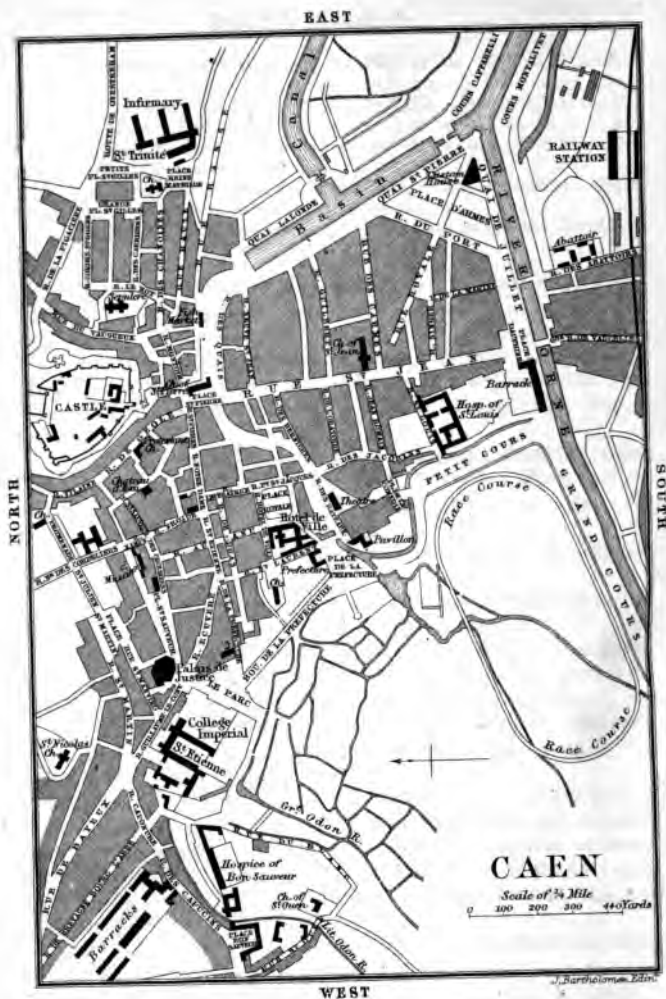
Caen is famous for tripe and mussels, “moules à la poulette,” or “à la marinière.” A great deal of lace is made at Caen.

Public Institutions.—In the Hotel de Ville are the Public Library, open from 10 to 4; and the Picture Gallery, open from 11 to 4 on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays; and the head Post-office.

The Natural History Museum is in the Rue de la Chaine. See west from the castle in Plan, where are also the lecture-rooms of the different faculties composing the University.

The Musée des Antiquaires de Normandie is in the Rue de la Préfecture; open on Thursdays. It contains a very large and valuable collection of Roman, Frankish, and mediæval antiquities of every description, more particularly from the Department of the Calvados. This society publishes memoirs, collected in annual volumes, and it is held in high esteem all over Europe.

In the “Pavillon” (see centre of Plan, near the Hotel de Ville) most of the scientific societies hold their meetings.



ROUTE 19.—CAEN.

Most modernised towns retain, in the venerable appearance of their churches, the credentials of their antiquity ; but here, excepting in the case of St. Gilles and St. Etienne-le-Vieux, even these have been so thoroughly renovated, as to present no longer the hoary traces of age. In the widened and improved streets there still stand a few specimens of the domestic architecture of the 15th and 16th centuries—such as the Bourse, opposite St. Pierre, at the north end of the Rue St. Jean ; the Hotel de Than at the head of the short street off the Rue St. Jean, between Nos. 20 and 24 ; and at 94 Rue St. Jean, the Maison en Bois. The house No. 148 Rue St. Jean, built in 1850, stands on the site of the house in which Charlotte Corday lived with her aunt, Madame Bretteville, and where she prepared her plans for freeing France from the monster Marat (see page 41). In front of the fish-market (see north-east side of Plan) is the Tour de Guillaume le Roy, the best remaining specimen of the ancient fortifications of the city.

Caen, originally Cathern or Cathom, signifying a war-dwelling, is situated on the junction of the Odon with the Orne.

The principal streets are St. Jean and St. Pierre. In the centre of the former is the church of St. Jean, of which the portal, towers, and nave, are of the 15th century. Walking up north by the Rue St. Jean, we pass on the left the house Than, and then arrive at the Place St. Pierre, with the Bourse on one side and the church on the other.

The Bourse was built by Nicolas de Valois in 1538, and is a grand example of the period. The church of St. Pierre, commenced in the 13th century, is famed for the gracefulness of its spire, built in 1308. It is 120 feet high, is formed of stones only six or seven inches thick fastened together by iron cramps, and is pierced with 48 rose-like openings, giving it an effect of extreme lightness.

From the church we reach the castle, founded by William the Conqueror, and continued by Henry I. of England, and finished by Louis XII. and Francis I.

At the north-east corner of the Plan is the church of St. Trinité, and the Abbaye aux Dames buildings.

The church was founded by Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and consecrated on June 15, 1066. Adjoining she built a convent of the order of St. Benedict, into which only ladies belonging to the highest Norman families were admitted. In 1726 the present

ROUTE 19.—CAEN.

convent was built on the same spot, and in 1823 converted into an hospital. In the centre of the choir of the church, under a plain black marble slab, repose the remains of Matilda. Under the choir is a crypt supported on 36 columns about nine feet high each.

Within a stone-throw is St. Gilles, now all but abandoned. It was erected by William the Conqueror as a chantry for burial services at interments of the poor.

At the north-west corner of the plan is St. Etienne, the church of William the Conqueror, begun in 1066, and dedicated in his presence by Archbishop Lanfranc. This fine church, one of the most complete examples of pure Norman architecture, is 371 feet long and 98 feet high. A plain slab in the sanctuary, in front of the altar, marks the tomb of William the Conqueror, who died at Rouen in the church of St. Gervais (page 377).

Nothing remains of the buildings which composed the Abbaye aux Hommes, erected by him as an asylum for aged men of noble lineage. The present buildings were constructed in 1726, and are now occupied by the Lyceum.

Westwards is the enormous charitable establishment of the Bon Sauveur, containing from thirteen to fourteen hundred inmates, all under a lady superior, assisted by six chaplains and 200 nuns. It comprises an asylum for the insane, an infirmary, a school for girls, and homes for elderly ladies. Here Beau Brummell lived after he had become insane, and here he died. The same room and the parlour under it were occupied by De Bourrienne (secretary of Napoleon I.), who died here February 7th, 1834—also insane.

Another great establishment in this quarter, to the north-west by the Rue de Bayeux, is the Central House of Detention in the village of La Maladrerie.

To the east of St. Etienne, on the Boulevard de la Préfecture, is St. Etienne-le-Vieux (marked 2 in Plan), the oldest church in Caen, but abandoned as well as St. Nicolas.

Fronting the Place Royale—see centre of Plan—are some fine modern buildings, such as the Hotel de Ville, containing some spacious halls with beautifully painted ceilings; the Public Library, with 50,000 volumes and 2000 MSS.; and the Picture Gallery, with many of the works of the great masters, such as P. Veeronse, Tintoretto, Jouvenet, Philippe de Champagne, etc.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—BAYEUX.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO**Excursions.**—See Map of Brittany, page 425.

2½ miles from Caen, up the Orne, is the village of **Allemagne** (pop. 1200), famous for its quarries. London Bridge and Westminster Abbey are built of the stone from them. 4½ miles south from Allemagne is **Vieux** (pop. 800), where many Roman remains exist.

13 miles north-west from Caen, by coach, is **Creully**, on the **Seulles** (pop. 1200), with a Romanesque church and a famous old castle. 5 miles from Creully is **Courseulles-sur-Mer** (pop. 2000), at the mouth of the **Seulles**. There are here the ruins of a fine old castle and some Roman antiquities.

All the way along the coast from **Courseulles-sur-Mer** to **Trouville** run lines of diligences, passing numerous fishing villages, all provided with "établissements des Bains," Casinos, hotels, and furnished apartments, such as **St. Aubin**, **Lion**, **Cabourg**, **Dives**, etc.

Off this part of the coast lies a dangerous reef of rocks called the **Calvados**, over which a tremendous surf breaks in storms.

3½ miles east from Caen is **Ifs** (pop. 900), with a fine church, partly Romanesque and partly pointed Gothic of the 13th century. Its elegant and light tower is a good specimen of the prevailing style throughout the province. In this neighbourhood are many houses of the 16th century.

¹⁶¹ **AUDRIEU** (pop. 1000). With a good castle and church. Sta- ⁷⁰
tion for **Tilly** (pop. 1500).

9 miles west from Caen, and 6½ from **Tilly**, on the **Seulles**, is **Norrey** (pop. 350), with a church of the 13th and 14th centuries, in beauty and dimensions out of all proportion to the smallness of the place. The Roman road is easily traced here, especially the portion fronting the apse of the church.

^{167½} **BAYEUX** (pop. 1200). *Hotels*: **Achard**; **Luxembourg**. ^{63½}

The ancient **Baiocasses**, once tenanted by a thriving Gallic population, with a celebrated school under the direction of the **Druids**, is now a dull modernised town with a fine **Cathedral**, consecrated in 1077 in the presence of **William the Conqueror** and of his wife **Matilda**. It has been recently restored, and as it now stands is the work of several centuries, from the 11th to the 18th, or we may even say to the 19th. The entire length is 334 feet, height 108 feet, each of the towers of the façade 252 feet, and the centre tower a little lower. The nave consists of six bays; the pier-arches are circular and of the 12th century, with exquisite diapering on the surface of the walls. The choir is entirely

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—SAINT LO.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

of the 13th century. The stalls are of old oak, richly carved, with miserere seats. Underneath the choir is a crypt of the 11th century. To ascend the central tower of the Cathedral apply to the "gardien;" fee, 1 franc.

Fronting the Place Dauphin, near the cathedral, is the Hotel de Ville, containing in an upper room the Public Library, with 8000 volumes, and on the ground-floor, in a room immediately below the library, that remarkable *chef d'œuvre* in embroidery, attributed to Queen Matilda, who is believed to have worked it immediately after the Conquest, in commemoration of the event. It is on a strip of fine brown linen 227 feet long and 20 inches wide, divided into 72 compartments, and is preserved under a glass case. At the foot of the stair leading up to the library is the Cloche de Fontenailles, cast in 1202.

At the other end of the town is St. Patrice, with a curious tower of the 16th century.

At 2 P.M. a coach leaves for the fishing village of Port en Bessin, 6½ miles distant, and Arromaches, 7½ miles distant, and is back again in time for the 6-30 train for Cherbourg. At Port en Bessin are curious sandbanks at the mouth of the Aure and Dromme.

¹⁸⁴ LISON Junction. Passengers for St. Lo, Coutances, and Gran- ⁴⁷ville, change carriages here and take the branch to St. Lo, 11 miles distant. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Saint Lo (pop. 10,000). *Hotels* in the town: Soleil Levant; Normandie; France. At the station, the Univers.

Coaches to Coutances, 21 miles distant, and Granville, 38 miles distant, await passengers at the station.

Saint Lo stands on a natural escarpment of rock, with the river Vire flowing in deep valleys round three sides of it. On the most prominent part of the town stands Notre Dame, founded in 1202. The west front is of the 15th century, and the nave, with aisles, triforium, and clerestory, of the 13th. Outside the nave is a fine stone pulpit, admirably sculptured, and as perfect as when it was first built.

At the other end of the town is St. Croix, which, although older than Notre Dame, is in reality a modern church, as it was nearly rebuilt in 1860.

Some of the houses are very old; the most interesting is a fine half-timbered mansion, called "la Maison du Poids Royal," built in 1494.

This town deals largely in lime, and is rather a poor-looking place.

At Cerisy, about 5 miles south from Saint Lo, is a church founded by Robert, Duke of Normandy, in 1030, finished by William the Conqueror.

Coutances (pop. 8400). *Inns*: Angleterre; Dauphin. *Diligence leaves* daily for Granville.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—COUTANCES.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

This, the Cosedia of the Celts, and the Constantia Castra of the Romans, has much to interest the ecclesiologist.

The first church passed in going up the street from the Hotel de France is *St. Nicolas*, of the 14th century in most of its parts, but portions are of the 16th.

At the top of this same street stands the *Cathedral*, consecrated in 1056 by Bishop Geoffrey de Montbray, which, though of comparatively small dimensions, is one of the most complete and beautiful in France, and entirely of the Norman school.

"The peculiar features of this cathedral are the great side porches under the west towers; the vast chapels at the end of each transept, especially that of the south transept, with a circular apsidal termination; the occurrence of a narrow opening between the east end of the north side of the nave and the west wall of the north transept, filled up by a chapel in the south aisle of the church; and the unusually tall pinnacles or turrets at the base of the centre spire. The entire length of the church is 312 feet, and breadth 112 feet."—*Cassell's Normandy*.

At the other end of the town is *Saint Pierre*, in part early pointed and in part as late as the 16th century. It has a lofty tower, resembling the central tower of the cathedral.

The public gardens are pleasantly situated on the side of the hill a little way down from the Cathedral. A winding road leads to the top of a knoll, whence Jersey may be seen.

Near Coutances, on the road to Granville, are the remains of a mediæval aqueduct well worth visiting.

¹⁹⁰ *ISIGNY* (pop. 4000). *Inn*: Grappe-de-Raisin. A small port ⁴¹ near the mouth of the Vire, in the flat sandy bay of Carentan.

¹⁹⁵ *CARENTAN* (pop. 3200). Another small port on the same ³⁶ flat marshy bay, with a fine old castle of the 12th century, and a church partly of the 11th century but chiefly of the 14th.

At Carentan station coaches await passengers for Coutances, 21 miles distant.

In the vicinity of Carentan are the domains and castle of the Duc de Coigny.

15 miles west from Carentan, and 4 miles from the Channel, is the village of *La Haye du Puits*, on a small range of hills in a very picturesque country. The abbey of *Blanchelande*, founded by Richard de la Haye (a favourite of Henry II.), lies snugly sheltered at the end of a wooded valley.

5 miles south from *La Haye*, at the head of an estuary opening

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 19.—CHERBOURG.

CHERBOURG
MILES TO

opposite Jersey, is the village of Lessay, with a church of the 14th century. See map of Brittany, page 425.

²⁰⁸ CHEF-DU-PONT ; at which station a coach awaits passengers ²³ for Sainte-Mere-Eglise, 2½ miles distant, containing a fine church.

²¹⁴ VALOGNES (pop. 6000). *Hotel*: Louvre. One of the best ¹⁷ towns in the Cotentin, possessing a public library, a fine church of various dates, and a museum of local antiquities, chiefly from the suburb of Alleaume, the Roman Alauna.

At Valognes station a coach awaits passengers for St. Sauveur, 11 miles south-west. Here are the ruins of a castle founded in the 16th century, and of an abbey and church founded in 1067. Here also the first windmill in France was erected.

²¹⁹ SOTTEVAST. At this station coaches await passengers for ¹⁶ Briquebec, 4½ miles south-west, with the ruins of the castle of Briquebec, 11th century. On August 10, 1857, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were inmates of the adjoining inn, called the Hotel du Vieux Château. Near Briquebec is a Trappist convent, founded in 1823.

231 miles from Paris is CHERBOURG (pop. 40,000). Time by quick trains, 8½ hours.

For time-table see under "Cherbourg à Paris," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," sold at the stations on the line.

Hotels.—Univers, 54 Rue de la Fontaine ; Amiraute, in front of the harbour ; France, Rue de Bassin ; Aigle, 44 Rue de la Marine ; Europe, 16 Quai de Paris, with a fine view of the harbour and docks.

From the western side of the outer harbour (Avant Port) start the steamers for England and the Channel Islands, Havre, St. Malo, Morlaix, Brest, etc. Yachts belonging to the Royal Yacht Club are admitted without paying port-dues. Here are also the boats for visiting the breakwater. They cost from 6 to 10 francs each ; but it is always necessary to settle the price beforehand.

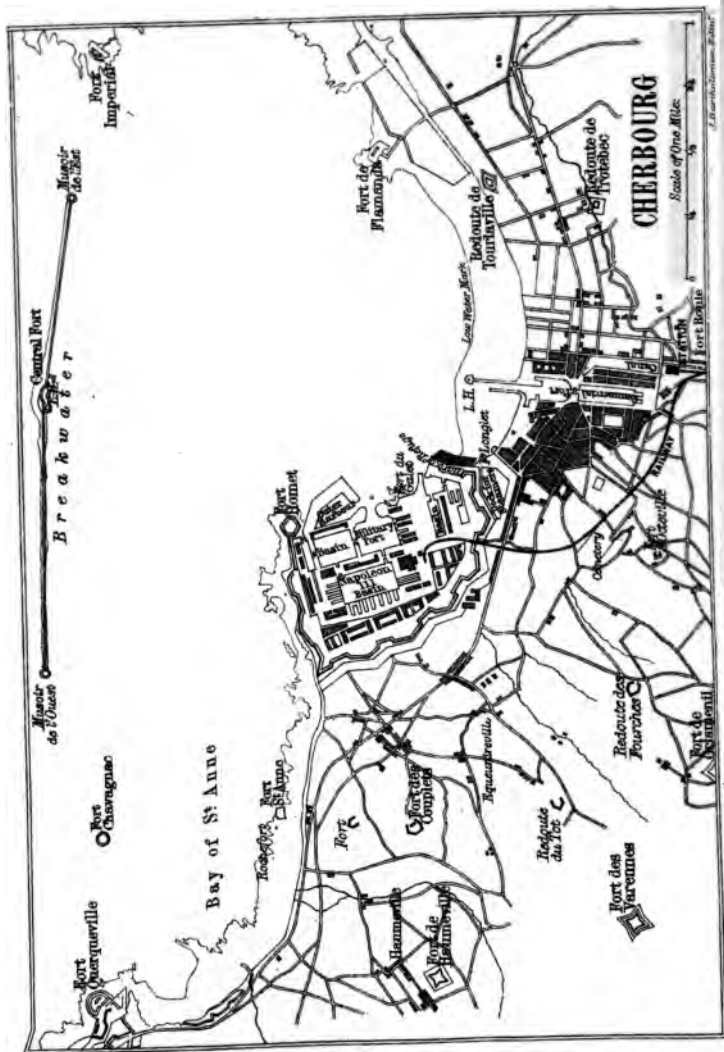
Etablissement des Bains to the east of the long jetty.

Carriages hired at No. 65 Rue du Chantier.

The *Post-office* is at No. 61 of the same street.

The Temple Protestant is near the Place Divette.

Coaches start in the afternoon from the Rue de la Fontaine for Les



ROUTE 19.—CHERBOURG.

Pieux and Diélette ; from the Rue du Chateau for Beaumont, Jobourg, and Anderville ; and from the Place Divette for Barfleur.

The London and South-western Company's steamers sail between Cherbourg and Southampton.

The first thing the tourist should do on arriving at Cherbourg is to ascend Fort du Roule, to the east of the railway station, and 393 feet above it. From the top is a magnificent view of the town, harbour, fortifications, and surrounding country, for which the accompanying plan will serve as a key.

Cherbourg, the most important naval station of the French, is situated at the extremity of the peninsula of Cotentin, 70 miles south from the Isle of Wight, amidst a semicircle of hills crowned with powerful forts, and defended from the sea by the other powerful forts on the great digue, or breakwater, and on the islands of La Roche, Cavaignac, and the Ile Pelée. The town is essentially a place of naval institutions, arsenals, hospitals, training schools, and dockyards, with little commerce, and that chiefly the despatching of early fruits and vegetables to England by the steamers and small sailing boats.

Of the public buildings the most notable is the church of the Trinite, in the Place Napoléon I., nearly opposite the colossal equestrian statue of him, by Level of Briquebec. The church was built by the English in 1450, and is of the full flamboyant style ; 140 feet long and 72 wide.

The church of Notre Dame was built in 1864, on the site formerly occupied by the chapel built by Queen Matilda. South-west from the statue of Napoleon is the Hotel de Ville, containing the municipal offices, the Public Library with 14,000 volumes, the picture gallery, and museum of local antiquities. Opposite is the obelisk raised in honour of the Duc de Berry, in 1817.

"The *Port Militaire et Arsenal de la Marine*, or Dockyard, lies to the north-west, outside the town of Cherbourg, and is completely enclosed with a well and regularly fortified line, not less than three miles in circuit. It contains a large avant-port, or tidal basin, two floating docks of immense size, graving docks, building armour sheds, workshops, ropery, stores of all kinds, and the usual establishments of a first-class dockyard.

"Seventeen ships of the line, fully armed with all stores on board, can lie in one basin, fourteen in another, seven in the tidal basin, and

ROUTE 19.—CHERBOURG.

sixty-two under the *Digue*, giving a total accommodation for one hundred sail of the line, if ever so large a force could be assembled together ! Attached to the dockyard, and still to the north-west, is a large fortified park of artillery, with some minor basins, and other subsidiary establishments.

"All the basins or docks, with the slip-sheds, graving docks, etc., are cut out of the solid granite rock, the *débris* of which has been used up in constructing the *digue*, and the whole has been designed on the plan of allowing the largest ships of war to enter any of the basins, and lie alongside any of the quays, with all their guns and stores on board. Connected with the tidal basin, or *avant-port*, are four slips and another smaller basin, with stores, sheer-hulk, etc. In the *first basin* are five slips and four dry docks, and in the *second basin* (Napoleon III.) are seven slips and seven dry docks. Besides these there are two steam basins, locks, etc. The total cost of all the works of the dockyard and the *digue* are estimated at more than £16,000,000 sterling. If executed in England, they would certainly have cost from three to four times that amount, judging from the precedents of Parliamentary votes and estimates for similar but smaller operations. The workmanship of the masonry is exceedingly good and careful throughout, and being all cut out of, and faced with, solid granite, the appearance is exceedingly striking. The building sheds are very large and monumental in appearance, with stone piers and arches supporting the woodwork above. The timber shed is more than 950 feet long, and the rope-walk is of corresponding proportions. The workshops, forges, foundries, and various storehouses, are also on a very large scale, and the machinery used in them of the newest and most improved description. A large force of troops, *infanterie de la Marine*, and sailors, are always stationed here, and the forts are kept fully garrisoned and furnished with artillery."—*Cassell's Normandy*.

Visitors desirous of inspecting the dockyard must first procure a certificate from their consul, and then apply for permission to the Aide Major.

"The *Breakwater*, or *Digue*, is the largest work of the kind in the world, and rivals in massiveness the works of the ancient Egyptians. The extreme length is 3938 yards ; width at base 100 yards ; height from foundation 29 yards ; height above the level of neap tides, 10 yards. In the middle is a fort with a circular battery 152 yards in

ROUTE 19.—CHERBOURG.

diameter; and at each end circular forts, each of 72 yards in diameter, all casemated and bomb-proof. Between each of the forts extend batteries of heavy guns along the crown of the *digue*. This *digue*, thus constructed, leaves two entrances for vessels into the port—one of 1257 yards in width at the east end, the other of a mile and a half on the west. Lights are also established at each end. The *digue* and its entrances are thoroughly protected by strong forts, erected on the Isle Pelée and the main. The Fort Impérial, on the Isle Pelée, was begun in 1777 by M. de la Bretonnière. It has an outer casemated envelope, with 32 embrasures, and an internal fort with 22 embrasures, commanding the outer, while its platform admits of a battery of 16 guns. The Fort des Flamands has also two *enceintes*, casemated, and mounting 25 guns. These two forts defend the east entrance. The west entrance is defended by a fort on the Point of Querqueville, casemated, and mounting 46 guns; and by a fourth fort, on a rock, between the latter and the west end of the *digue*, called Fort Chavagnac.

"In 1858 Queen Victoria came to Cherbourg with her fleet, and was received by the Emperor Louis Napoleon; and in 1865 one of the great international *fêtes* between the fleets of France and England was held in the roadstead."—*Cassell's Normandy*.

EXCURSIONS.

See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Two miles east from Cherbourg, near Fort Tourlaville, is the castle of Tourlaville, now a farm-house, built principally in the time of Francis I. and Henry II. The Barfleur coach runs in this direction, passing afterwards the Chateau of Tocqueville, 14 miles from Cherbourg; and 3 miles more is Barfleur (pop. 1400. *Inn*: Hotel des Phares), a poor fishing village, once one of the favourite ports of our English sovereigns and Norman dukes. The coach leaves Cherbourg at 7 A.M., arrives at 10 A.M., and returns again at 1.30, which affords sufficient time to visit the lighthouse of Gatteville, 2 miles distant. It is 271 feet above the sea, and its light (on the half-minute eclipse plan) is seen 27 miles off. South from Barfleur is the Bay of La Hougue or Hogue, where, in 1692, the naval engagement took place between the French and the English fleets.

"The French fleet was assembled here for an invasion of England in favour of James II.; and Russell had been bribed by the French

ROUTE 20.

court not to attack the French fleet, just in the same way as Marlborough, on another occasion, accepted a bribe to betray the secret of the English expedition against Brest to the French court. This was known at Versailles and St. Germain; and, in expectation of the event, James II. went down to this part of Normandy, and stationed himself on the hill above Quinéville to see the manœuvres. Either Russell was suspected by his officers, and dared not oppose them, or else he thought it more advantageous to break his pledge, and the consequence was that the English fleet attacked the French in earnest.

"King James, who was himself an English admiral of renown, and had gained the great naval victory over the Dutch on the coast of Suffolk, was so excited by the brave conduct of the English boats' crews, that he could not help exclaiming, 'See how my English sailors fight!' though conscious that success was the destruction of his own hopes."—*Cassell's Normandy*.

A coach leaves the Auberge Renand, in the Rue de la Fontaine, at 4 A.M. for Beaumont, 11 miles north-west from Cherbourg, and Jobourg, 3½ miles beyond.

Near Beaumont is the large earth-work called the *Haguedike*. It is nearly 4 miles long, and was probably the work of Danish invaders.

At Jobourg are some magnificent cliffs, which ought not to be explored without a guide.

ROUTE 20.

PARIS TO GRANVILLE. Distance 204 miles.

Time 8 hours.

For Time-tables see "Paris à Granville," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest." For the route see Map of Normandy, page 367. Near Granville is Mont St. Michel, one of the most remarkable places in France. From Granville steamers sail to Jersey; and from Jersey to Guernsey and Southampton. See the Time-table of the London and South-Western Railway and Packet Service.

PARIS
MILES FROM

GRANVILLE
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse (see page xiii.) 304

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 20.—DREUX.

GRANVILLE
MILES TO

10 VERSAILLES. See Excursion 1 from Paris, page 84. 194

14 SAINTE CYR. See Excursion 1 from Paris. Junction with 190
line to Brest, 374 miles west (see Route 21); also to Nantes, 232 miles
west (see Route 22A).

21 GRIGNON. With an agricultural school, and a chateau built 183
in the 17th century.

51 DREUX (pop. 7000). *Hotel*: Paradis. On the top of a 163
hill in the centre of the town is the Chapel erected in 1816 by the
Duchess Dowager of Orleans. The interior is rich in fine marbles,
and glass manufactured at Sèvres from designs by Ingres, Viollet-le-
Duc, Larviere, etc.

Behind the high altar, at the foot of the stair leading down to the
first crypt, are the tombs of two of the children of Louis Philippe,
who died young; the statues are by Pradier. Opposite is the tomb of
their talented sister Princess Marie, whose last work in sculpture orna-
ments her own tomb, a marble figure representing resignation. Be-
yond is the tomb of the Duc d'Orleans, killed by being thrown from
his carriage (see page 54); and on the other side that of his grand-
mother the Duchess; while in the centre stand the monumental tombs
for her son Louis Philippe and his Queen Marie Amelie. Twelve tombs
are ranged in the crypt under the dome.

The grounds are always open, but to visit the chapel it is necessary
to be accompanied by the person who stays at the lodge beside the iron
gate, at the main entrance to the grounds; fee, 1 franc.

The Hotel de Ville belongs to the 15th century. The parish church
was commenced in the 12th century, but the exterior alone bears the
stamp of antiquity as the interior has been restored. It possesses a
stone stoup of the 12th century, and glass of the 15th and 16th centuries.

60 NONANCOURT (pop. 2000). On the Avre. Church 16th 144
century.

67 TILLIERES-SUR-AVRE (pop. 1500). Ruins of an old castle. 137

73 VERNEUIL (pop. 5000). *Inn*: Poste. Under the walls of 131
this town the Duke of Bedford, in 1424, routed the army of the French

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 20.—ALENÇON.

GRANVILLE
MILES TO

and Scotch under Charles VII. The walls are of the 12th century, and the towers de la Madeleine and Grise of the 16th, as well as the parish church with its magnificent spire.

From the station a coach runs to Breteuil (pop. 3000).

⁸⁸ LAIGLE (pop. 6000). *Hotel*: Aigle d'Or. A pleasant town ¹¹⁶ on the Rille, on the borders of a forest. The church of St. Martin is of the 13th century, and the beautiful tower of the 15th. The large bell, cast in 1492, weighs 4200 lbs.

Branch 24 miles north to Conches on the Paris and Cherbourg line. For Time-table of this branch see under "Laigle à Serquigny et Conches," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest." A coach runs between Laigle and Mortagne, 22 miles south. See Map of Normandy; and for description see under Alençon.

Another coach runs between Laigle and St. Evroult, 8 miles north-west. The church of St. Evroult contains a leaden font of the 12th century, on a stone base of the 13th. The four Evangelists, under arcades, are separated by four compartments, showing the operations of each month of the year, with the sign of the zodiac above. The road from this to Argentan passes Gacé and Exmes.

⁹⁸ SAINTE GAUBURGE-SUR-RILLE.

¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁷ SURDON Junction. From this station a branch extends ⁹⁷ 62 miles south to Le Mans on the Paris and Brest line, passing Seez, 14 miles south from Surdon; and Alençon, 12½ miles farther, or 26½ miles from Surdon. For Time-table see under "Caen à Mezidon et au Mans," in the "Indicateur of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest." See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Seez (pop. 6000). *Inn*: Cheval Blanc. A poor town, originally called Saïum, on the river Orne. The cathedral was founded in the 5th century, but reconstructed in the 12th.

Alençon (pop. 19,000). *Hotels*: Cerf; Gare. A quiet town on the confluence of the Sarthe with the Brianthe, still famous for its lace-manufacture, which forms the standard occupation of the women here and throughout Normandy.

They work it with bobbins upon a small portable pillow or cushion, but here the needle is employed, and the working is on parchment. It is the only lace made with pure linen thread (handspun), which thread is worth from £100 to £120 per lb.

Alençon, Lille, and Dunkirk, are noted places for the linen manufac-

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 20.

GRANVILLE
MILES TO

ture. French linen is in general thicker and stiffer than Irish linen, whilst in whiteness it is inferior to the linen of Flanders and Holland.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame, finished in 1617, is a fine example of the Renaissance. The porch, adorned with open-worked gablets, the stone pulpit, and the fine 16th century glass of the windows, are among its principal features. The Hotel de Ville was built in 1783, upon the site of the old castle, of which the towers of the gateway still remain. The church of St. Leonard was rebuilt in the 15th century.

A coach starts from the station to Mortagne (see Map of Normandy, page 367; pop. 5100. *Hotel*: de France), 25 miles east from Alençon. 8 miles north from Mortagne by coach is the poor village of Soligni (pop. 1000), containing the famous monastery of La Trappe, founded in 1140 by Rotrou II. An agricultural penitentiary colony for boys has been recently attached to it.

¹²² ARGENTAN (pop. 6000). *Inns*: Trois Maures, etc. On the ⁸² junction of the rivers Ure and Orne. See Map of Brittany, page 425. North-west from Argentan, near Hableville, are three tumuli, and on one of them a large dolmen. Branch line 28 miles north to Mezidon on the Paris and Cherbourg line, passing Falaise and St. Pierre. See page 405.

A coach from the station runs eastwards to Exmes and Gasé, two small towns interesting to the antiquary.

¹⁴⁰ BRIOUZE (pop. 2000). A manufacturing town. Junction ⁶⁴ with line to La Ferté Macé (pop. 8000), also a manufacturing town.

¹⁵¹ FLERS (pop. 11,000). *Inns*: Europe; Ouest; etc. ⁵³

A busy manufacturing town, with a baronial castle of the 15th and 16th centuries.

From Flers a line in progress extends to Caen 39 miles north, passing Conde-sur-Noireau (pop. 7000), 7½ miles from Flers, and Pont d'Ouilly, 4½ miles farther.

From Flers another branch in progress extends to Laval, 55 miles south, on the Paris and Brest line. 14 miles south from Flers station is Domfront (pop. 6000). *Inns*: Poste; etc. A curious town on an eminence above the river Varennes, in a wild and picturesque country. It possesses fourteen of the embrasured towers of the fortifications built in 1562; the ruins of the castle built in 1011; and near the river the church of Notre Dame, 16th century. South-west from Domfront, near Passais, are many Celtic and Gallic remains. For the time-tables of the coaches running between Flers and these towns see under the "Services de Correspondances," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest."

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 20.—GRANVILLE.

GRANVILLE
MILES TO

166 MONSECRET, where coaches await passengers for the small 46 village of Tinchebray, the site of the battle between the two sons of William the Conqueror in 1106.

169 VIRE (pop. 7400). *Hotels*: Cheval Blanc; St. Pierre. 35

On the top of a hill at some distance from the station, with the picturesque ruins of a castle built in 1480, and a parish church of the 13th century. Olivier Basselin was born in this town, whose poetical productions were called the Vaux de Vire, whence the modern French name vaudevilles is derived.

Coaches await passengers at the station for Mortain, 15 miles southwards, and St. Hilaire, 10 miles farther south. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Mortain (pop. 3000). *Inns*: Poste; Cheval Blanc. Situated, like Vire, in the midst of a beautiful country.

186 VILLEDIEU. Coaches await here passengers for Avranches, 13 13 miles southwards. For description of Avranches, see below.

204 GRANVILLE (pop. 16,000). See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Hotels: Nord; Boule d'Or; Trois Couronnes; France; Soleil. Below the rocks of the fort is the Etablissement des Bains, with ball-room, reading-room, etc.

Steamers to Jersey. For description of Jersey, see Black's Guide to the Channel Islands.

Granville is a fortified port and bathing place on the Channel, nearly 16 miles north from Avranches.

In the neighbourhood are charming excursions.

Avranches (pop. 10,000). Coaches to and from Granville 16 miles north-west; to Villedieu, 13 miles north-east; and to Dol, 25 miles south-west, passing Pontorson, 13 miles south from Avranches. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Hotels: France, whence most of the diligences start; Londres; Bretagne.

Temple Protestant; Anglican church; Lycée; English school.

Avranches is one of the best towns in Normandy for those wishing a quiet and healthy residence; and although not on any railway it is within an easy distance, by diligence, from the great lines which traverse Normandy and Brittany from Paris.

On a fine terrace, called the Platform, stood the splendid cathedral

ROUTE 20.—AVRANCHES.

consecrated in 1122 by Bishop Turgis. However, of that once stately edifice all that now remains are a few fragments of columns and statues, carefully heaped up in a small pile in the centre of the terrace. At one of the entrances to this "platform" is a part of the step of the north transept door, on which Henry II. of England knelt before the Papal legate, as he received from him absolution for the murder of Thomas à Becket, Sunday, 21st May 1172. The inscription to that effect is on a brass plate on the shaft of an ancient colonnette forming one of the five supports of the chain which surrounds the stone step, and which is about 4 feet long and 14 inches broad.

From this platform is an excellent view of St. Michel and the surrounding country; and descending from it either by the path in front, or by the gate of the Gendarmerie to the left, we pass the Sous Préfecture and the Palais de Justice, and arrive at the Public Promenade, planted with rows of elms, adorned with a statue to an Avranchin hero. General Valhubert, who fell at Austerlitz. The large building beyond the gate in the Place Baudange is the Hotel de Ville, containing the Public Library, 12,000 volumes, and a good collection of manuscripts, all from St. Michel.

A narrow street at the side, opposite the Hotel de Ville, leads up to the top of another hill, where are the Lycée, the cathedral, and the Jardin des Plantes, another beautiful spot, with delightful terraces commanding extensive views.

From Avranches excursions are made to the Mont St. Michel, but visitors should obtain beforehand, from the landlord of their hotel, correct information as to the proper hours for crossing the sands, because they are in some places "quick" and treacherous. A bargain should also be made as to the price of a conveyance, which will probably amount to 10 francs for two or three persons.

The most economical way, however, is to take a seat in the diligence that passes Pontorson on its way to Dol. From Pontorson walk or take the rail to Moidrey, the station for St. Michel. There are inns both at Pontorson and St. Michel.

EXCURSION TO ST. MICHEL.

See Map of Brittany.

From whatever direction the tourist approaches this most remarkable island, the best places to alight at on the way are—Pontorson,

ROUTE 20.—ST. MICHEL.

where there are decent inns ; or Moidrey, the terminus of the railway from Vitré, 50 miles southwards. Moidrey is about 30 minutes' walk from the island of Mont St. Michel. In St. Michel are two comfortable inns.

Pontorson (pop. 2300). *Inns*: Ouest ; La Croix Verte. Distant from Avranches, by diligence, 14 miles ; and from Dol, by diligence, 12 miles ; and by rail from Vitré, 48 miles ; and 2 from Moidrey.

Pontorson is situated 7 miles from Mont St. Michel, near the mouth of the river Couesnon, which here deposits much alluvial soil.

The parish church was founded by Duke Robert, the father of William the Conqueror. Between the high altar and the sacristy there is a stone altar of very early date, adorned with a sculptured reredos representing the passion of our Saviour. The heads of most of the figures are unfortunately knocked off. On the floor of the church are a number of ancient tombstones.

The road to Mont St. Michel from Pontorson passes through a half-cultivated sandy plain by the side of the Couesnon. Heaps of "tangible," or rich alluvial soil, stud the plain, which is carted off to the interior for manure. Just before reaching the quicksands there is a small house, where the guides or pilots await passengers to show them the way across ; fee, 1, 2, or 3 francs, according to the number of the party.

St. Michel is a granite rock of a rudely oval form, 550 feet high, and 3195 feet in circumference, bristling with pinnacles. On the northern side, where the slope is gentlest, stands the village. High above, on the summit, is the abbatial church, standing due east and west, with the conventual buildings, grouped around it—half monastic, half military.

The landing-place is by a rocky bit of shore on the southern side, and to the right is the treble gateway leading into the town. The first is the most massive. At each side of the second gate is one of the cannons left by Lord Scales when he retired from the siege of the town in the reign of Henry VI. They are apparently of Flemish workmanship, made of iron, and are not of the same size. The larger is on the south side of the gate : it is 5½ tons in weight, 19 inches in calibre, and 12 feet in length, of which the chamber composes more than one-fourth. The smaller, on the north side, is 3½ tons in weight, 15 inches in calibre, and 11 ft. 9 in. long. The interior

ROUTE 20.—ST. MICHEL.

is made up of longitudinal bars ; and around the outside are the rings of the hoops, quite close to each other.

By the side of the third gateway, near the Inns, a flight of steps gives access to the ramparts. They were erected in the time of Charles VII., much as we now see them, and they stretch away from the middle of the south side, at the water's edge, round to the north and north-east. They have low circular towers projecting at intervals, and are battlemented and machicolated all along the lines. Along this parapet, to the left, runs a walk, which is the easiest and best way to take for the abbey gate. On reaching it ring the bell and enter. However, nearly all the little streets of steps in the village conduct also to this same point. The conventual buildings consist of a vast pile, flanked by two towers containing the staircases leading up to the different stages. The northern tower is called *La Marveille*, on account of its beauty and position.

In the middle of all is the great church, with extensive crypts and vaults in the basement.

The first part the stranger is conducted into is the Cellier, or storehouse of the monks, and the *Salle de Montgomerie*, or the *Salle d'Aumones*, whence a circular staircase leads to the great refectory, at the east end. It is a noble hall, with a row of slender columns running down the middle, vaulted in stone throughout, and a range of windows looking over the sea. A door at the west end leads into the refectory of the garrison, a wider hall, with a double range of central columns, also vaulted, and having at its west end a separate communication, by a narrow staircase, with the *Chemin de Ronde*. On the same level as these two large halls are the prisons, dungeons, and *oubliettes* of the west buildings ; and the vaults, cellars, and under-buildings of the abbots' lodgings, on the south side of the monastery. Immediately above the refectory is the dormitory, similar in plan and construction, and above the cellier or storehouse the crypt, under the choir of the church, supported on nineteen pillars 17 feet in circumference and 25 feet high. And on the same level the *Salle des Chevalliers*, vaulted like the others, with two rows of central columns, two enormous fireplaces, and a range of windows looking over the ocean. The masses of masonry are here of enormous thickness, and the whole arrangement is exceedingly intricate and curious. Immediately above the *Salle des Chevalliers* is the cloister, built round a small court on a leaded terrace ; and on the

ROUTE 20.—ST. MICHEL.

same level as the church. All the buildings hitherto mentioned are of the 13th century ; but the crypt and other basement buildings of the church are of the 11th and 12th. The floor of the church is 5 feet above the pinnacle of the rock, or 355 feet above the sea.

The first church built here was that raised by St. Aubert in 709 ; the second was founded by Richard I., Duke of Normandy, and finished in 996. A fire destroyed it, and Richard II., his son and successor, began a third church in 1022. The nave of this church, which was not finished till 1060, is that which still stands ; but all the choir is of much later date. The transepts may be considered of nearly the same date as the nave.

The choir, with its chapels, is of the 15th and 16th centuries (1452 and 1521), all this part having been rebuilt at that period in consequence of previous destruction by fire. The crypt of the choir was also rebuilt at the same time. The central tower is about 400 feet above the level of the sea.

The cloister is unique in its construction. It surrounds a small court, or *préau*, 60 feet by 40 feet, with a range of narrow pointed arches, all on slender single shafts, arranged in double lines, so that each shaft of one row answers to an intercolumniation of the other ; and over them runs a vault, with ribs springing from each row alternately, forming triangular vaulting spaces, in the middle of each of which runs up a delicate volute, ending in a flower. The shaft-caps are of one piece with the adjoining stone in the wall ; and in one case one stone has three and another four caps all of one piece. The spandrels are carved into foliage, or circular compartments, containing figures, designs, etc. ; and above, towards the court, runs a narrow frieze, adorned with roses, scroll-work, and other ornaments. The whole is of the most exquisite design, perfect workmanship, and of the highest architectural interest.—*See Cassell's Normandy.*

Just at the inner third gate is the inn called the Hotel St. Michel, where a comfortable bedroom and dinner may be had ; and a little farther up the street is the Lion d'Or.

Since the Government establishments have been removed, the town, which contains house accommodation for 2000 or even 3000 inhabitants, has now only about 140, and as even a large proportion of these are absent fishing, the place seems deserted during the day.

From St. Michel take the rail to Vitré, page 427 ; or coach to Dol, page 429 ; or to Avranches, page 420. See Map of Brittany.

2



BRITTANY.

BRITTANY contains numerous Celtic monuments, of which there are four kinds.

1. Menhirs or Peulvans—Rude upright monoliths, from 3 to 40 feet high.

2. Dolmens—Two or more flattish blocks of stone, ranged on their edges opposite each other, with one or more stone slabs lying across them. When small, they resemble altars or tables; but when large, covered galleries.

3. Tumuli—Great heaps of stone covered with turf. When the heaps of stones are not covered, they are called Galgalls.

4. Pierres, bramlantes or tournantes—Immense blocks of stone, so nicely poised as to be easily moved in certain directions.

 ROUTE 21.

PARIS TO BREST.

Distance, 388 Miles. Time by quick trains, 16 hours.

For Time-tables, see under "Paris à Brest" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest." For the general Route, see the Index and Railway Map; and for the details, the Map of Brittany.

PARIS
MILES FROM

BREST
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse. 388

¹⁰ VERSAILLES. See Excursion 1 from Paris—Rive Gauche, 378
page 84.

¹⁴ SAINT CYR. See Excursion 1, page 91. Junction with 374
line to Granville. See Route 20.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 21.—LAVAL.

BREST
MILES TO

20½ LAVERRIÈRE. Station from which to visit Magny-les-357½
Hameaux, 3¼ miles south. See Excursion 1 from Paris, page 92.

30 RAMBOUILLET (pop. 5000). Royal hunting-box and 358
grounds. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 160.

43 MAINTENON. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 159. 345

54 CHARTRES (pop. 20,000). Magnificent cathedral. See 334
Excursion 11 from Paris, page 157.

98 NOGENT-LE-ROTRON (pop. 8000). *Inn*: Dauphin. 295
The favourite residence of the Duke of Sully, the distinguished
minister of Henry IV. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 157.

131 LE MANS (pop. 38,000). *Hotel*: Boule d'Or; Dauphin; 257
France.

Cathedral of St. Julien, founded in the 11th century. See Ex-
cursion 11 from Paris, page 156. Junction with line to Surdon, 62 miles
north (see Route 20), and with lines to Angers, 60 miles south-west,
and Tours, 62 miles south-east. For the two first branches see in the
"Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," under "Le Mans à Mezi-
don et Caen;" and "Paris à Angers, Bressuire, etc.," and for the third branch
under "Tours au Mans" in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer
d'Orléans."

187 LAVAL (pop. 28,000). *Hotels*: Ouest; Paris; France. 201

A clean pleasant town on the Mayenne, crossed by handsome bridges.
The old castle has a massive embrasured dungeon tower, and a sub-
terranean chapel of the 11th century. On the same side of the river,
and about a mile distant, is St. Price, with some curious painted statues
of great antiquity. On an eminence above the castle is the church of
Notre Dame des Cordeliers, with seven marble altars.

In 1290 Guy IX. married the Countess of Falkenberg in Flanders;
who brought with her weavers from Bruges, and thus laid the founda-
tion of the linen manufacture, for which Laval has ever since been
renowned.

From Laval a branch extends 18 miles northwards to Mayenne (pop.
11,000). For Time-table see under "Laval à Mayenne," in the "Indicateur
des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest."

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 21.—VITRÉ.

BREST
MILES TO*Inns* : Europe ; Belle Etoile.

Mayenne is rather a curious town with some pleasant promenades. On the right side of the river is the castle, built by Juhel, Duke of Brittany, in the 7th century, which was taken by William the Conqueror in the 11th. 7 miles south-east from Mayenne is Jublains (pop. 2000), the ancient *Noiodunum*, the capital of the *Diablintes*, re-constructed and fortified by the Romans.

²⁰⁹ VITRÉ (pop. 9000). *Inns* : *Sevigné* ; *Voyageurs* ; both within ¹⁷⁹ a stonethrow of the station.

Although the ancient towers and walls of Vitré have been nearly all cleared away, to make room for modern dwellings and wider thoroughfares, sufficient still remains of old crooked streets, and timbered houses overhanging them, to make it one of the best specimens of a town of the middle ages to be met with in Brittany.

The church, *Notre Dame*, is of the 15th century, surrounded by buttresses alternating with gables, and surmounted by a beautiful spire 190 feet high. In the windows there are some good bits of old glass. On the south wall is an out-door Pulpit perfect in its carved stone decorations. In the interior is a handsome pulpit of wood. The best timber houses are in the street behind the Hotel *Sevigné* called the *Rue des Porches*, and in its continuation called the *Rue d'Enbas*, which terminates at the promenade, near the ruins of the castle commenced in the 13th century. The best remaining portions of the town-wall adjoin the Hotel *Sevigné*. The present hotel, when a private house, was inhabited by *Madame Sevigné* ; and four miles south of Vitré is her favourite mansion, the *Chateau des Rochers*, where, at different periods between 1654 and 1690, she wrote 267 of her well-known letters.

A branch line from Vitré extends 50 miles northwards to *Moidrey*, the station for *St. Michel*. This is the easiest and best approach to *Mont St. Michel*, one of the most remarkable places in Normandy. For description of *St. Michel*, see page 421. 23 miles north from Vitré, on this same branch line, is *Fougères* (pop. 1500). Frequent conflagrations have caused it to be entirely rebuilt.

²³² RENNES (pop. 46,000). Junction with line to *St. Malo*, 50 ¹⁵⁶ miles north ; for Time-table see under "*Paris à St. Malo* ;" and with line to *Redon*, 44 miles south. For Time-table see under "*Paris, Redon, Lorient*," etc. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

ROUTE 21.—RENNES.

Hotels.—Julien ; France ; Ouest ; Commerce.

Cabs.—The course, 1½ fr. ; the hour, 1 fr. 75 c.

Many of the towns in Brittany and Normandy having suffered severely from conflagrations, found themselves compelled to change the building materials from wood and shingle to stone and brick ; which of course involved a complete change in their style of architecture, and a total extinction of their ancient character.

Among these is Rennes, which, in 1720, suffered from a terrible fire, that lasted five days and five nights, and burnt to the ground 3284 houses. So that Rennes, as it now stands, may be said to date only from that period. It is a handsome but dull town, with straight streets, fine promenades, and pleasant quays along the banks of the Vilaine and the canal of the Ile-et-Rance.

In the centre of the town are the squares De la Mairie and Du Palais. In the Mairie are besides the Government Offices, the Concert Room, and the Library. Opposite the Mairie is the Theatre.

The ceiling of the great saloon in the Palais de Justice, and the Crucifixion in the same room, were painted by Jouvenet ; in the Cours d'Assizes the ceiling is of carved oak.

At the north-east corner of the town is the church of St. George, on the Promenade La Motte ; and farther up, the church of Notre Dame, crowned with an image of the Virgin. Behind commences the promenade Thabor, consisting of a large plot of greensward (a rare thing in France), surrounded by chestnut trees. Next follows the Jardin des Plantes with good hothouses.

A short distance south-east from the Place du Palais is St. Germain, commenced in the 15th century, resembling in its general form the church of Lamballe, perched on a rock and seen distinctly from the station. St. Germain contains some fine glass, especially in the window over the altar. On the opposite side of the quay are the large buildings occupied by the Lycée and University ; the latter contains also the Picture Gallery.

At the western side of the town is the Cathedral, with a façade in three stages, composed of Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian columns, and surmounted by two towers in two stages. The roof of the nave is barrel-vaulted, supported on 20 Ionic columns in two rows. Westwards from the cathedral is the fine avenue called Le Mail.

Branch line from Rennes, 51 miles northward, to St. Malo, passing

ROUTE 21.—DOL.

Dol, 25 miles north from Rennes—see map of Brittany. For Time-tables see the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest," under "Paris à St. Malo."

Dol (pop. 4500). *Inns*: La Grande Maison in the centre of the Grande Rue; and at the extremity Notre Dame. Omnibuses for both inns await passengers at the station. Diligences start from the station for Pontorson, near St. Michel, page 421.

Dol is a dull place excepting on Saturday, when the Grande Rue with its quaint antique houses is enlivened by the people attending the market.

The cathedral of St. Sampson, built during the 13th to the 15th centuries, and still unfinished, has on the exterior a gloomy appearance. It is 328 feet long and 54 wide. The transept is 100 feet long. The choir is lighted by a fine 13th century window 31 feet high and 21 wide.

"Nine apsidal chapels are thrown out from as many arches in the choir, and there are several windows displaying stained glass (modern) of no ordinary character; those which come into sight behind the high altar, when viewed from the west end, being coruscant in beauty. But the feature most deserving of close inspection is in the apsidal chapel standing direct east, where there is a splendid specimen of glass of the 13th century, in a window thirty-six feet high and twenty-four wide. The main subject is 'The Last Judgment;' but there are numerous compartments, illustrating the Old Testament. Below is a section depicting the legend of St. Sampson, in which Satan is seen blowing with tremendous force against the sails of the vessel which conveys the holy friar to the coast of Brittany. Another glass panel represents him at the Court of Childebert II. A.D. 575." —*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

Two miles from Dol is a granite monolith or menhir, called the *Pierre du Champ Dolent*, 35 feet above the ground, and by investigation it has been found to extend 30 feet below. To reach it, take the first road to the right of the railway station, keeping on the broad highway which crosses the railway bridge. Having passed the churchyard and crossed another bridge, we reach a finger-post; where take the road indicated "No. 5 à Combours," as far as a modern granite cross on the right side of the road; whence take the road to the left, which continue for a short distance, when the menhir will be descried among the fields to the right.

The Combours road goes on to the village and castle of Combours, where Chateaubriand spent his boyhood.

Two miles from Dol, on the road to St. Malo, is the isolated hill of Mont Dol, 200 feet high. On the top, where formerly stood an altar of the Druids, is an image of the patroness of the Romish church.

51 miles from Rennes and 16 from Dol is the port of *St. Malo* (pop. 11,000). *Hotels*: France; Univers; Franklin. The first two are near the wharfs of the steamers for Dinan, Jersey, and Southampton. See the Time-tables of the London and South-Western Railway.

ROUTE 21.—ST. MALO.

For Dinan they sail from the north extremity of the Quai St. Vincent, opposite the Porte St. Vincent ; time 2½ hours ; fare 2 fr. A beautiful trip. The diligences for Dinan start from No. 8 Rue de Jacques Cartier ; time 3¼ hours.

From the Quai de la Grande Porte, the south continuation of the Quai St. Vincent, start the steamers for Southampton and Jersey ; and at the south extremity of this same Quay are the ferry-boats for Saint Servan ; fare 1 sou. Round this corner, on the Quai Dinan, and in front of the Porte de Dinan, start the steamers for Dinard ; time 15 minutes ; fare ½ sous. From this round by the ramparts, passing the Jetty, we come to the Porte de Bon Secours, fronting the island Le Grande Bé, connected with the beach by a causeway uncovered only at low water. At the northern side of this little island is the grave of Chateaubriand, marked by a low granite cross. The house he inhabited is that peaked roof house looking down the Rue de Jacques Cartier, at present occupied by the Hotel de France.

St. Malo and St. Servan occupy the opposite sides of a narrow gulf, at the head of which is the railway station and the mouth of the river Rance, leading up to the town of Dinan. Fronting the entrance to this gulf, stretches another tongue of land covered by the villas and gardens of the village of Dinard. These four places are in constant communication with each other. The streets of St. Malo are generally steep and the houses poor, while the only edifice of any note is the cathedral, commenced in the 12th century. The spire was finished after the visit of Napoleon III. in 1855. The interior of the church is impressive ; it contains a fine ivory crucifix and some modern paintings.

The promenades of St. Malo are round the granite ramparts and along the broad but silent quays and jetty which line the empty docks and harbour. The fortifications are partially abandoned by government, and even the chateau at the entrance into the town, which used to be guarded with such jealous care, is thrown open to the public during certain hours of the day. The water of St. Malo is bad.

St. Servan (pop. 13,000). Hotel de l'Union ; furnished lodgings. Opposite St. Malo. Omnibuses and ferry-boats constantly going between the two. St. Servan is a dull uninteresting country town, of which the most that can be said in its favour is, that it is more habitable than St. Malo. It contains generally about 200 English residents.

Fronting the gulf of St. Malo is a tongue of land, with one side towards St. Malo and the other towards the English Channel, covered with the country houses, gardens, and bathing establishments of Dinard. Hotel de Dinard ; numerous furnished apartments to let.

Steamer between Dinard and St. Malo every hour ; time 15 minutes ; fare 5 sous.

The best of all places in the vicinity of St. Malo is Dinan (pop. 9000).

ROUTE 21.—DINAN.

Hotels: Poste; Commerce—in the centre promenade of the town; the Bretagne, outside the gate of Brest, where the diligences from St. Malo stop; and the Hotel des Voyageurs, at the gate St. Louis, at the entrance from the Port.

The steamers that come from St. Malo stop at the foot of the old bridge under the viaduct. This part of the town is called the Port, and is at least 250 feet below Dinan. The sail by steamer from St. Malo to Dinan up the narrow sluggish Rance is most charming.

Dinan is eminently picturesque both in its situation and structure, as it retains a good deal of its ancient walls, with its massive turreted gates, and many of those quaint 16th century houses with rudely sculptured ornaments over the doorways. It stands on an eminence rising from the wooded dell of the Rance, here spanned by a lofty viaduct 255 feet long, connecting it with the town of Lanvallay on the other side.

"A stroll round the ramparts, starting from the Hotel de Bretagne, is one of the most delectable recreations enjoyable in this division of the county. The promenades on the elevated Mall here entered look down into a very wide fosse in which rise the town walls, thirty feet high, with their numerous round towers (glorious specimens of mediæval masonry), compared with which our 'Dane John' walls at Canterbury are but a tea-gardens' *enceinte*. These tawny-coloured granite towers must impress every one that beholds them, for the first time, with a deep sense of the extravagance which in barbarous times deemed no outlay too lavish, no sacrifice of human life too cruel, in maintenance of feudal or regal ascendancy. Men worked in stone, at that period, for three sous a day; and the archers that shot through the loopholes and machicoulis of these towers, when built, received threepence a day: less than our farm labourers' children nine years old receive for scaring the rooks from the corn!

"The town-walls were originally entered by eight gates, four of which are still extant,—Portes de Jerzuel, St. Malo, Brest, and St. Louis. The principal flanking towers remaining out of the original twenty-one are those at the gates of Brest and St. Malo, the Coëtquen or Powder Magazine, St. Julien, and Lesquen or Lande-Vaucouleur; but the great feature in Dinan's military relics of olden and honourable times is the Castle with twin towers, one hundred and thirty-six feet high, detached from the town by a ravelin and two deep fosses, and now used as a prison. Considering its antiquity, of nearly four centuries, it is wonderfully preserved. The oldest part, at the basement, is as early in date as A.D. 1300. It is named, but without warranty, after Anne of Brittany, as though that extraordinary princess had caused it to be built up on the old foundations that were laid in the reign of Philippe le Bel: whereas it was completed in the year of her birth, when the dukedom was held by Francis the Second of Brittany, A.D. 1488."—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany*.

In the central promenade, where also the fairs are held, is a statue of Bertrand Duguesclin, Connetable de France, 1314-1380; his heart is pre-

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 21.—DINAN.

BREST
MILES TO

served in the Chapelle de la Vierge of the Cathedral, a venerable Roman Gothic edifice. On the eminence called St. Esprit is a vast lunatic asylum, to which is attached a very beautiful Gothic chapel. There are about 300 English residents at Dinan.

Nearly a mile from the town, in a deep glen, is a ferruginous spring, a favourite resort of the inhabitants; and about half-a-mile farther, the Chateaux of Coninnais and Grange. About a mile up the Rance is Lehon, with the ruins of a castle and priory.

"The last hundred yards of this walk lie through a depth of granite rock, which in some parts is so narrow as just to permit a full-grown man to pass; and here the descent is very steep;—but there are well wrought granite steps which most carefully secure one's footing till the level ground is reached of one of the prettiest of Breton hamlets. The principal point of attraction is the stupendous mound, a natural formation, cone-shaped, a hundred and twenty feet high, on the summit of which stand the remains of the Castle of the Beaumanoirs. Our Henry the Second laid siege to it in 1168, and took it by assault.

"I shall not add any description of the well-known ruins of the Abbey and the Beaumanoir Chapel. The stronghold of the sovereign earthly lord of Lehon and the House of God have alike crumbled into decay; their very desolation and silence and gloom now constituting their only claim to passing notice; and all memorial of their once brilliant existence fading daily away. The very weeds and wild tree growth inter-tangled with mul-lion and arch appear to be hastening the progress of destruction, and an enormous elder, upwards of forty feet high, has interlaced its wide-spreading boughs in the tracery of the west window, so as to loosen many a stone graven with lines of beauty."—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

At the fairs held at Dinan a great number of those small cows, commonly called in England Alderney cows, are sold. The price varies from £5 to £8.

²⁴⁶ MONTFORT (pop. 2500). On the junction of the Meu and ¹⁴² the Garun, destroyed in 1091, and rebuilt in the reign of Charles V.

²⁶² CAULNES-DINAN, where a coach awaits passengers for Dinan, ¹²⁶ 14 miles northwards—see Map of Brittany. The most picturesque approach to Dinan is up the Rance by steamer from St. Malo, p. 430.

²⁶⁷ BROONS (pop. 3000), with iron mines, and the castle in which ¹²¹ Guesclin was born. A few miles westwards is Jugon (pop. 600), near a lake of 198 acres. Diligence to Merdrignac, 16 miles southwards. To the west of Merdrignac is Loudeac, connected by diligences with each other.

²⁸³ LAMBALLE (pop. 4500). *Hotel: France.* On the banks of ¹⁰⁵

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 21.—GUINGAMP.

BREST
MILES TO

the Gouessant, with an interesting parish church—Notre Dame—of the 13th to the 15th centuries. The public promenade occupies the site of the old castle.

²⁹⁵ SAINT BRIEUC (pop. 16,400). *Inns* : Croix Blanche ; Uni- ⁹⁸
vers ; etc. Junction with branch line to Auray, 79 miles south on Route 23, Nantes to Brest. Near Auray are the greatest number of remarkable Druidical monuments.

St. Brieuc, with its port Legué, is situated at the mouth of the river Gouet. It contains some good streets, squares, and churches. The cathedral has a somewhat heavy appearance. About 3 miles from the town is the castle built by John, fourth Duke of Brittany, to protect the port from the Norman pirates.

From St. Brieuc rail to Quintin, 13 miles south ; Loudeac (pop. 7000) 29 miles south ; and Napoleonville, 44 miles south. Half-way between St. Brieuc and Loudeac is Plœuc, with many dolmens and menhirs.

From Napoleonville or Pontivy rail to Auray, 28 miles south. A diligence runs also to Etalles, on the coast, 9 miles north-west.

³¹⁴ GUINGAMP (pop. 7500). *Hotel* : France. A smaller but ⁷⁴
more interesting town to the tourist and archæologist than St. Brieuc. It possesses the fine old abbey church of St. Croix, founded in the 12th century, and the church of Notre Dame du Bon Secours (recently restored), containing an image visited by pilgrims, said to possess miraculous power in the cure of fever.

“The view from the church tower quite repays the fatigue of encountering hundreds of steps and a defiling quantity of dust and dirt. At one glance we comprehend the position of the town and all its ornamental, not to say beautiful, appendages ; for although Dulness has here made a permanent home, and the silence is often so profound that even at this central point one may almost hear the fall of a leaf or of a glove in the street, there is a circular picture surrounding this airy platform, the details of which it is delightful to inspect in turn, as specimens of the peculiar character of Breton landscape. The very considerable elevation on which Guingamp stands uplifts the church tower to an altitude especially favourable for such a *vue de ballon*, as the French term it. All the arable and pasture land is spread out for many miles interspersedly among ancient woods and recent plantations ; villas, gardens, water-mills, grey towers, châteaux, and cottages, dotting the scene ; and silvery lines of water, tributaries to that charming river the Trieux, shining in the evening sun’s rays wherever an opening in the thickets or high hedges permits their winding courses to appear and mingle flood and field. The pinnacled tourelles

ROUTE 21.—GUINGAMP.

of the old country mansions were visible in many communes, without the aid of a telescope ; and 'the white walled distant towns' of Châtelaudren, St. Gilles, Plouaret, Pedernec, and some six or seven others, sparkled in the distance ;—homes that still displayed the escutcheon of Penthièvre, and where 'Duke Jean' was a name more familiar to the 'ancients' that yet peopled those decaying tenements than that of Louis. Nearer at hand, the ruins of the Abbey of St. Croix and the graceful steeple of Notre Dame de Grace, the Chateau of Kermat, and the grey tower of Ploumaigoire, presented their distinguishing features. The heights overlooking the Bay of Brissac precluded a view of the sea, which was all that was wanting to make this charming panorama perfect. The river flows below, as a natural moat, intervening in olden times between the open country and the precipitous rock, which is itself a bulwark, though faced with parapet and rampart, where fruit trees and tamarisks have supplanted sentinels and warders, in most picturesque luxuriance."

In the Grande Place are houses of the 15th century, many of them exhibiting "the projecting stories and overhanging eaves and pinnaced dormers which characterise the most ancient streets in the towns of the province. One or two still preserve what is called in roofing the hooded pent ; a capital feature in a sketch, and not unfrequently to be met with in Anjou and Poitou and some parts of La Vendée. The granite-built doors and archways also abound ; and almost every other street has its 'Demetrius' or handicraftsman to furnish offerings and little shrines, images, and emblems for that great goddess of the Guingampians' idolatry, 'Notre Dame de Bon Secours.' From window to window may be traced angels, cherubim, crucifixes, small and great 'Maries,' and whatever else in wax, ivory, wood, or stone, could be set up to advantage around the statue of Our Lady of Halgoet in the little chapel appended to the Church of Notre Dame which is open to the street. This is a much frequented nook overlooking the pavement, and, in its way, rather attractive. Here are fourteen little arches, on either side, surmounted by niches of uniform design, twelve feet in height, in each of which is a very well executed statue (painted), six feet six inches in height, of an apostle."—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

In the neighbourhood is good fishing.

The numerous diligences which start from Guingamp afford great facilities for visiting the quaint and little frequented towns of this neighbourhood.

Diligence to Paimpol, 21 miles north on the coast, passing at about half-way Pontrioux (pop. 2400), on the Trieux. On the tongue of land at the entrance of the Bay of Paimpol are the ruins of the abbey of Beauport, founded in the 13th century. Four miles west from Paimpol, or 19 by diligence from Guingamp, is Lezardrieux on the estuary formed by the Trieux and Liff. Five miles west from Lezardrieux, or 22 miles from Guingamp by coach, is the port of Treguier (pop. 4000), on the estuary formed by the junction of the Guindy and Jaudy. The cathedral

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 21.—MORLAIX.

BREST
MILES TO

and cloister here were begun in the 13th century by St. Yves, whose tomb is in the church. In the cemetery is an ossuary of the kind so frequently met with in the churchyards of Brittany. The coach between Guingamp and Treguier passes, at 13 miles from the former, **Roche Derrien** (pop. 2000), with a church of the 11th century. Seven miles from Guingamp, on the road to Lannion, is **Bégard** (pop. 5000), with an ancient abbey.

29 miles south from Guingamp by coach is **Mur** (pop. 3000), and other 11 miles southwards is **Napoleonville**, whence rail may be taken to Auray. Coach also to Callac (pop. 3500), 20 miles southwards, passing Moustern.

323 **BELLE-ISLE.** At this station coaches await passengers for **65**
Bégard, 2½ miles north; and for Belle-Isle, 5 miles south.

330 **PLOUARET** (pop. 5000). Station for Lannion, 9½ miles **58**
north by diligence.

Lannion (pop. 7100). *Inns*: Hotel de l'Europe; De France.

The most remarkable houses are in the Grande Place, but the only genuine remnant of their pristine quaintness the modernising process has not effaced, is the slated hood which encompasses the dormer or uppermost windows.

A few miles north on the coast is the small port of Perros-Guirec, where King Arthur held his court, at which his wife, the "white as silver" Guenare'han, and the lovely Brangwain, dazzled all beholders.

South from Lannion are the imposing ruins of the castle of Tonquedec.

344½ **PLOUIGNEAU.** A remarkably fine view from the station. **43½**

350 **MORLAIX** (pop. 15,000). *Hotels*: Provence; Europe; and **38**
at the station the Hotel Bozellec.

Morlaix, although so far inland, has a port formed by the junction of the rivers Jarbeau and Kerlent, capable of accommodating vessels of 400 tons burden. Here it was that Mary Stuart landed in 1548 to become the wife of the Dauphin of France. On her way she halted first at Roscoff, 16 miles northward on the coast, where she founded the chapel of St. Ninian. At Morlaix she was received with great pomp by the nobility of Brittany, and lodged in the convent of the Jacobins. Morlaix is picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, distinctly seen from the railway, which passes over it by a viaduct 190 feet high and 935 feet long.

A diligence leaves Morlaix station for St. Pol de Leon, 13 miles north, from which Roscoff is 3 miles farther north. See Map of Brittany, p. 425.

St. Pol de Leon (pop. 8000). *Inn*: Hotel de France.

ROUTE 21.—ROSCOFF.

This town possesses some fine timber houses and a beautiful church, St. Pol, of the 13th century, with an exquisite rose window, richly carved stalls, and a stone reredos. "The two elegant (Lichfield-like) spires, corresponding in height and style, and among the finest in France, soar in air to the height of 200 feet from their base on the towers, which are 150 feet high, and exhibit the longest lancet windows in Europe."—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

The chief curiosity in St. Pol's is a long stone trough, like a sarcophagus, in the transept, supposed to have been used for baptism by immersion. The pavement of the nave and choir is a perfect mosaic of tombstones. In a corner of the yard is an ossuary.

The church, Notre Dame de Kreisker, has a fine square tower, pierced with open mullion work, and surmounted by a spire 366 feet high, pronounced by Vauban the boldest piece of architecture he had ever seen. "It rises out of a thick cluster of minarets, and the needle-like apex tapers off into a fineness hardly to be imagined feasible in so rugged a material as granite. The nave is one of the many in Europe that diverge from a directly straight line: a fanciful conception of the mediæval (and, probably, monastic) architects, to commemorate the agonising of our Lord and Saviour on the Cross."—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

3 miles north from St. Pol de Leon is Roscoff (pop. 1200), on the English Channel, with good sea-bathing. This place is famous for its vegetables, of which it produces enormous quantities, such as asparagus, artichokes, carrots, red onions, cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. etc.

The Church of Roscoff is a remarkable specimen of Breton church architecture, which, in the matter of "steeple, displays a style so foreign to what may be deemed normal in the building art, as, in many instances, to suggest ideas of Moorish designs. The shaft, the ascending perpendicular, is often loaded too demonstratively, half-way up:—and higher, again, than that elevation. The general effect, however, is far from unpleasing. The bas-reliefs, in alabaster, in three glazed cases, at the west end of the interior, are exceedingly curious. They illustrate the life of our Saviour from the cradle to the cross, and to the Ascension at Bethany."—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.* In this church there are, as in many others in Brittany, rows of small boxes, with a hole covered with glass, through which is seen a skull. "When nothing survives of all that was mortal, except the dry skeleton, the nearest relatives of the buried man disinter the remains. The skull is removed from the corporeal frame and locked up in one of these little boxes within the church, and the bones are piled up in an ossuary. This is regarded, however, as a privilege, and paid for accordingly by those who can afford the fee; but the heads of those whose survivors care not to resort to this special exposition are carried to another place, equally consecrated, and even yet more public, but more common. On the coping of the churchyard walls are built up certain stone cabinets, which very closely resemble a vast meat-

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 21.—LANDERNAU.

BREST
MILES TO

screen : quite open in front with arched niches—somewhat after the manner of a catacomb. In these niches, skulls, rarely exceeding four, are deposited in front ; thigh and arm bones behind them. Thus, one of these erections, roofed and well built, containing four niches, receives 16 skulls, and about 64 bones.”—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany.*

On the beach is the chapel of *St. Ninian*, founded by Queen Mary on her arrival, but long since desecrated. Before the altar of this chapel Prince Charles Edward, a fugitive from Culloden and England, knelt immediately after landing, to return thanks for having escaped the English cruisers.

In Roscoff is a famous fig-tree above 200 years old. The circumference of the foliage is 300 feet.

³⁶⁷ LANDIVISIAU (pop. 3500). With a fine Gothic church and ²¹ a charnel-house.

³⁷⁸ LANDERNAU (pop. 8500). *Hotels* : *Univers* ; *Voyageurs* ; ¹² etc. Junction with line to Nantes, 222 miles south. See Route 23, Nantes to Brest.

An important manufacturing town at the head of the Brest roads, or the estuary of the Elorn.

The principal church is called *St. Thomas de Cantorbéry*. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the *Château de la Forêt*, supposed to have been the residence of *Joyeuse-Garde*, one of the famous personages in the history of King Arthur ; and also the castle of the celebrated *Morvan*, called the *Château de la Roche Maurice*, situated on a steep rock 100 feet high.

From Landerneau a coach runs 5 miles northwards to *Ploudaniel* ; and other 5 miles beyond to *Lesneven* (pop. 3000). Less than a mile from this town is the church of *Notre Dame du Folgoet*, a curious edifice, commenced in 1366 and completed in 1419, and built of the *Kersanton* stone, a fine-grained hornblende. Beautiful as is the sculpture throughout the interior, it is upon the “*Jubé*, or rood-loft, that the greatest pains have been bestowed. The high, and the two adjoining altars, are also very elaborately wrought, the fronts being covered with tracery of lace-like texture. In the south-east corner of the choir, under a canopy, are statues in stone of *John of Montfort* and his heroic duchess.”—*Weld.*

About 6 miles south-west, by the road from *Lesneven* to *Renan*, is *Plabennec* (pop. 6000). Near *Lake Leuhon*, with numerous *Druidical* stones.

³⁸⁸ BREST (pop. 80,000). *Hotels* : *Loquer* ; *Voyageurs* ; *Nantes* ; *Provence*.

ROUTE 21.—BREST.

Temple Protestant, at the end of the Rue Aiguillon, next the Cours Dajot.

From the Cours Dajot a flight of steps descends to Bassin No. 1, the quay of the steamers which make excursions to the places of interest in the neighbourhood, such as to Landernau—reached also by rail; Le Conquet, on the extreme west point of France; Faou, south-east from Brest, at the head of the estuary—reached also by rail. In the neighbourhood is Remengol, frequented by pilgrims; Camaret and the caves of Toulanguel, at the south-west extremity of the Goulet de Brest; and the island of Ouessant, with two lighthouses of the first order. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

The magnificent Harbour and Docks of Brest are occupied chiefly by men-of-war; and the miles of broad spacious quays by arsenals and government establishments.

At the southern side of the town is the promenade called the Cours Dajot, commanding splendid views, reached directly from the Place du Champ de Bataille by the Rue de Aiguillon. It is planted with trees and adorned with two marble statues presented to the town, as the inscription on the pedestal informs us, by the "Gouvernement Consulaire, Le XIIIth Germinal, An. IX." At the western extremity of the Cours is the principal entrance to the chateau, now barracks. Permission to visit it is readily granted by the sergeant of the guard, who hands the visitor over to the "concierge." It is a large massive building, flanked by five great towers around a keep or dungeon tower of enormous thickness, the oldest part of the whole, and supposed to have been built by the Dukes of Dreux in the 13th century. In 1824 two skeletons were found at the bottom of its oubliettes. Between this keep and the Tour Azénor is the Tower of Anne de Bretagne; but their former appearance has been completely altered by the bastions added to them by Vauban. In the tour of Anne are shown the holes in the wall on which rested the beams of her sitting-room and bedroom. Adjoining is her "cabinet," of which there is another off the chapel up-stairs. The best views are from the Tour Française. The Tower of Brest stands at the entrance into the harbour.

From the chateau, in a northerly direction, we reach the fine iron swing-bridge, the Pont de Brest, constructed in 1861, 348 feet long, and affording a capital view of both sides of the river. To examine this bridge it is necessary to ascend the flight of steps, and to cross

ROUTE 21.—BREST.

the river by the floating bridge. The best streets in Brest are the Rue de Siam, leading directly upwards from the bridge, and the Rue Grande or Royale, parallel to it. The best squares are the Place du Champ de la Bataille and the Place la Tour d'Auvergne.

Excursions.—One of the easiest excursions is to Finisterre by the coach, which starts every morning from the Place du Port for St. Mathieu, 10 miles west; and Le Conquet, a mile and a half farther—a village with a respectable inn, situated at the summit of a bold line of cliffs. The path hence to Point St. Mathieu lies along the top of granite rocks. On Point St. Mathieu, the western extremity of France, are the ruins of the grand Abbey of St. Mathieu, built in the 13th century, still braving the waves and winds, which during storms lash the walls and sweep through the roofless halls. From amidst the buildings rises a lighthouse of the first order.

Another road leads north from Brest to Ploudalmezeau, distant 15½ miles, passing St. Renan, 7 miles from Brest, and Lanriooaré, 10¼ miles from Brest. At Lanriooaré there is a curious cemetery, formerly esteemed holy by the peasantry. In the neighbourhood is the menhir of Kerloaz, 38 feet high. At Ploudalmezeau (pop. 2500) are the ruins of the Château Trémazan, built in the 13th century, and a good parish church.

The small steamers sailing from the Bassin immediately below the Cours Dajot afford every facility for visiting the neighbouring creeks, lined with dark jagged rocks of beautiful granite. Besides the regular packets extra excursions are made on Sundays and feast days. The steamboat company send round to the different hotels printed lists of the places their vessels sail to.

ROUTE 22.

PARIS TO NANTES.

See Index and Railway Map, and from Le Mans the Map of Brittany.

There are two lines to Nantes from Paris.

ROUTE 22A.—By CHARTRES, LE MANS, and ANGERS.

Distance 246 Miles.—Time by express, 9 hours.

Fare, 45 fr., 34 fr., 25 fr.

For Time-table see under "Paris à Angers, Cholet, Nantes," etc., in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest."

ROUTE 22B.—By ORLEANS, TOURS, and ANGERS

Distance 266 Miles.—Time by express, 10 hours 20 minutes.

Fare, 48 fr., 36 fr., 26 fr.

See under "Paris, Tours, Nantes, et St. Nazaire," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans." Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer d'Orléans.

ROUTE 22A.

PARIS TO NANTES, by LE MANS and ANGERS.

PARIS MILES FROM		NANTES MILES TO
	PARIS. Start from the station of the Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest, in No. 44 Boulevard Montparnasse.	246
10	VERSAILLES. See Excursion 1 from Paris, page 84.	236
14	ST. CYR. See Excursion 1 from Paris, page 91. Junction with line to Granville, 190 miles west. See Route 20, page 417.	232
30	RAMBOUILLET (pop. 5000). Royal hunting-box and grounds. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 160.	216
43	MAINTENON. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 159.	203
54	CHARTRES. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 157.	192

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 22A.

NANTES
MILES TO

98 NOGENT-LE-RETROU. See Excursion 11 from Paris, 153
page 157.

131 LE MANS. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 156. 115

161 SABLÉ. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 155. 81

191½ ANGERS. See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 152. 54½

198 LA POISSONNIÈRE. A pleasant village on the Loire. 50
Junction with rail to Niort, 104 miles south. For the Time-table of
this branch, see under "Paris, Angers, La Poissonnière, et Niort," in
the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orleans." On this branch line
the most important town is

Cholet (pop. 14,000). 27 miles south from Poissonnière, on the
Maine, where a great deal of cambric "batistes" and flannel is manufac-
tured. On the same line, and 33 miles farther south, is Bressuire (pop.
3000); on a hill, and surrounded with beautiful boulevards. It has a
handsome church built of granite, crowned with a spire 184 feet high.
The ruins of the castle are considered the finest of the kind in France. 48
miles south from Bressuire, 48½ miles west from Poitiers, and 41½ east
from Rochelle, is Niort (pop. 3000). Inns: Etrangers; France; etc. On
the Sèvre Niortaise. One of the pleasantest towns in Poitou, with charm-
ing environs and promenades, and a fine square, the Place de Brèche. The
spire of Notre Dame is 248 feet high. The most conspicuous edifice is the
old massive castle in which Madame de Maintenon was born in 1635, where
her profligate father was then confined. Some say she was born in the Hotel
de Candie. The old Hotel de Ville was formerly the palace of Eleanor de
Guienne, Queen of Henry II. of England. See Route 38, under Poitiers.

At the small station Benet, 9 miles north from Niort, coaches await
passengers for Fontenay le Comte, 6 miles west from Benet.

Fontenay (pop. 9000). Hotels: France, etc. Notre Dame, frequently
restored, covers a crypt of the 11th century. Charming sacristy.
Remains of a Roman oppidum, and the ruins of a fortress.

208 CHAMPTOCÉ. Ruins of the castle of Maréchal de Retz 38
(Blue Beard). See Excursion 11 from Paris, page 155.

218 VARADES (pop. 4000). The first town in Brittany on this 28
Route. Nearly a mile from Varades, on the opposite or left side of
the Loire, is Saint-Florent-le-Vieil, with an interesting parish church,

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 22A.—NANTES.

NANTES
MILES TO

containing the mausoleum of General Bonchamp, by David of Angers. He died of his wounds in the island of Meilleraie, in 1793, where he was buried; but 20 years afterwards his remains were transported to Saint-Florent-le-Vieil.

230 ANCENIS (pop. 4500). *Hotel*: France. An ancient town **16** on the Loire, formerly fortified by Henry II. of England. Opposite is Litré (pop. 3500), with its castle.

246 NANTES (pop. 112,000). On the confluence of the Erdre and Sèvre with the Loire, 31 miles east from St. Nazaire, the port of Nantes for ocean-going steamers.

Hotels.—France; Commerce; Europe; Voyageurs; Bretagne; Nantes; etc.

Post-office at the end of the Rue Santenil; entrance to the Post-restante department from the Passage Pommeraye.

Temple Protestant at the west end of the town, at the head of the Rue de Gigant.

Steamers.—For Angers at the Quai du Port, in front of the chateau. For St. Nazaire and Bordeaux, at the Quai de la Fosse; and a little higher up the river, the town railway station for St. Nazaire. The quai in front of the Préfecture is the station of the steamers for Nort (pop. 6000), 18 miles north on the right bank of the Erdre.

Omnibuses await passengers at the station.

Cabs, 1 fr. 75 c. the course, and 2 fr. per hour. 72 c. extra if after midnight.

Although Nantes does not possess the style of Lyons, Marseilles, or Bordeaux, the streets and houses in it are, upon the whole, superior to those of these towns, as they are nearly all built of a fine white sandstone brought from the quarries up the Loire, while the streets are paved with granite from the quarries in the western suburb of the town.

The great railway station is on the Quai Malakoff, the highest or eastern quay on the Loire. From the principal station the line passes down by the quays alongside the river to a small sub-station, where passengers are taken up or let down on their way to and from St. Nazaire.

ROUTE 22A.—NANTES.

The first object that attracts the eye on arriving at Nantes is the old Chateau of the Dukes of Bretagne, now barracks. Admission to enter readily granted. It was founded by Alaira Barbe-Torte in 938, and finished by François II., last Duke of Bretagne, who flanked the walls with the strong round towers. Everything worth visiting is seen from the court. The windows of the palace, especially the five at the top, are ornamented with beautiful peaked canopies. The double staircase below leads through the portico into the Salle des Etats, where Henri IV., on April 20, 1593, signed the edict of Nantes, revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. This hall, however, is entirely changed, for having been severely injured by a fire it was rebuilt in two storeys, and is now an armoury. From the top of the tower, 100 feet high, and ascended by 177 steps, is an extensive view. In the fourth storey of that house, in the corner of the court nearest the station, the Duchess de Berry was imprisoned in 1832. She was discovered in the attics of the house No. 3 Rue Haute du Château; also seen from the tower.

In the neighbourhood of the castle is the Cathedral, commenced in 1434. It is 100 feet broad, 115 high, and when finished will be 316 feet long. The façade is pierced by three lofty and deeply recessed portals, covered with sculpture and flanked by two square towers 175 feet high, connected by galleries. In the interior graceful fluted piers support the arches of the aisles, and ramify in beautiful groinings over the roof. Above the arches extends a sculptured triforium, the best part being at the transept, where the fine glass of the windows throws rich colours upon it. The nave combines the gorgeousness of the flamboyant style with great vastness. In the south transept is the Mausoleum, by Michel Colomb, of François II., last Duke of Bretagne, and of Marguerite de Foix his second wife; which may be briefly described as a large altar tomb of white marble, surmounted by a black marble slab, upon which repose the effigies of the Duke and his Duchess. Their heads are supported by three angels. A lion, bearing the arms of Brittany between his paws, lies at the feet of the Duke, and a greyhound, supporting the shield of the Duchess, crouches at her feet. At the four corners of the tomb stand life-size figures of Justice, Strength, Prudence, and Wisdom; and round the sides are statuettes of the twelve apostles in niches, and of St. Francis d'Assisi and St. Margaret, the patron saints of the Duke and Duchess. Below the

ROUTE 22A.—NANTES.

statuettes are 16 figures in black marble, representing mourners.—*Wade's Brittany.*

Behind the cathedral is the fine promenade formed by the Cours St. André and the Cours St. Pierre, with the statue of Louis XVI. in the centre. Nearly opposite the cathedral, in the Cours St. Pierre, is the **Archæological Museum**, in the Oratoire, built in 1672, while that narrow street to the left of this building, the Rue du Lycée, leads to the beautiful Jardin des Plantes.

At the north extremity of the Cours de St. André is the **Préfecture**, the former palace of the Cour des Comptes, built in 1763. That large building in the Place Louis XVI. is one of the many structures connected with the army.

Walking down the Erdre from the Préfecture we soon descry the tall white spire of St. Nicolas, and approaching it by the first bridge we have the apse of the church on our left, and on our right the picture gallery (**Musée des Tableaux**), over the provision market. All the pictures have the names of the artists attached to them. Among the number is a choice little painting by Murillo of a blind man playing on the hurdy-gurdy.

St. Nicolas, built in the style of the 13th century, is just recently finished. The buttresses are adorned with pinnacles, finials, and statues. On each side of the nave are five rows of clustered columns, of which only one of each of the outside rows rises to the groining of the roof.

In the neighbouring square, the Place Royale, is a fine fountain; and connected with the Place Royale by the Rue Crebillon is the Place Graslin, with the "Grand Theatre."

The Public Library is above the Grain Market, a few yards south from the Place Royale.

Almost due north from the Place Royale, in the Place de la Fayette, is the Palais de Justice; and around it are the Maison de Correction, the Gendarmerie, the Prison (Maison d'Arrêt), and the "Theatre Renaissance"—all handsome buildings. In the middle of the Loire, opposite the Bourse, is the island of Feydeau, in shape resembling the hull of a vessel. At the stern or upper end is the Fish Market, built over the river. The houses here were built in 1722 to 1730, a prosperous period in the history of Nantes, and were originally tenanted by a better class of inhabitants.

PARIS
MILES FROM

ROUTE 22A.—NANTES.

That large building in the next island is the Hotel Dieu, and beyond, on the left bank of the river, the General Hospital.

For Nantes to Bordeaux, see Route 39.

It was from Nantes that Prince Charles Edward embarked for Scotland in 1745.

The history of Nantes reaches back to the time of the Romans, when, under the name of *Condivicnum*, it formed the chief town of a Gallic tribe called the Nannetes.

During the Reformation Nantes escaped the horrors of the Huguenot massacre by the manly spirit of its chief magistrate, who resolutely refused to execute the bloody order sent him by the Duc de Montpensier. But during the great revolution of 1793 it suffered terribly from the demon Carrier, sent by the convention to punish the Royalists, who exceeded his orders, and in the space of two months drowned and shot 9000 persons.

The most popular holiday excursions from Nantes are to Le Pallet and Clisson, both near each other on the Sèvre, in a picturesque country. At Le Pallet, 10 miles south from Nantes by rail (see Map of Brittany), Abélard was born in 1079, and to this town he sent the unfortunate Heloise to live with his sister during her confinement. A coach runs from Le Pallet to Vallet, a town of 6000 inhabitants, 4½ miles eastwards.

5 miles farther south by rail, or 15 miles altogether from Nantes, is Clisson, a delightful little town of 3000 inhabitants, with the massive and sombre ruins of a castle built in the time of the Romans, burnt by the Northmen in 853, and rebuilt in the 13th century by Olivier I., Sire of Clisson. It stands on the junction of the Sèvre with the Maine, and is well seen from the rail.

9 miles south from Nantes is Lac de Grandlieu, covering a surface of 14,570 acres. Thirty-one miles from Nantes is

ST. NAZAIRE (pop. 20,000). *Hotel:* Marine. This, the port of Nantes, has nearly 75 acres of docks, surrounded by well-built quays, along which the rails are continued from the station of the Paris and Nantes line.

On the other side of the Loire is Paimbœuf (pop. 3300), an almost abandoned port.

15 miles west from St. Nazaire (see Map of Brittany), on a point of

ROUTE 22B.

land jutting into the ocean, is Le Croisic (pop. 3000), with a much frequented bathing establishment and important salt-works and salt marshes. It is also one of the stations of the sardine fishermen. 5 miles beyond, out at sea, on rock Four, is a lighthouse 60 feet high.

From St. Nazaire a coach runs 12 miles westwards to Guérande, 6 miles north from Le Croisic. It is a curious town, still in part surrounded by its old granite walls, pierced by four gateways, of which the principal one is St. Michel.

ROUTE 22B.

PARIS TO NANTES, by ORLEANS, TOURS, and ANGERS.

PARIS
MILES FROM

NANTES
MILES TO

PARIS. Start from the station of the "Chemins de Fer de ²⁸⁶ Orleans.

For the part of this route between Paris and Champtocé, including Orleans and Tours, follow Excursion 11 from Paris, from page 135 to 155; and from Champtocé follow Route 22A, commencing with Varades, page 441, the first town in Brittany.

ROUTE 23.

NANTES TO BREST.

Distance 222 Miles. Time 11 hours.

Fares, 76 fr. ; 57 fr. ; 42 fr.

For Time-table see under "Paris, Nantes et Landernau," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer d'Orleans."

See Map of Brittany, page 425.

NANTES
MILES FROM

BREST
MILES TO

NANTES. See page 442.

²⁴ SAVENAY (pop. 3800). Junction with rail to St. Nazaire, ¹⁹⁸
24 miles west.

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.

BREST
MILES TO

83 PONT-CHATEAU (pop. 4500). 11 miles west by coach is the 189 picturesque town of Roche-Bernard (pop. 1500), on a rocky height above the Vilaine, crossed here by a fine suspension bridge.

50 REDON (pop. 6500). *Hotels* : France ; Bretagne ; Commerce. 173
The principal object of interest in Redon is the old abbey church of St. Sauveur, of which the choir and beautiful tower (210 feet high) standing apart, belong to the 13th century. The church contains a beautifully carved pulpit. The abbey buildings have been restored and converted into a school. The town is situate on the Vilaine, here of sufficient depth to allow of large vessels mooring alongside the quays. The banks of the river and neighbouring woods afford delightful walks. Brittany cows are reared here. Junction with rail to Rennes, 44 miles north (see page 427); thence 50 miles more to St. Malo (see page 430). For Time-tables see under "Paris, Redon, Lorient," etc. ; and under "Paris à St. Malo," in the "Indicateur des Chemins de Fer de l'Ouest."

63 QUESTEMBERT, where a coach awaits passengers from 160 Ploermel, 20 miles northwards. For description of Ploermel and neighbourhood see under Auray.

77 ELVEN (pop. 4000). At Elven, 3 miles from its station, 145 the archæologist has three objects to visit—1st, the parish church, of which the best part is of the 15th century. 2d, A little more than a mile south-east from the village is the castle of Largouet, with a fine octagonal tower, 12th century, 130 feet high. From the top are seen to the north-west the ruins of the chateau of Kerlo, where René Descartes spent his boyhood. 3d, East from Elven, by a bad road, is the Gallo-Roman villa of St. Christophe.

84 VANNES (pop. 15,000). *Hotels* : France ; Commerce ; 138 Dauphin. Vehicles for excursions to be had at the Hotel de France.

Museum of Celtic antiquities in the old tower du Connétable. From the top is seen all that remains of the town walls, and also the Promenade La Garenne immediately below, leading to the port or harbour.

On approaching Vannes from the station the two principal objects are the spires of St. Patern on the one side, and of the Cathedral on

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.—VANNES.

BREST
MILES TO

the other. The latter was commenced in the 13th and partially finished in the 18th century. The semicircular chapel on the north side belongs to the Renaissance period, the choir and roof are modern. It contains some good modern paintings, and the tomb of St. Vincent Ferrier, the patron saint of the town. He inhabited a house close by in the Rue Noé, of which the room in which he died is converted into a chapel. In the narrow street is also the Château Gaillard, the best of the numerous 16th century houses. Near the head of the harbour is the Hotel Castellot, a square house, the ancient residence of the Dukes of Bretagne. On reaching the port, we find it consisting of a strip of water 8 miles long, extending to the Gulf of Morbihan. Returning through the porch at the head of the port, we enter the principal square, the Place Patern, with the Public Library and a good bookseller's shop.

From Vannes are made excursions to the peninsula of Rhuix, between the gulf of Morbihan and the ocean. On the shore, 8 miles from Vannes, is the castle of Sucinio, built in 1250 by Duke Jean de Roux as a "coffre fort" for his treasures. In the neighbourhood is Sarzeau, the birthplace of Allain-René Le Sage (6th November 1668), the author of *Gil Blas*. At the south-west extremity of the peninsula is St. Gildas, with church of the 12th century. The old convent was inhabited for some time by Abélard. The modern buildings are now occupied by nuns, who have a school for poor girls, and in the summer take in families to board, who come here for the benefit of the bracing air of this fine wild coast. On the bay below there is a bathing establishment.

⁹⁴ ST. ANNE D'AURAY station, surmounted by a great image ¹²⁸ of the Virgin. Two miles from the station is the Sacred Village, the most famous place of pilgrimage in Brittany. The holy spring is enclosed in a basin of cut stone. The church "stands in a court surrounded by covered galleries for the shelter of the pilgrims. Two flights of steps lead to a platform over the three entrance gates, upon which is an altar, surmounted by a cupola, where mass can be heard by 20,000 persons. The fête of St. Anne is celebrated on the 26th of July, when pilgrims arrive from all parts of Brittany to visit the miraculous statue, to ascend the holy staircase, and to drink or wash in the sacred fountain."—*Palliser's Brittany*.

⁹⁶ AURAY (pop. 4500). Station for Carnac, Locmariaquer, and ¹²⁸

ROUTE 23.—AURAY.

the island of Gavr'inis. Steamer for Belle Isle, 48 miles distant, of which 10 are on the river. For description of Belle Isle, see under Lorient.

Hotels.—Poste, where everything necessary for the excursions can be had. Adjoining is the Lion d'Or inn, whence the coach starts for Carnac, Plouharnel, and Quiberon. From Auray a branch line extends 73 miles north to St. Brieuc, page 433.

The old towns of Auray and St. Gonstan occupy the summits of two opposite hills, separated by the river Loc. A good view of both is easily obtained from the top of the small tower in the promenade of Auray. Near the railway station is the chapel of the Chartreuse, built in the reign of Louis XV. In this neighbourhood is the monument erected to the 952 victims shot in cold blood by the troops of the Convention.

The two great excursions are to Carnac, 9 miles south-west by coach; and to Locmariaquer, 9 miles south either by coach or water. To Carnac by the public coach, fare 1½ franc; private carriage, 8 francs there and back. Carnac (pop. 4000). *Inn*: Hotel des Voyageurs. A pleasant little village about one mile distant from the beach of the bay of Quiberon. The parish church has a curious portico, surmounted by a canopy resembling a bishop's mitre. The ceiling of the nave and aisles is of wood, with paintings; the pulpit is of iron railwork.

In the neighbourhood are the famous avenues of Druidical stones. To visit them go first to Saint Michel, 65 feet high, the highest tumulus in France, which ascend. From the top, it is easy to see the exact position of the different groups of stones, of which the two most important are, the groups to the north-east, adjoining the poor hamlet of Kvario (pronounced Kervario, and also Chervario); and the other to the north-west, which forms the Cromlech of Carnac, adjoining the village of Ménéce—all within half-an-hour's walk of each other. Not to be disappointed with the appearance presented by these stones, it is necessary to have partially forgotten the engravings of them given in most books, for they are neither so large, regular, nor numerous as there represented.

From the top of St. Michel are seen also, to the right, looking southwards, the whole of the peninsula of Quiberon, with the towns of Plouharnel and Quiberon at the extremity; besides numerous other

ROUTE 23.—LOCMARIAQUER.

little villages scattered over the plains. On the eastern side Mont St. Michel is easily ascended by a flight of 31 steps.

To visit Locmariaquer and Gavr'inis hire a coach from the Hotel de la Poste to Locmariaquer, on the west side of the gulf of Morbihan; and from Locmariaquer, hire a boat for Gavr'inis and the other islands on the opposite side of the gulf. Or go all the way by water from Auray. The scenery as far as the mouth of the estuary is beautiful. Precipitous rocks crowned by woods confine the waters, which here and there reflect the tourêlle of a picturesque chateau or ancient manor. At the village of Locmariaquer the Celtic remains are spread over a large area. About a quarter of a mile from the village is a large dolmen, and beyond this, on a gentle slope, a menhir, 61 feet 4 inches long, and 33 feet 4 inches in circumference at the base; but unfortunately broken into four fragments. The menhir at Dol, near St. Malo, is four feet longer if the underground measurement be correct, and is perfect. There is another prostrate monolith, called La Tranche de Beurre, several dolmens, and many undoubted vestiges of Roman work, proving it to have been the site of Dariorigum, the capital of the ancient Veneti.

On the opposite side of the gulf of Morbihan, in the midst of other islands, is Gavr'inis or Goat Island, fringed with slippery seaweed. Within a few feet of the summit, 80 feet high, is the cromlech. "The entrance facing the west consists of a low narrow gallery 10 feet long. Beyond this the cromlech expands to a large chamber, running east and west. The bottom, sides, and top of this are composed, with one exception, of huge granite slabs, the exceptional case being a block of pure quartz. The largest stone is 23 feet long and 18 broad. The side slabs have their interior surfaces covered with fantastic sculptures, which bear considerable resemblance to the designs in tattooing."—*Weld's Brittany*.

From Auray branch line northwards by Napoléonville or Pontivy, 34 miles distant from Auray, to St. Brieuc, 73 miles north from Auray.

The only town of interest passed on this branch line from Auray to Napoléonville is Baud (pop. 9000), on the Blavet; 16 miles from Auray, and 19 miles from Napoléonville. It contains an ancient chapel, and in the neighbourhood lead-mines.

Napoleonville or Pontivy (pop. 9000). Also on the Blavet.

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.

BREST
MILES TO

Hotel: Voyageurs. Napoleon I. added a portion to this ancient town, and considerably improved it, and changed its name from Pontivy to Napoléonville. But Pontivy has again become the recognised name. The chief building is the picturesque but ruinous old castle of the Dukes of Rohan, built in 1485. In the old town is also the church of Notre-Dame-de-la-Joie.

From Pontivy 22 miles south-east by coach is Josselin, and 8 miles farther in the same direction is Ploermel, approached also by coach from Questembert, from which it is 20 miles distant. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

Josselin (pop. 3000), on the river Oust, has a fine castle built in the 15th century. Towards the river "it presents piles of towers and fortifications covered with slate, a severe specimen of military architecture; while on the other side, the Cour d'Honneur, we see one of the handsomest chateaux of the Renaissance yet remaining in Brittany."—*Palliser*.

In the parish church, built in 1400, is the mausoleum of Clisson, and of Marguerite de Rohan his spouse. The town contains some good old houses and pleasant walks.

Ploermel (pop. 6200). A very interesting town, which has retained part of its old walls, with some of the towers, and many old timber houses. The parish church was built in the 16th century. At an establishment in this town people of all nations are taught different trades, and afterwards sent back to their respective countries.

¹¹² HENNEBONT (pop. 6000). A small port on the estuary ¹¹⁰ of the Blavet, admitting vessels of 300 tons. Seven miles farther down, at the mouth of the estuary, is the fortified town of St. Louis (pop. 4000), another of the stations for the sardine fisheries. Thirty-four miles north from Hennebont, by coach, is Le Faouet (pop. 3000). *Inn*: Lion d'Or, near the river Elle. The chapel of St. Fiacre, on an eminence $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town, contains a fine rood-loft. Eight miles farther north is Gourin (pop. 5000), with numerous dolmens and menhirs, chapels of the 15th and 16th centuries, and the ruins of the castle of Kerbiguet. See Map of Brittany, page 425.

¹¹⁷ LORIENT (pop. 40,000). *Hotels*: Etrangers; France; Bretagne. ¹⁰⁶ Lorient, like Rochefort, is a modern town, with fine quays, straight

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.

BREST
MILES TO

streets, extensive barracks, great arsenals, and strong ramparts. Lorient proper, with its suburb Kerantrech, occupies both sides of the embouchure of the Scorff, crossed by a suspension bridge 550 feet long.

Small steamers ply between Lorient and Port Louis, farther down on the coast (see Map of Brittany). A steamer also sails for Belle Isle, containing 75 square miles, 3 towns, and a number of villages, with a total population of 12,000. It is furnished with a lighthouse 450 feet high, ascended by 255 steps. The cliffs which surround the island contain some enormous caverns.

¹³⁰ QUIMPERLÉ (pop. 7100). *Inns* : Hotel des Voyageurs ; Lion ⁹⁸ d'Or. Situated in a valley on the Laita. The church, St. Croix, on the left side of the river, is a copy of the Holy Sepulchre. It has been rebuilt, very little remaining of the original church founded in 1029. In the high part of the town is the church of St. Michel, and near it some curious houses.

¹⁴⁵ ROSPORDON (pop. 2000), on the *Aven*. Chateau of Coat-⁷⁷ Canton, built in the 14th century.

Coaches await passengers at this station for Concarneau (pop. 4000), on the coast, 9 miles south-west. See Map of Brittany. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is the curing of sardines, of which they export annually 20,000 barrels. There are here large tanks, hewn out of solid rock, measuring altogether 1100 square yards, for the breeding of fish and crustacea. Oyster-beds extend along the bay. In the neighbourhood are many Celtic monuments.

¹⁵⁸ QUIMPER (pop. 13,000), on the *Odet*. *Hotels* : Epée ; Pro-⁶⁴ vence ; etc.

This, the capital of Finisterre, possesses the largest ecclesiastical edifice in Brittany ; its two lofty spires (246 feet each) forming conspicuous objects from the railway. It was founded in the 13th century, and has over the portal a statue of Grallon, one of the ancient kings of Brittany.

"The interior is very beautiful : exempt from the rubbish and trumpery with which so many of the sacred buildings of France are encumbered, and which bring the national religion into contempt. The aisles cannot but impress every competent judge of church architecture with their singularly chaste and elegant simplicity ; and the arcades of the triforium are delightful to gaze upon. Some of the stained glass in the clerestory

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.—QUIMPER.

BREST
MILES TO

is very ancient; coeval, perhaps, with the first decade of the church's existence. The pulpit is also a masterpiece of oak carving. The choir, as in Notre Dame of Saint Pol de Leon, page 436, and for the same reason, diverges considerably,—more than once,—from the straight line, which ought to terminate at the east window after an undeviating course from the western extremity.

“There is a freshness, brightness, and purity about Quimper which revives the spirit after encountering the black and fetid gutters of less cleanly and wholesome towns. The quays on the banks of the river Odet (which the “*Epée*” Hotel overlooks) are planted with trees; in one part forming a beautiful grove; and immediately opposite to the said hotel is a lofty granite rock covered with the dense foliage of forest trees, and extending right and left to a considerable distance; and from these wood-crowned heights the town and a considerable portion of the old ramparts and towers are brought at once into view.”—*Rev. George Musgrave's Brittany*.

Eleven miles south from Quimper is Pont l'Abbé (pop. 5000), with a highly interesting Carmelite convent; and 7 miles beyond, on the other side of the peninsula, Penmarch (pop. 3000), with some curious churches, houses, and Druidical monuments. In the neighbourhood is the “*Torche de Penmarch*,” a singularly wild and confused assemblage of great rocks separated from the mainland by the chasm “*Saut de Moine*.”

Fourteen miles north-west from Quimper, by coach, is Douarnenez (pop. 6000). A picturesque little town at the head of a dangerous bay. About 8 miles farther west is Pont-Croix, with a good church.

At the mouth of the same river on which Pont-Croix stands (the *Goazien*), is the village of Audierne, with the wild rocks of the promontory of the *Pointe du Raz*.

Nearly 9 miles west from Quimper is Plogastel (pop. 2000), with a good church.

From Quimper a line of diligences runs northwards by Brienc, Chateaufneuf, Carhaix, Callac, Bourbriac, to Guingamp; see page 433.

169 QUEMENEVEN. Station for Brienc and Locronan. 53

176 CHATEAULIN (pop. 3500). Inn: Grandmaison. 46

Pleasantly situated on the Aulne, near the Nantes and Brest canal, with some good ecclesiastical buildings, and the ruins of a castle of the 10th century. There is salmon-fishing in the river; and in the neighbourhood extensive slate-quarries.

19 miles west from Chateaulin, near the extremity of the peninsula, is Crozon (pop. 9200). It carries on a large trade in salt and sardines. There are here numerous caves and Druidical monuments, among others the *Kercolloc'h*.

NANTES
MILES FROM

ROUTE 23.

BREST
MILES TO

¹⁸⁵ QUIMERC'H, where coaches await passengers for Le Faou, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ³⁷ miles distant, prettily situated at the head of a long inlet of the sea. A steamer sails between Faou and Brest.

²¹⁰ LANDERNAU. Here passengers have to change carriages, ¹² whether bound to Brest or Paris, 376 miles east. For description of Landernau, see page 437.

²²² BREST. See page 437.

For the continuation of the route from Paris to Nantes, to Bordeaux, Pau, and the Pyrenees, see Routes 39 and 42.

INDEX.

AACHEN, 225
Abbeville, 169
Achern, 254
Agnes Sorel, 138, 145
Aignan, 141
Aillevillers to Plombières, 336
Ailly, Lighthouse of, 370
Aix-la-Chapelle, 225
Albert, 175
Alderney cows, 432
Alençon, 418
Alf, 195
Alise-Sainte-Reine, 351
Allemagne, 409
Alsace, 338
Altkirchen, 337
Alva, 287
Amagne, 305
Amberieux, 364
Ambleteuse, 164
Amboise, castle and town of, 142
Amiens, 170
Ammergau, 282
Amsterdam, 213
— to Rotterdam, 217
Ancenis, 442
Ancy-le-Franc, 350
Andelot, 355
Andelys, Les, 389
Andernach, 234
Angers, 152, 441
Ango-Jean, 370
Antwerp, 195
— to Brussels, 195
Appenweiler, 255, 323
Arceuil, 134
Ardres, 173
Argentan, 419
Argenteuil, 99, 392, 393
Arnheim, 219
Arques, 371, 394
Arras, 175
Arromanches, 410
Ara-Sur-Moselle, 311

Artemarre, 364
Aschaffenburg, 288
Asnières, 81, 93, 99, 391
Assmannshausen, 239
Ath, 201
Audrieu, 409
Audun-le-Roman, 310
Auffay, 374
Augsburg, 267
Auray, 443
Autun, 360
Auxerre, 348
Auxonne, 354
Avize, 109
Avranches, 420
— to Mount St. Michel, 421
Avricourt, 322
Ay, 169, 110, 305

BACCARAT, 346
Bacharach, 239
Baden-Baden, 253
Bains, 343
Baisieux, 200
Bale. See Basel
Balinghem, 173
Barentin, 399
— to Duclair, 399
Barfleur, 415
Bar-le-Duc, 319
Bar-sur-Aube, 334
Basel, 332, 337, 353
Baud, 450
Baume-les-Dames, 353
Bayeux, 409
Bazancourt, 305
Bazeilles, 309
Beaumont, 401
Beaumont, 416
Beaune, 360
Beauvais, 123
Belfort, 337
Bellegarde, 365
Belle Isle, 452
Benfeld, 329
Bening-Merlebach, 315

Beningen-Merlenbach, 315
Bennwihr, 330
Bensheim, 262
Berck, 168
Berg, 263
Bergues, 177
Bernay, 401
Bertrich, 195
Besançon, 356
Beuzeville, 397
— to Fécamp, 397
Biebrich, 241
Bietigheim, 262
Bingen, 240
Bingerbrück, 239
Bitsch, 316
Blainville, 322
— to Contrexéville, 322
— to Luxeuil, 322
— to Plombières, 322
Blaisy-Bas, 352
Blandain, 200
Blesme, 319
Bleuendael, 213
Blois, 138
Blue Beard, 155
Bolbec, 397
Bolzano, 284
Bonn, 231
Bonneval, 161
Bonnières, 389
Boppard, 233
Bossuet, 111, 353
Botzen, 284
Bouille, 338
Boulogne, 165, ix
— to Paris, 165
Bourbonl'Archambault, 127
Bourbonne-les-Bains, 336
Bourg, 363
Bourges, 131
Bouzy, 110
Braubach, 237
Brenner Pass, 234
Brentino, 237
Bressanone, 284

Brest, 497
 Breteuil, 172, 175
 Bretigny, 135, 160
 Bricon, 334
 Briquebec, 412
 Brie, Comte Robert, 113
 Brienne, 334
 Brixen, 284
 Broek, 217
 Broons, 432
 Brou, 303
 Bruchsaal, 252, 262
 Brückenau, 238
 Bruges, 185
 Brunoy, 117, 346
 Brussels, 180
 — to Luxembourg, 189
 Buffon, 351
 Burgundy wines, 359
 Busigny, 179, 222

CÆN, 406
 Caffers, 164
 Calais, 163, x, 173
 — to Brussels, 199
 — to Paris, 163
 Calium, 220
 Cambrai, 203
 Camp, 238
 Camp de Chalons, 108
 Cannstatt, 263
 Capellen, 236
 Carentan, 411
 Carignan, 309
 Carlsruhe, 252, 261
 Carnac, 449
 Cassel, 177, 244
 Caub, 239
 Caudebec, 386
 — to Havre, 386
 Caulnes-Dinan, 432
 Celettes, 141
 Chagny, 360
 — to Autun, 360
 — to Moulins, 360
 — to Nevers, 360
 — to Le Creuzot, 360
 Chalindry, 335
 Chalon-sur-Saône, 361
 Chalons-sur-Marne, 108, 314
 Chambord, castle of, 140
 Champagne wine, 110
 Champagnole, 355
 Champocé, 155, 441
 Chantilly, 100, 122
 Charenton-sur-Marne, 117
 Charleroi, 222
 Charleville, 306
 — to Namur, 306
 Chartres, 157, 426, 440
 Chateau-Thierry, 110

Chateaudun, 161
 Chateaulin, 453
 Chatelay, 354
 Chaumont, 334
 Chaumont, castle of, 142
 Chauny, 178
 Chauvency, 309
 Chef-du-Pont, 412
 Chelles, 112, 318
 Chenonceaux, castle of, 144, 148
 Cherbourg, 412
 Chiem Lake, 298
 Chinon, 149
 Cholet, 441
 Cinq-Mars, 148
 Cité des Limes, 370
 Clairvaux-sur-Aube, 334
 Clamart, 83
 Cleres, 374
 — to Amiens, 374
 Clermont de l'Oise, 173, 176
 Clermont-en-Argonne, 314
 Clisson, 445
 Cluny, 363
 Coblenz, 235
 Colmar, 330
 Cologne, 227
 — to Frankfort, 231
 Colombes, 99, 391, 400
 Commercy, 319
 Compiègne, 142
 Concarneau, 452
 Conches, 401
 Confians, 391
 Contrexéville, 339
 Conz, 192
 Cosne, 125
 Côte d'Or, 359
 Coucy, 178
 Coulommiers, 118
 Courbevoie, 81
 Courseulles, 409
 Coutances, 410
 Crecy, 170
 Creil, 102, 122, 173
 Creuzot, Le, 360
 Crozon, 453
 Culoz, 365
 Cuvier, 358

DAMMERKIRCH, 337
 Dannemarie, 337
 Darmstadt, 249, 262
 Deauville, 404
 Delft, 208
 Den Haag, 208
 Devant-les-Ponts, 310
 Diedenhofen, 310
 Dieppe, 367
 — to Eu, 372

Dieppe to Paris, 367
 — to Tréport, 372
 Dienze, 322
 Dijon, 352, 359
 Dinan, 430
 — to Caulnes, 432
 Dinant, 307
 Dinard, 430
 Dol, 429
 Dola, 354
 Dolmens, 425
 Domegiana, 287
 Domfront, 419
 Domremi, 338
 Donchery, 307
 Dormans, 110
 Douai, 201
 Douarnenez, 453
 Douzy, 309
 Doyet, 131
 Drachenfels, 238
 Dreux, 417
 Duclair, 385
 Duisburg, 219
 Dunkerque, 176
 — to Paris, 176
 Düren, 227
 Dürbach, 252
 Düsseldorf, 220
 EBERSHEIM, 329
 Edam, 217
 Eguisheim, 331
 Ehrenbreitstein, 236
 Ehrenfels, 239
 Elbeuf, 401
 Elten, 219
 Elitz, 195
 Elven, 447
 Emmerenil, 322
 Emmerich, 219
 Ems, 237
 Enghien-les-Bains, 98
 Epervay, 109, 305, 313
 Epinal, 340
 — to Laveline, 341
 Ermont, 98, 124
 Erquelines, 222
 Etampes, 135
 Etretat, 397
 Eu, 373
 Evreux, 400
 FALAISE, 405
 Falquemont, 315
 Fécamp, 397
 Fegersheim, 329
 Feignies, 180
 Fénelon, 203
 Ferté Bourbonne, 336
 — to Bourbonne-les-Bains, 336

- Ferté Bourbonne to Con-**
trexville, 336
— to Vittel, 336
Ferté-Milon, 104, 110
Ferté-sous-Jouarre, 111,
305, 313
Flamboin, 114, 333
Flemalle, 223
Flers, 419
Fleury, 392
Fontainebleau, 118, 125, 346
Fontenay-aux-Roses, 134
Fontenay le Comte, 441
Fontoy, 310
Fontrevault, 161
Forbach, 315
Fort Joux, 355
Fourchambault, 125
Frankfort, 245
— to Basel, 249
— to Verona, 261, 288
François, 356
Freiburg in Breisgau, 255
Frenois, 307
Friedrichsfeld, 250, 262
Froissart, 203
Fröschweiler, 316
Frouard, 311, 320

GAILLON, 389
Galgalls, 425
Gand. See Ghent.
Geiselhöring, 298
Geisenheim, 240
Geislingen, 265
Geispolsheim, 329
Gemünden, 288
Geneva, 365
Gerardmer, 344
Germersheim, 258
Gevrey-Chambertin, 359
Ghent, 187
Gien, 125
Gisors, 124, 392, 393
Givet, 306
Goppingen, 265
Gouda, 218
Gourin, 451
Gournay, 124, 393
Granville, 420
— to Avranches, 420
Gravelotte, 312
Gray, 354
Gretz, 113
Gretz-Armanvilliers, 333
Grignon, 417
Gris-Nez, Cape, 164
Guérande, 446
Guilbray, 406
Guines, 164
Guingamp, 433

Guingamp to Bégard, 435
— to Callac, 435
— to Lezardrieux, 434
— to Mur, 435
— to Napoleonville, 435
— to Palmpol, 434
— to Pontrieux, 434
— to Roche-Derrien,
435
— to Treguier, 434
Guise, Duke of, 139
Gutenfels, 239

HAARLEM, 212
Hagenau, 317
Hal, 201
Ham, 204
Hanan, 396
Harfleur, 396
Harlingen, 217
Havre, Le, 394
by coach to Cany, 395
“ Etretat, 395
“ Fécamp, 395
“ Harfleur, 395
“ St. Valery,
395
by steamer to Caen, 395
“ Honfleur,
395
“ Quillebeuf,
395
“ Trouville,
395
“ Southampton,
395

Hayange, 310
Hayingen, 310
Hazebrouck, 174, 177
Heidelberg, 250, 262
Herbensthal, 225
Hennebont, 451
Henry III., 82, 139
Heilbronn, 262
Hints, xi
Hoche-General, 335
Holland, 205
Homburg, 248
Homburg L'Evêque, 315
Honfleur, 403
— to Littlehampton,
403
— to London, 403
— to Trouville, 403
Hoorn, 217
Hortense, la Reine, 95
Huy, 223

Irs, 409
Innsbruck, 283
Isigny, 411

JAMES II., 94, 416
Jeanne d'Arc, 102, 136, 149,
339, 377
Jessains, 334
Jeumont, 222
Joan of Arc. See Jeanne
d'Arc.
Johannisberg, 240
Joigny, 348
Josephine, Empress, 94, 95
Josselin, 451
Jumièges, 385

KATZ CASTLE, 238
Kehl, 255
Kerloaz, 439
Klissingen, 288, 290
Königstuhl, 237
Königswinter, 232
Kreuznach, 241
Kufstein, 283

LABARRE, 356
La Charité, 125
La Ferté-Bernhard, 157
La Fontaine, 110
Lagny, 112, 318
Laigle, 418
Lalande, 364
Lamballe, 432
Landerneau, 437, 454
— to Lesneven, 437
Landdivision, 437
Langeais, 148
Langres, 335
Lannion, 435
Lanrivaré, 439
Laon, 105
La Poissonnière, 441
Laroche, 348
Laumes, Les, 351
Laverrière, 92
Laval, 426
— to Mayenne, 426
La Veuve, 314
Le Conquet, 439
Le Croisic, 446
Le Faou, 454
Le Faouet, 451
Legion d'Honneur, 97
Lembach, 316
Le Mans, 156, 441
Leonardo da Vinci, 142
Le Pallet, 445
Les Andelys, 389
Les Aubrais, 136
Les Roches, 161
Lesneven, 437
Letters, xxxi.
Leyden, 210
Liancourt, 173, 176

- Liège, 190, 223
 Lille, 199
 — to Paris, 201, 202
 Lillebonne, 397
 Limes, Cité des, 370
 Lins, 234, 298
 Lisleux, 402
 — to Honfleur, 402
 — to Pont l'Éveque, 402
 — to Trouville, 402
 Lison, 410
 — to Coutances, 410
 — to St. Lo, 410
 Litré, 442
 Liverdun, 320
 Loches, 144
 Locmariaquer, 450
 Loiret, sources of, 138
 Longueau, 172, 175
 Longueville, 113, 333, 373
 Longuyon to Luxembourg, 310
 Lons-le-Saulnier, 358
 Lorch, 239
 Lorient, 451
 Loudon, 152
 Louvain, 189
 Ludwigshafen, 258
 Lunéville, 322
 — to St. Dié, 322
 Lure to Luxeuil, 336
 Luriel, 238
 Lüttrich, 331
 Lützelburg, 323
 Luxembourg, 191
 — to Metz, 101
 Luxeuil, 336

 MAASTRICHT, 224
 Macon, 362
 Magny-les-Hameaux, 92
 Maintenon, Madame de, 91, 159, 440
 — town of, 159
 Maisons-Alfort, 117
 Maisons-Laffitte, 391, 400
 Maluz, 242
 Malaunay, 374
 Malines, 198
 Malmatson, 94
 Mannheim, 259
 Mans, Le, 426
 — to Angers, 426
 Mantas, 389, 400
 Marksburg, 237
 Mariakirch, 330
 Marly-la-Machine, 94
 Marmagne, 131
 Marquise, 164
 Mary Stuart, Queen, 137, 143

 Maubeuge, 180, 222
 Mäusethurm, 239
 Maxau, 253
 Mayence, 242
 — to Basel, 256
 Mayenne, 427
 Meaux, 111, 305, 313
 Medicis, Catherine de, 139, 141, 142
 Mehlem, 232
 Melun, 117, 346
 Menhirs, 425
 Mettray, 148
 Metz, 310, 312
 — to Bingen, 313
 — to Mannheim, 313
 — to Mayence, 313
 — to Strasburg, 315
 — to Wiesbaden, 313
 Meudon, 83
 Meursault, 360
 Meyrin, 365
 Mezidon, 405
 — to Falaise, 405
 — to St. Pierre, 405
 Mezières, 306
 Mirecourt, 340
 Molsheim, 328
 Mons, 180
 Money, xxxii, xxxiii
 Monsecrét, 420
 Montaigne, 155
 Montargis, 125
 Montbard, 351
 Montbéliard, 358
 Montdidier, 172
 Montfort, 432
 Montgeron, 117
 Montluçon, 131
 Montmedy, 309
 — to Verdun, 310
 Montmorency, 98
 Mt. St. Michel, 422
 Montsoreau, 151
 Monte Baldo, 287
 Montereau, 347
 Moret, 125, 347
 Morlaix, 435
 Moselkern, 195
 Motteville, 399
 — to St. Valéry en Caux, 399
 Mouchard, 354
 Moulins, 126
 Mourmelon-le-Grand, 108
 Mourmelon-le-Petit, 108, 314
 Mühlacker, 262
 Mühlhausen, 332, 337
 München, 269
 Munich, 269
 Münster, 344

 Murnau, 231
 Mutzig, 338

 NAMUR, 222
 Nancy, 320
 Nanterre, 93
 Nantes, 442
 Nantua, 364, 365
 Napoléonville, 450
 Neris, 131
 Neuchâtel, 355
 Neuenahr, 234
 Neufchâteau, 338
 — to Toul, 338
 Neufchâtel, 393
 Nenwied, 235
 Nevers, 126
 Niederbronn, 316
 Niort, 441
 Nogent-le-Retrou, 157, 441
 Nogent-sur-Seine, 333
 Nointot, 397
 Noisy-le-Sec, 112, 113, 313, 313, 333
 Nonancourt, 417
 Norrey, 409
 Noveant, 311
 Noyelles, 168
 Noyon, 173
 Nuits, 359
 Nuits-sous-Bavières, 350
 Nuremberg, 291
 Nürnberg, 291
 Nymphenburg, 281

 OBER AMMERGAU, 282
 Oberhausen, 219
 Ober-Lahnstein, 236
 Ober-Wesel, 239
 Oiry, 109
 Oissel, 388
 — to Serquigny, 388
 Onzain, 141
 Oos, 253
 Oppenheim, 256
 Orleans, 136
 Orry-la-Ville, 100
 Ostende, 185
 — to Brussels, 185
 Ouveille, 371
 Overeen, 213

 PAGNY, 311
 Pagny-Vaucouleurs, 319
 Paimboeuf, 445
 Paris, 1. For the detailed index of the edifices, etc., see end of this volume
 Paris to Basel, 313, 333, 356
 — to Brest, 425

Paris to Brussels, 178
 — to Cherbourg.
 — to Cologne, 221
 — to Dieppe,
 — to Frankfort, 221
 — to Geneva, 359
 — to Granville, 416
 — to Metz, 305, 311, 313
 — to Nantes, 440
 — to Neuchatel, 346
 — to Strasburg, 318
 Partenkirchen, 281
 Pascal, 92
 Pasing, 269
 Passais, 419
 Passau, 298
 Peissenberg, 281
 Penmarch, 453
 Pepinster, 190, 225
 Peri, 287
 Peronne, 175
 Perros-Guirec, 435
 Pescantina, 287
 Peulvans, 425
 Pfälz, 239
 Phare d'Ailly, 870
 Piequigny, 170
 Pierrefonds, 103
 Pierrepont, 310
 Plantagenets, 151
 Plessis-Belville, 104
 Plessis-les-Tours, 148
 Plochingen, 265
 Ploermel, 451
 Plogastel, 458
 Plombières, 342
 Plouaret, 435
 Ploudalmezeau, 439
 Plouigneau, 435
 Poissy, 390, 400
 — to St. Germain, 390
 Pontarlier, 355
 Pontorson, 422
 — to Mt. St. Michel,
 422
 Pont Audemer, 401
 Pont-Chateau, 447
 Pont Croix, 453
 Pont-d'Ain, 364
 Pont-de-l'Arche, 338
 Pont-a-Mousson, 311
 Pont l'Abbé, 453
 Pont l'Eveque,
 Pont-le-Voy, 140
 Pont-sur-Seine, 333
 Pontoise, 124, 392, 593
 Ponta-de-Cé, 155
 Port-Boulet, 149
 Port d'Atelier, 336
 Port-en-Bessin, 410
 Port Marly, 94

Port-Royal, 92
 Pougues-les-Eaux, 125
 Pouilly, 359
 Prince Albert, 232
 Provins, 113
 Puteaux, 81
 QUEEN VICTORIA, 237, 373,
 412, 415
 Quemeneven, 453
 Questembert, 447
 Quevy, 180
 Quilleboeuf, 401
 Quimerch, 454
 Quimper, 452
 Quimperlé, 451
 RACINE, JEAN, 111
 Railways, xi
 Rambouillet, 160, 426, 440
 Rastatt, 253
 Ratisbonne, 295
 Redon, 447
 Regensburg, 295
 Reichenberg, 238
 Reichshofen, 316
 Reims, 106, 305
 Remagen, 233
 Remiremont, 341
 — to Gerardmer, 342
 — to Plombières, 342
 — to St. Dié, 342
 — to Wesserling, 642
 Rennes, 427
 — to Dol, 429
 — to St. Malo, 429
 Rethel, 305
 Rexheim, 332
 Rheims. See Reims.
 Rheineck, 234
 Rheinfels, 238
 Rhine, 231
 Ribeauville, 330.
 Rinzent-Marquise, 164
 Rohrbach, 316
 Roiffé, 152
 Rolandseck, 233
 Romilly-sur-Seine, 333
 Roscoff, 436
 Rosengarten, 250
 Rosenheim, 282
 Rosheim, 238
 Rosny, 339
 Rospordon, 452
 Rossillon, 364
 Rotterdam, 206
 — to Amsterdam, 207
 — to Cologne, 219
 Rottendorf, 290
 Rouen, 374
 — to Caudebec, 384

Rouen to Duclair, 385
 — to Jumièges, 385
 — to La Bouille, 388
 Rouffach, 331
 Rousseau, J. J., 104
 Roveredo, 286
 Rüdeshelm, 240
 Rueil, 95
 SAARBRUCKEN, 315
 Saarburb, 323
 Saargemünd, 316
 Sablé, 155, 441
 Saincaize, 126
 St. Amand, 203
 St. Anne D'Auray, 448
 St. Aubin, 333, 373
 St. Avoird, 315
 St. Brieuc, 433
 — to Auray, 433
 St. Cloud, 81
 St. Cyr, 91, 160, 417, 440
 St. Denis, 96, 122
 St. Dié, 328, 330, 344
 — to Lunéville, 346
 — to Mariakirch, 345
 — to Mutzig, 345
 — to Schirmeck, 345
 — to Schlestadt, 345
 St. Florentin, 349
 St. Germain-des-Fossés,
 127, 131
 St. Germain-en-Laye, 93
 St. Germer, 124
 St. Goar, 238
 St. Goarshausen, 238
 St. Gobain, 178
 St. Hilaire-au-Temple, 108
 St. Hippolyte, 330
 St. Lo, 410
 St. Louis, 332, 337, 451
 St. Loup-Luxeuil to Lux-
 euil, 336
 St. Malo, 429
 — to Dinan, 430
 St. Marguerite, 370
 St. Marie, 312
 St. Martin de Boscherville,
 385
 St. Mathieu, 439
 St. Meneshould, 314
 St. Menoux, 127
 St. Michel, 422
 St. Nazaire, 445
 St. Odile, 328
 St. Omer, 174
 St. Patrice, 149
 St. Pierre du Vauvray, 388
 St. Pol de Leon, 435
 St. Privas, 312
 St. Quentin, 179, 222

St. Riquier, 170
 St. Servan, 430
 St. Victor, 374
 St. Wandrille, 386
 Salins, 354
 Salzburg, 299
 Sarreguemines, 316
 Saumur, 149
 Savenay, 446
 Saverne, 323
 Sceaux, 134
 Scheveningue, 210
 Schiedam, 208
 Schifferstadt, 258
 Schirmeck, 328
 Schlestadt. *See* Schlettstadt
 Schlettstadt, 329
 Schliersee, 282
 Schönberg, 239
 Schwandorf, 295
 Schwarz, Barthold, 255
 Schwetzingen, 260
 Sedan, 307
 Seez, 418
 Seine, source of, 352
 Selles, 141, 148
 Selommes, 161
 Semur, 351
 Senlis, 101
 Sens, 347
 Serquigny, 401
 — to Elbeuf, 401
 — to Pont Audemer, 401
 — to Quillebeuf, 401
 Sevres, 84
 Seyssel, 365
 Sezanne, 110
 Siebengebirge, 233
 Sillery, 108
 Sinzig, 234
 Soden, 248
 Soissons, 104
 Solesmes, abbey of, 156
 Somain, 203
 Sottévast, 412
 Soultzbach, 344
 Soultz-les-Bains, 328
 Souvigny, 127, 131
 Spa, 190
 Speyer, 258
 Spire, 258
 Stahleck, 239
 Starnberg, 281
 Starnberger See, 281
 Stenay, 309
 Stolzels, 286
 Strasburg, 324
 — to Basel, 329

Stuttgart, 262
 Surdon, 418
 — to Alençon, 418
 Surènes, 81
 Survilliers, 100, 122
 Süssen, 265
 Suze, 155, 156

 TAMINES, 222
 Tancarville, 398
 Tanlay, 350
 Tegernsee, 282
 Tergnier, 179, 222
 Thann, 342
 The Hague, 208
 Thionville, 310
 Thuin, 222
 Tiffauges, 155
 Tilliers, 417
 Time-tables, xi
 Tinchebray, 420
 Tonnerre, 349
 Toul, 320
 — to Neufchâteau, 320
 Tournai, 200
 Tournus, 362
 Tours, 146
 Treguier, 434
 Trelazé, 152, 155
 Trent, 285
 Tréport, 372
 Treves. *See* Trier
 Trient, 285
 Trier, 192
 — to Coblenz, 194
 Trouville, 403
 Troyes, 114, 334
 Tübingen, 265
 Tumuli, 425

 ULM, 266
 Unkel, 233
 Utrecht, 218

VALENÇAY, 141, 148
 Valenciennes, 203
 Valéry-sur-Somme, 169
 Vallet, 445
 Valmy, 314
 Valognes, 412
 Vannes, 447
 Varades, 441
 Varengeville, 370
 Vaucouleurs, 339
 Velars, 352
 Vendenheim, 317, 324
 Vendeuvre, 334
 Vendôme, 161

Vendresse, 307
 Verdun, 314
 Verneuil, 417
 Vernon, 389
 — to Gisors, 389
 Verona, 287
 Verrieres, 355
 Versailles, 84, 417, 425
 Verton, 168
 Vertus, 109
 Verviers, 225
 Vesoul, 336
 — to Auxonne, 336
 Vezelay, 350
 Vichy, 127
 Vienna, 299
 Vierzon, 133, 148
 Villedieu, 420
 Ville d'Avray, 83
 Villers-Coterets, 104
 Vire, 420
 Vitré, 427
 — to Mt. St. Michel, 427
 Vitry-Le-François, 319
 Vittel, 340
 — to Contrexéville, 339
 Vougeot, 359
 Vouziers, 305

WALHALL, 297
 Wasselonne, 328
 Wasserbillig, 191
 Weilheim, 281
 Weissenburg, 317
 Wesel, 219
 Wien, 299
 Wiesbaden, 241
 Wildbad, 252
 William the Conqueror, 405, 408
 Wimeroux, 165
 Wimille, 165
 Worms, 257
 Würth, 316
 Wurm See, 281
 Würzburg, 288
 — to Munich, 288

YGEI, 191
 Yvetot, 398
 — to Cany, 398
 — to Caudébec, 398

ZAARDAM, 217
 Zabern, 323
 Zahlbach, 244
 Zevenaar, 219

INDEX TO THE DESCRIPTION OF PARIS.

-
- A. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, xx. 52, 55.**
A-B. Route of Omnibus, xx. 55.
A-C. Route of Omnibus, 69.
A-E. Route of Omnibus, 11, 71.
A-F. Route of Omnibus, xx. 46.
A-G. Route of Omnibus, 11, 34.
 Addresses, xxviii.
 American Embassy, xxviii.
 Amphitheatre d'Anatomie, 67.
 Apothecaries (English), xxix.
 Arc de Triomphe, 29.
 " " de l'Etoile, 53.
 Area of Paris, 2.
 Auteuil, xx. 52, 55.

BANK OF FRANCE, 62.
 Baths, xxix.
 Bazaars, xxx.
 Beaujon Hospital, 4, 63.
 Bercy, xx.
 Bibliothèque Mazarine, 81.
 " Nationale et Royale,
 61.
 " St. Geneviève, 45.
 Bicêtre Hospital, 66.
 Bill of Fare; see *Carte du Jour*.
 Boarding-houses, xxii.
 Bois de Boulogne, 72.
 Bois de Vincennes, 70.
 Boulangerie Générale, 67.
 Boulogne to Paris, ix.
 Bourse, 63.

C. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, xv. xx. 54.
 Cabinets inodores, xxix.
 Cabs, xvi.
 " tariffs, xvii.
 Cafés, xxv.

 Calais to Paris by Boulogne, x.
 " " " Hazebrouck, x.
 Carte du Jour, xxiv.
 Catacombs, 44.
 Catherine de Medicis; see *Medicis*.
 "Ceinture," Railway, xix.
 Central Paris, Plan of, 6.
 Champs de Mars, 51.
 Champs Elysées, 53.
 Chapelle Expiatoire, 9.
 Charlotte Corday, 41.
 Cherbourg to Paris, x.
 Clinique de la Faculté de Médecine,
 41.
 Closerie de Lilas, 34, 43.
 Clubs, xxvi.
 College of France, 3, 41.
 Colonne de Juillet, 12.
 Concerts, 79.
 Conciergerie, Prison of, 6, 38.
 Conseil des Prud' Hommes, 58.
 Conservatoire de Musique, 11, 79.
 " des Arts et Métiers, 57.
 "Course," meaning of, xviii.

D. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 11, 58.
 Dieppe to Paris, ix.
 Dôme, the, 49.
 Douglas, Duke of, 32.
 Dunkerque to Paris, x.
 Duval, Etablissements de, xxiii.

E. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 8, 11.
 Ecole des Beaux Arts, 32.
 " de Droit, 45.
 " de Médecine, 41.
 " Militaire, 51.
 " des Mines, 4, 43.

INDEX TO THE DESCRIPTION OF PARIS.

Educational Establishments, 3.

Embassies, xxviii.

Embassy, American, 53.

" English, 63.

Etat Majeur de la Garde, 39.

Exchange, 63.

F. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 60.

Furnished houses, xxiii. and xxvi.

G. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 34, 65.

H. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 33, 43.

GLASS DEPOT OF ST. GOBAIN, 57.

Gobelins, the, 67.

Grand Opera, 75, 76.

HALLE AU BLÉ, 56.

Halles Centrales, xxx. 56.

Hippodrome, 54.

History of Paris, 1.

Hospitals, 4, 43.

Hotels, 21.

Hotel de Cluny, 30.

" Dieu, 4, 35.

" de Ville, 35.

" des Invalides, 48.

" des Monnaies, 31.

House-hiring; see *Temporary Residents*.

House of Fieschi, 59.

" François I., 52.

" Fulbert, 37.

" Molière, 61.

" Racine, 32.

" Richelieu, Cardinal, 59.

" Rohan, Cardinal, 59.

" Sévigné, Madame de, 59.

" Valois, Charles de, 59.

" Voltaire, 47.

I. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS I, 66.

Ice, xxvi.

Industrial Establishments, 3.

" Innocents," fountain of, 56.

Institut de France, 31.

JARDIN MABILLE, 52.

" des Plantes, 65.

Jeunes Detenus prison, 6, 68.

JARIBOISIÈRE HOSPITAL, 4, 69.

Le Havre to Paris, x.

Libraries; see *Bibliothèque*.

London to Paris by Newhaven and Dieppe, ix.

" " by Folkestone and Boulogne, ix.

" " by Dover and Calais, x.

" " by Hull, Leith, and London and Dunkerque, x.

" " by Southampton, and Cherbourg, x.

Longchamps, race-course of, 72.

Louvre, the, 23.

" Entrances, 13.

" Paintings, 17.

" Sculptures, 14.

Luxor Obelisk, 27.

Lycée St. Louis, 4, 41.

MADELEINE, CHURCH OF THE, 8.

Madelonnettes Prison, 6, 43.

Maison Municipale de Santé, 5, 69.

Marat, 41.

Marché du Temple, 58.

Markets, xxx.

Marie Antoinette, 28, 38.

Marshal Ney, statue of, 34, 43.

Masonic Lodges, xxvi.

Massacre on the eve of St. Bartholomew, 30.

Medicis, Catherine de, 30, 139, 142.

" Marie de, 21.

Military bands, 80.

Mint, 31.

Money, xxxii.

Mont de Piété, 59.

Morgue, the, 37.

NAPOLÉON'S TOMB, 49.

Neuilly, xx.

New Opera House, 9.

INDEX TO THE DESCRIPTION OF PARIS.

Newspapers, xxix.
Notre-Dame, Cathedral of, 35.
Notre-Dame de Lorette, church of, 69.

OBSERVATORY, 43.
Odéon Theatre, 75, 77, 42.
Omnibuses, xiv.
 " Regulations, xx.
 " to approach the "Ceinture" Railway, xv.
Operas, 74, 75, 76.
Opera Comique, 75, 76.

P. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS P, 66, 67.
Palais des Archives, 59.
 " du Corps Legislatif, 48.
 " des Elysées, 52.
 " de l'Industrie, 52.
 " de Justice, 37.
 " de la Legion d'Honneur, 48.
 " du Louvre, 28, 13.
 " du Luxembourg, 42.
 " du Quai d'Orsay, 47.
 " Royal, 29.
 " des Thermes, 39.
Panthéon, church of, 44.
Parc de Buttes Chaumont, 68.
 " , Monceaux, 60.
Peach Gardens, 71.
"Pensions;" see *Boarding-Houses*.
Père Lachaise, 65, 68.
Place de la Bastille, 12.
 " du Carrousel, 29.
 " du Château d'Eau, 58.
 " de la Concorde, 27.
 " d'Enfer, 43.
 " de l'Hôtel de Ville, 35.
 " du Palais Royal, 29.
 " de Vendôme, 10.
 " des Victoires, 62.
Police Office, xxix. 39.
Pompeian Palace, 52.
Porte St. Denis, 11.
 " St. Martin, 11.
Post Office, xxviii. 56.
Préfecture de Police, xxix. 39.

Preliminary Information, ix.
Printing Office, 59.
Prisons, 5.
Protestant churches, xxvii.
Public conveyances, xiv.

RACINE, JEAN, 32, 111.
Railway omnibuses, xii.
 " Stations in Paris, xiii.
 " Time-tables, xi.
 " round Paris, xix.
Restaurants, xxiii.
Robespierre, 38.
Roquette Prison, 6, 67.
Russian church, xxviii.

S. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, xx.
Sainte Chapelle, church of, 39.
Ste. Elisabeth, church of, 57.
St. Etienne du Mont, church of, 45.
St. Eustache, church of, 57.
St. Ferdinand, chapel of, 54.
St. Geneviève, church of, 44.
St. Germain des Prés, church of, 32.
St. Germain l'Auxerrois, church of, 30.
St. Gervais, church of, 35.
St. Nicolas des Champs, 57.
St. Roch, 63.
St. Sulpice, church of, 32.
St. Vincent de Paul, church of, 69.
Salpêtrière Hospital, 4, 66.
Scarron, Paul, 35, 92, 156.
Scientific Establishments, 3.
Seine, the, 6.
Shops, xxx.
Sorbonne, 3, 41.
Steamboats on the Seine, xxi.
 " stations, xxi.
Suburban coaches, xvi.
Swallow, by Horace Vernet, 30.
Synagogue, xxviii.

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS, xxvi.
Theatres, 74, 75, 76.
Theatre Français, 75, 76.

INDEX TO THE DESCRIPTION OF PARIS.

Theatre Italien, 75, 76.
Theatre du Vaudeville, 75, 77.
Time-tables, xi.
Tour St. Jacques, 35.
Tribunal de Commerce, 39.
Trinité, La, church of, 69.
Tuileries, 28.

U. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS xx. 65, 67.

V. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 64.
Val de Grace, church of, 5, 43.

Vincennes, 70.

WALLS OF PARIS, 2.
Water closets, xxix.
Weights and Measures, xxxiii.

X. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, xiii. xx.

Y. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 47.

Z. ROUTE OF OMNIBUS, 52.
Zoological Gardens, 65.

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Medical Adviser—WM. STOKES Jun., M.D.

THE following short PROSPECTUS is offered to show in how far the

CITY OF GLASGOW

Life Assurance Company

ESTABLISHED 1838

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT

fulfils the foregoing conditions, and is deserving of the support of the assuring Public.

I. SECURITY FOR FULFILMENT OF ENGAGEMENTS.

Capital and Proprietary.

The subscribed Capital of the Company is Six Hundred Thousand Pounds, in 24,000 Shares of £25 each—of which £60,000, or £2 : 10s. per share, is paid up and invested. The Company regulate the transfer of shares and admission of partners under powers conferred by their Contract of Copartnery and special Act of Parliament.

Valuation of Liabilities—Reserve.

Every fifth year, a valuation of Liabilities to Policyholders and Annuitants is made by a qualified Actuary. The last valuation made, as at 20th January 1869, showed that these Liabilities were considerably less than the Assets; from which last were carefully excluded paid-up Capital, £60,000, and the loading on Premiums receivable—that is, the sum charged to cover expenses and possible increased rate of mortality, and also ensure Bonus Additions—the present value of which Reserved Premium is from TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND to TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

II. GUARANTEES FOR CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Direction.

The Directors are all Proprietors, and many of them Policyholders. Those presently in office hold among them Two Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty Shares, representing Six Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds of the Paid-up Capital, with an additional liability of Fifty-six Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds for Capital uncalled, and are thus largely interested in careful management.

Investment of Funds.

The Investment of the Company's Funds is regulated by the Contract and Act of Parliament before referred to, which bind the Directors to invest Surplus Income in the purchase of, or lending upon, certain named securities, principally public funds and real estate in Great Britain and Ireland, and in Her Majesty's Colonies and Dependencies, *avoiding Foreign Securities of every description*, and limiting dealings in the securities offered by Railways and Canals to the preference or guaranteed shares or stocks, etc., or mortgages of Companies paying dividends on their ordinary shares or stock. Once every year a Committee of the Directors in Glasgow examine and report on *all* existing Investments, which, with the securities held for them, have also the attention of the Company's Auditor, and of Committees of the London and Edinburgh Boards.

Publication of Accounts.

For some time past Balance-Sheets have been published by this Company. The following, made up in the form prescribed by "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," forms one of a series of Accounts and Returns that can be had on application at any Office of the Company.

BALANCE-SHEET ON 20TH JANUARY 1873.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.*	
Shareholders' Capital paid up . . .	£60,000 0 0	Mortgages on Property within the U. K. . .	£278,088 6 9
Assurance Fund £634,111 8 4		Loans on the Company's Policies . . .	47,304 0 5
Total Funds as per first Schedule . . .	£694,111 8 4	Investments—	
Claims admitted but not paid . . .	34,611 3 2	In Indian and Col. Gov. Securities . . .	27,083 16 4
Claims expected in respect of deaths known to have occurred in previous year . . .	3,907 15 0	Railway Debts and Deb. Stocks . . .	58,605 14 11
Collected for Fire Insurance . . .	38 1 6	Railway Shares (Pref. and Guar.) . . .	119,523 7 6
		House Property . . .	37,155 11 3
		Company's Stock purchased . . .	15,903 0 0
		Feu-duties and Ground-Rents . . .	60,165 10 3
		Loans on the Company's Stock . . .	570 0 0
		Reversions Purchased . . .	11,350 19 0
		Government Annuities . . .	338 0 0
		Survivorship Annuity . . .	490 0 0
		Loans upon Personal Security . . .	14,650 17 4
		Agents' Balances . . .	2,484 2 7
		Outstanding Premiums (<i>days of grace running</i>) . . .	21,324 12 5
		Outstanding Interest (includes accrued since last payment) . . .	7,035 7,670 10 5
		Cash—	
		On Deposit . . .	£16,241 12 4
		In hand and on Cur. Ac. . .	11,012 0 8
			28,153 13 0
		Other Assets—	
		Office Furniture . . .	970 2 5
		Stamps . . .	73 5 2
		Bills Receivable . . .	702 18 3
			£732,668 8 0
			£732,668 8 0

* Value of sums reassured, a valuable asset excluded by Act.

One great and original feature in the practice of this Company is the

III. MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUMS CHARGED.

These—of which specimens are given below—are calculated rather to secure from the outset the largest sum a given payment will assure *with absolute safety*, than to create a large surplus for division as Bonus.

Equal Annual Payments for Assurance of £100.

HOME RATES—WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next birthday.	Assurance payable at Death only.			Assurance payable at Death, or on attaining			Age next birthday.
	Life Payments.	Twenty Payments.	Ten Payments.	Age 65.	Age 60.	Age 55.	
20	£1 17 0	£2 19 7	£4 18 8	£2 8 10	£2 13 6	£3 0 3	20
22	1 19 0	3 1 9	5 2 1	2 11 7	2 16 9	3 4 5	22
24	2 1 1	3 4 3	5 5 11	2 14 7	3 0 6	3 9 2	24
26	2 3 5	3 7 0	5 10 0	2 18 0	3 4 8	3 14 8	26
28	2 6 0	3 9 10	5 14 5	3 1 9	3 9 5	4 0 10	28
30	2 8 5	3 12 4	5 18 3	3 5 7	3 14 4	4 7 8	30
32	2 10 11	3 14 11	6 2 0	3 9 9	3 19 9	4 15 6	32
34	2 13 10	3 17 8	6 6 3	3 14 6	4 6 2	5 2 10	34
36	2 17 0	4 0 9	6 11 0	4 0 0	4 13 8	5 16 3	36
38	3 0 7	4 4 0	6 16 1	4 6 2	5 2 6	6 10 3	38
40	3 4 6	4 7 5	7 1 4	4 13 4	5 12 11	7 9 0	40
42	3 8 4	4 10 8	7 6 0	5 1 2	6 5 0	..	42
44	3 12 7	4 14 0	7 10 5	5 10 4	7 0 6	..	44

HOME RATES—WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next birthday.	Assurance payable at Death only.			Assurance payable at Death, or on attaining			Age next birthday.
	Life Payments.	Twenty Payments.	Ten Payments.	Age 65.	Age 60.	Age 55.	
20	£1 12 11	£2 11 8	£4 7 6	£1 19 1	£2 3 1	£2 9 0	20
22	1 14 7	2 13 7	4 10 7	2 1 6	2 6 1	2 12 10	22
24	1 16 5	2 15 8	4 13 11	2 4 3	2 9 5	2 17 2	24
26	1 18 7	2 18 0	4 17 8	2 7 4	2 13 3	3 2 2	26
28	2 0 9	3 0 6	5 1 6	2 10 9	2 17 6	3 8 0	28
30	2 3 0	3 2 9	5 4 11	2 14 2	3 2 1	3 14 5	30
32	2 5 2	3 4 11	5 8 3	2 18 0	3 7 1	4 1 9	32
34	2 7 9	3 7 4	5 12 0	3 2 5	3 13 1	4 10 8	34
36	2 10 8	3 10 0	5 16 2	3 7 6	4 0 2	5 1 7	36
38	2 13 9	3 12 10	6 0 9	3 13 4	4 8 6	5 15 1	38
40	2 17 2	3 15 10	6 5 4	4 0 1	4 18 6	6 12 2	40
42	3 0 8	3 18 7	6 9 6	4 7 6	5 10 2	7 14 0	42
44	3 4 4	4 1 6	6 13 5	4 16 3	6 4 8	9 3 5	44

NOTE.—The above Rates cover residence in Europe, and in great part of America, South Africa, and Australia, see page 7.—Rates for Civilians in the East Indies, and for acclimatised Civilians in the West Indies about £2 per cent extra.

Another feature introduced in 1868—a great improvement in the practice of Life Assurance—is the addition to the contract of conditions by which the

IV. VALUES OF ASSURANCES AT FUTURE DATES

are readily ascertained by the Policyholder, each Policy now issued containing the following among other stipulations:—

Fixed Minimum of Cash Surrender Value.

“Holders of Policies of Assurance for the whole term of Life, or of Policies payable on the attainment of a given age or at death if previous, who may wish to surrender after payment of three full equal annual Premiums, are guaranteed a return of *not less than two-fifths of the ordinary Premiums paid* if the Assurance be ‘With Profits’ and Bonus has not been surrendered, and one-third of the *ordinary Premiums paid* if the Assurance be ‘Without Profits.’”

NOTE.—The amount of the Bonus of the future being uncertain, this simple regulation enables Assurers “With Profits” to approximate FUTURE cash values of their Policies more readily, and at least as correctly, as extended Tables. The PRESENT cash values of Policies are quoted, free of charge, on application at any of the Company’s Offices or Agencies.

Fixed Minimum of Reversionary Surrender Value.

1. When the Assurance is contracted for by a limited number of Payments.

“Holders of Policies of Assurance for the whole term of Life by a limited number of equal payments, or of Policies payable on the attainment of a given age or at death if previous, on lives not liable to extra charge for occupation or foreign residence, who may wish to discontinue after making three full years’ payments (or, one-fifth of the number stipulated for, if less than fifteen), are guaranteed a paid-up Policy—being one exempt from future payments—for such proportion of the original sum Assured and vested Bonus Additions, as the number of payments made bears to the number stipulated for.”

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 25 can assure for £1000 with Profits, payable at death, for 20 Annual Payments of £32 : 15 : 10.

Should he wish to discontinue payments he is guaranteed a paid-up Non-participating Policy—

In 5 years of £250—5-20ths of original sum assured—with relative Vested Additions.

In 15 years of £750—15-20ths of original sum assured—with relative Vested Additions.

And in other years proportionate sums with relative Vested Additions.

2. When the Assurance is contracted for by payments to continue during life.

“Holders of Policies of Assurance for the whole term of Life by equal annual payments, on lives not liable to extra charge for occupation or foreign residence, who may wish to discontinue after payment of three full years’ Premiums, are guaranteed a paid-up Policy—being one exempt from future payments—for a proportion of the original sum Assured, increasing with the number of Premiums paid (as shown in the Company’s published Tables), along with the whole vested Bonus Additions.”

The following TABLE shows the Amount which, *with existing Vested Additions*, is guaranteed as a non-participating 'Paid-up Policy,' to Assurers by equal Payments during Life, Home rates, who wish to discontinue after Three or more Years' Payments.

Age at Entry.	AMOUNT IN LIEU OF ORIGINAL ASSURANCE OF £100 STERLING.						Age at Entry.
	After 3 Years' Payments.	After 6 Years' Payments.	After 9 Years' Payments.	After 12 Years' Payments.	After 15 Years' Payments.	After 20 Years' Payments.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21	6 12 8	13 1 2	19 7 0	24 14 0	30 0 0	38 10 0	21
23	6 14 9	13 3 6	19 7 8	25 0 0	30 10 0	38 17 0	23
25	6 17 2	13 5 9	19 8 6	25 7 0	31 0 0	39 4 0	25
27	6 19 8	13 7 10	19 10 0	25 13 0	31 4 0	39 14 0	27
29	7 3 0	13 9 4	19 18 0	26 0 0	31 9 0	40 14 0	29
31	7 5 10	13 14 0	20 12 0	26 10 0	32 4 0	42 8 0	31
33	7 8 9	14 2 0	21 2 0	27 1 0	33 4 0	44 2 0	33
35	7 11 8	14 10 0	21 6 0	27 14 0	34 10 0	45 16 0	35
37	7 14 10	14 14 0	21 11 0	28 12 0	36 2 0	47 9 0	37
39	7 17 6	14 18 0	22 3 0	30 1 0	37 13 0	49 0 0	39
41	8 0 10	15 5 0	23 8 0	31 16 0	39 10 0	50 1 0	41
43	8 5 0	16 10 0	25 8 0	33 16 0	41 10 0	51 0 0	43
45	8 15 0	18 5 0	27 7 0	35 17 0	43 2 0	52 2 0	45

A third feature of the Company's practice is the

V. FREEDOM FROM UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS.

Foreign Travel and Residence.

Parties assured under Policies for the whole term of life, or under Policies payable on the attainment of a given age or at death if previous (*Endowment Assurances*), who are not seafaring persons by occupation, and provided they are not about to reside in a country for which an Extra Premium is exigible, are allowed at any time to pass and repass by sea from one part of the world to another, and to land at any port which may be entered during the prosecution of the voyage, also to reside in the majority of British Colonies, Maderia, Buenos Ayres, and in great part of North and South America, *without payment of extra Premiums*.

Indisputable Policies.

On the expiry of five years from date of entry, age having been proved, Policies are indisputable on any ground whatever, provided the Premiums, and extra Premiums if exigible, are regularly paid—ALL RESTRICTIONS AS TO FOREIGN RESIDENCE BEING REMOVED FROM WHOLE LIFE AND ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES IF THE LIFE ASSURED HAS NOT DURING THE SAID FIVE YEARS PROCEEDED TO ANY COUNTRY FOR WHICH EXTRA IS CHARGEABLE.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY SETTLE Claims under Policies *three months* after proof of death ; or earlier und discount when considered expedient by the Directors. Claims arising by death of the Assured within the days of grace allowed for payment of the Premium are not prejudiced thereby, provided payment be made within one month from the expiry of the said days of grace.

For the convenience of Assurers proceeding to, or residing in, British Colonies or Dependencies, this Company sought and obtained

SPECIAL POWERS, under private Act of Parliament, which enable the Directors to settle Claims '*on production of any probate of the Will of the deceased or letters of administration of his estate whether obtained in England, Ireland in the East Indies, or Her Majesty's Colonies or Dependencies abroad.*'

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY

are ascertained and divided every five years, a Reversionary Bonus being added to each Participating Policy in proportion to the amount, including Bonuses previously declared and existing, assured by it at that time. Policies participate from the date of their issue, except where Half-Premiums only are paid ; but the Bonuses do not vest until the Policies have participated for five years.

An intermediate Bonus is added to all Participating Policies of five years' standing that become claims between the periods of Division.

Profits are to be divided at 20th January 1874.

